The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MARCH 23, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 216.

INSURANCE.

A. WILLIAMS. GEO. W. MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAMS & MONTGOMERY,

Insurance Agents,

No. 2 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st.

New York & Yonkers Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK.

Commerce Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.

Armenia Insurance Company,
PITTSBURGH.

MARINE INSURANCE.

I. J. LEWIS'

INSURANCE AGENCY,

21 Chamber of Commerce.

Hulls, Cargoes, Freight Lists, Season, and Up Freight Contracts at Current Rates.

Sun Mutual Insurance Comp'y,
NEW YORK,
INCORPORATED 1841.

Detroit Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,
INCORPORATED 1865.

Amazon Insurance Company,
CINCINNATI,
INCORPORATED 1871.

SNYDER & MILLER'S

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENCY

NATIONAL
FIRE AND MARINE,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $500,000.00
ASSETS, - - - 419,520.62

HUMBOLDT,
NEWARK, N. J.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.00
ASSETS, - - - 185,198.83

NATIONAL,
HANNIBAL, MO.
CAPITAL, - - - $500,000.00
ASSETS, - - - 289,038.00

NEW JERSEY
Plate Glass Ins. Co.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.00

Office, 152 LaSalle-st.

MILLER & DREW'S

INSURANCE OFFICE,

162 LA SALLE-ST.,
BRYAN BLOCK.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES,
REPRESENTING
$13,500,000 CAPITAL.

Commercial Union Assurance Co.,
LONDON.

Arctic Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.

Adriatic Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.

Shoe & Leather Insurance Company,
BOSTON.

Prescott Insurance Company,
BOSTON.

JAS. B. MILLER. CHAS. W. DREW.

EXCLUSIVELY

Marine Insurance!

Hulls, Cargoes, Season, and Up-Freight Contracts,
BY THE

ORIENT

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873, - - $2,036,000.

APPLY TO

FARMER & ATKINS,
AGENTS,
No. 86 LaSalle-st.

FURNITURE.

500

DESKS,

And FINE OFFICE CHAIRS, in stock, and still they come, from the largest and best-appointed factory in America. They will be sold by their manufacturers,

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
186 to 170 State-st., corner Monroe.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

The three-story and basement stone-front house, No. 427 West Washington-st., with Furniture and Carpets. The Furniture is new and of the most elegant description. Possession given at once. Apply on the premises, or at 30 West Monroe-st.

DOCK PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Lots on Laflin-st., south of Twenty-second-st., each 100 feet dock front by 248 feet deep to a street 80 feet wide, with railroad track connections. Apply to CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK CO., 628 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

Attention all to the new Subdivision, just outside fire limits, on Western-av., Oakley and Idaho-sts., south of VanBuren. See these lots at once. For a short time you can get the best bargains in the market. Call for particulars. EDWIN A. RICE & CO.,
147 Randolph-st., Fidelity Bank Building.

STONE. STONE.

Cut, Dimension, Sidewalk, and Rubble Stone, from the celebrated Batavia Quarries, supplied promptly by MARTIN BROS. & CO., 128 and 130 LaSalle-st., sole city agents.

Steam Lumber Barge for Sale.

Steam Lumber Barge "St. Clair" for sale. For price and terms apply to E. R. AYRES,
Sandusky, Ohio.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Dwellings. Dwellings.

BY GOOD TENANTS. WE CANNOT KEEP IN SUPPLY. Owners will consult their own interests by leaving their houses with us for rent.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED, TO BUY OR RENT

Dock and Ground for a Lumber Yard. Apply to
HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.,
365 Archer-av.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Special conclave Monday evening, March 24, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. C. order. By order of the E. C.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

The regular assembly of Oriental Consistory will be held at the Masonic Temple, Monday evening, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Work—32°.
JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M., Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st. Regular Convocation Monday evening, March 24, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. Monday evening, April 7, special business; election of 3 Treasurers. By order of the M. E. H. P.
E. F. TUCKER, Sec.

I. O. of O. F.

Normal Lodge, No. 839, I. O. of O. F., Englewood, Ill., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in hall of brick school-house. Members of the Order cordially invited.
B. J. BARTLETT, N. G.
GEO. N. CHASE, Secretary.

BANKRUPT SALE.

BANKRUPT SALE!

TO BEGIN
Monday, March 24.

THE LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH,

Housekeeping Goods,

ETC., ETC., OF

D. NEWBURGER,

64 & 66 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
CORNER CLINTON,

Will be sold at above place, regardless of value, within the next

30 DAYS,

To satisfy creditors. This is a rare chance to buy bargains. Come soon and look to your interest. THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
MOSES GOODMAN, Assignee.

JEWELRY.

RODDIN & HAMILTON

Are now permanently located in their superb Jewelry Palace, with an unequaled stock of the choicest Novelties in FINE WATCHES, and DIAMONDS, the latest and most elegant designs in STERLING SILVER and Silver-Plated Goods, exquisite Jewelry, and everything to be found in a first-class Jewelry Store. The policy of this house is to offer the very best goods always below the market price, and make every article just as represented. Their store is one of the notable places which should be seen by everyone visiting Chicago.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,
99 State-st., cor. Washington.

WIRE ROPE.

WIRE ROPE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Messrs. R. S. Newall & Co., Gateshead-on-Tyne, England.

Notwithstanding the serious obstacles thrown in my way by the Custom-House authorities at Baltimore, I have succeeded in getting out of their hands (by paying a great portion of the Duties at that port) THE LARGEST IMPORTATION OF WIRE ROPE EVER MADE TO THIS WESTERN COUNTRY; and notwithstanding the heavy advance in Iron, &c., and the injurious increase in the tariff on this article I am prepared to supply Wire Rope (admitted by Haswell, the celebrated American Engineer, to be superior to any other manufacture) at prices as low at least as any other in the trade. I keep on hand a full supply of best Galvanized Charcoal Iron Wire Rope for ship-rigging, &c.; best Charcoal Iron, and best Crucible Steel Ropes for hoisting purposes, mines, &c.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Newall & Co. do not manufacture any B. B. Wire Rope. All is warranted BEST CHARCOAL, and consumers will bear in mind that Charcoal Iron is fully 50 per cent better than B. B.

☞ Send for Price List.

HUGH INNESS.
61 South Canal-st., Chicago.

March 20, 1873.

In connection with above, I would acknowledge the kindness of the Custom-House authorities of this city, H. C. Meldrim, Esq., of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and I. M. Drill, Esq., of the N. C. R. R., at Baltimore, for their efforts to induce the authorities at Baltimore to allow my goods to come forward same as other goods are permitted to be forwarded daily from the port of New York. H. INNESS.

HATS.

HATS. HATS. HATS. HATS.

SPRING FASHIONS.

ALL THE NOBBY STYLES
AT

Cooper & Hennegen's,

126 Clark-st.,

Bet. Washington and Madison.

ART GALLERY.

$3 PHOTOGRAPHS $3

OF THE

FINEST QUALITY

AT

$3 BRAND'S STUDIO, $3

596 Wabash-av.

IRON FOUNDRY.

SCHILLO, COSSMANN & SENN,

IRON FOUNDRY,

87 TO 95 WEST POLK-ST.,

Furnish HEAVY and LIGHT BUILDING and MACHINERY CASTINGS on short notice. Call for estimates. Counter Brackets, Coal Hole Covers & Baker Furnaces for sale.

RANGES, &c.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

With an endless variety of new and desirable HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, at

DALTON & CO'S,

80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

VAN'S RANGES,

Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.

HERON, SMITH & MOORS,

S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

INDIANA BLOCK COAL,

By Ton or Car Load. The best Soft Coal in the market for Steam or Domestic use.

SHEPHERD & GREENE,

108 South Clark-st., near Washington.

OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA GLASSES,

AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

SILVERWARE.

We have just received an elegant assortment of

GORHAM

MANUFACTURING CO.'S

Sterling Silverware,

Warranted 925-1,000 Fine.

The Gorham Company is pre-eminently distinguished for their artistic designs and ornamentation, fine workmanship, and the purity of their Silver. Their great facilities for manufacturing enable them to produce Sterling Silver that cannot be approached in utility, beauty, and price. An examination is respectfully requested.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

FOR TRAVELERS

TO EUROPE.

Circular Letters of Credit, available in all principal Cities of Europe, being at the same time valuable letters of introduction to a large circle of European Banking Houses, issued by

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

ROOFING MATERIAL, &c.

Roofing Materials.

BUILDING & CARPET FELT.

Send for samples and circulars.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1, in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

Local Stocks.

We have for sale Chicago City Railway, North Division Railway, Chicago Gas Company, and have buyers for several National Bank stocks.
WM. P. WATSON & CO., 105 Clark-st.

Financial.

WANTED—A partner with $25,000 or $30,000, to take a half-interest in an established Jobbing House. Address MADISON-ST., care Tribune office.

Financial.

I am prepared to negotiate, at once, a few loans of $3,000 each, 3 to 5 years' time, on good Chicago Real Estate.
SAM'L GEHR,
No. 10 Tribune Building.

Loans on Real Estate.

We are making loans, for a term of years, in sums of $5,000 to $10,000 and upwards, on improved Chicago property, or on improved suburban property, with large margin. Can also make some small loans.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 7 per cent interest.
OGDEN & SCUDDER,
Room 3, Nixon's Building.

DIG.

Dont forget that many bills you have given up in the last year are now, as business becomes settled, collectable if properly pushed. Our facilities for this business are unsurpassed. No charges if not collected. FRASER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,

Banker and Broker, southwest corner Clark and Madison sts., dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Canada Money, and Local Securities. Buy and sell on commission in New York, Boston, and Chicago. Will also furnish all subscription privilege of the new Railroad Bonds, free of commission.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

I am collecting claims against the bankrupt Insurance Companies, and parties should see me when they sell, and get the highest prices paid. J. N. WUTHERELL,
150 Dearborn-st.

Republic Ins. Certificates.

I will buy at full market price.
R. D. STILES,
120 South Clark-st., Room 8.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

The Leading Novelties.
The Latest Designs.
The Most Varied Selection.
The Richest Imported Goods.
The Most Elegant Display.
The Finest Tailoring Establishment
The Whole Country Affords.
The Public Respectfully Invited.

WALSHE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,
McVICKER'S THEATRE BUILDING.

1873. SPRING OPENING. 1873.

TAILORING,

And Specialties in

Men's Furnishing Goods!

We respectfully invite you to call and examine our spring importations of Fine Woolens and latest styles in Men's Neck Wear.

J. B. HALL & CO.,

130 DEARBORN-ST.

Fine White Shirts to order.

J. S. McFARLAND & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

171 South Clark-st.

Spring Importations Now Complete.

H. E. MOLLAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

113 East Madison-st.

Gentlemen requiring Spring Suits will find a large and choice selection of fashionable goods at extremely moderate prices.

113 EAST MADISON-ST.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

BEST QUALITY AND LATEST DESIGNS

In Plain, White, Gold Band and Decorated

CHINA,

Bohemian Cut Glassware,

CUTLERY & SILVER-PLATED GOODS,

Lava & Parian Ware,

Imitation China, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 WABASH-AV.,

Between Randolph & Washington.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Elegant 5-story and basement Stone Front Store,

72 and 74 WABASH-AV.,

between Randolph-st. and Wabash-av. Fronts also on Dearborn Place; 48x163. Steam elevator and heat. First-class in every respect. Rent moderate. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT,

From April 1, a handsome three-story and basement marble-front house, elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Address O 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

Rooms with Power.

Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 103, 105, 107 Canal-st.

HALL TO RENT.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., can be rented after April 1, for society meetings, balls, etc., and on Sundays for church purposes; by the year, if preferred. Is the largest and finest hall in the West Division. Apply to J. H. KREELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

Lawyers' Offices

for rent in Superior Block, 77 Clark-st. Vaults, elevators, heat, etc. H. O. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Large lots for rent, fronting on Twenty-second-st., Throop-st., and Loomis-st., suitable for planing-mill or manufacturing purposes; also, smaller lots, fronting on Twenty-second-st., for stores and shops. Apply to
W. H. MATTOCKS,
623 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

A good office, nicely fitted up. Gas fixtures, steam heat, good light, and first-class in all respects.
C. H. CHAPIN, 38 South Water-st.

RUBBER BELTING, &c.

THE OLD RUBBER HOUSE

IN A NEW LOCATION,

169 Randolph-st., near LaSalle.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Engine and Conducting Hose, and all kinds of Rubber Goods. HALLOCK & WHEELER.

REAL ESTATE.

WEST CHICAGO

LAND COMPANY.

THE CENTRAL PARK AND C. & N. W. R. R.

NEW CAR WORKS

Having exclusive control of a portion of the property of the West Chicago Land Company, west of Central Park, and adjacent to the new C. & N. W. Railroad Company, and located on Kinzie and Lake-sts. and Park-av., Forty-eighteen (formerly Hyman-st.), and immediately adjoining the new Station now completed at Hyman-av. I am prepared to sell desirable lots fronting on wide streets, at low price and easy terms.

Aside from the great manufacturing interests being established at that point, there is an entirely novel feature with as good facilities for quick transit to the city. Parties desiring to see the property can take cars at Wells-st. Station at 11 o'clock (every day except Sunday), and reach Hyman-av., and immediately adjoining the new Station now completed at Hyman-av. I am prepared to sell desirable lots fronting on wide streets, at low price and easy terms.

For plats of the property and particulars, apply to
A. & A. W. CLARKE, Ottawa Building,
120 LaSalle-st., Room B, Basement.

HOUSES, LOTS, STORES, OFFICES,

For SALE, to EXCHANGE, and to RENT, in all parts of the city and suburbs, at BOTTOM PRICES.

FIVE ELEGANT new STORES at BARGAINS. ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOMES, with ample Grounds, at low prices. ACRES for SUBDIVISION a SPECIALTY.

See list in for sale column of Sunday's Tribune.

JACOB C. McGILL,
91 and 93 South Clark-st.

Washington Heights!

We offer for a short time at Wholesale Acre Prices, fifteen of the most desirable blocks in the Morgan-av. Subdivision near the depot, at prices that will insure to purchasers 50 to 100 per cent profit eyeballing the lots during the coming summer. Terms, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; interest at 7 per cent.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
122 LaSalle-st.

For Sale.

A first-class residence, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, two-story and basement brick building; frame barn in rear; lot 24x110 feet; in vicinity of Jefferson Park West Side. Price, $15,000. Address U 88, Tribune office.

For Sale or Rent.

120 feet on Canal-st., corner of Mather. Suitable for a coal or hardwood yard. Apply to
WM. B. WALKER, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

OH! SHAW!

DOWN WITH FANCY PRICES IN

Photographs.

Still another new and beautiful style of Photograph, combining ALL the fine artistic effects of the late style of Photograph, namely: The Rembrandt, Rembrandt Opaque, Carbon Crayon, Cabinet Photograph, producing a life-like picture.

No additional charge for Rubber Pictures.

Bring your old and faded pictures and get them beautifully copied.

SHAW will, for the next three months, make FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS for

$1.50

per dozen, and upward, to give the rich as well as the poor a chance to get FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS at reasonable prices. Come early to avoid the rush.

SHAW'S, 137 Twenty-second-st.

West Side Cars pass the door. A cloudy day is better than a bright day. Please cut this out for future reference.

$3 ABBOTT & TINSLEY, $3
Photographers,
Are doing a rushing business at 76 State-st., between Madison and Monroe.

CARPETS.

Carpets

AND

CURTAIN GOODS.

NEW STORE AT

195 & 197 WABASH-AV. (cor. Adams-st.)

With one exception being the only concern that has visited the Eastern market to replenish stock, I am able to offer the largest assortment of the Latest Styles, of any house in the City.

SPENCER H. PECK.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Cook County Land Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

Capital Stock, - - $750,000.

Assets, Over 1,100,000.

OFFICE, 184 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

CHARLES A. GREGORY, President.
FRANKLIN H. WATRISS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Edwin H. Abbot, 12 Pemberton Square, Boston; Franklin M. Gregory, Gen. O. Richardson & Co., Boston; George Hoffman, 56 William-st., New York; Franklin H. Watriss, Chicago; Charles A. Gregory, Chicago.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,

HARDWARE

58 and 60 Lake-st.

Builders' Hardware a specialty. All kinds of Trimmings in Bronze, Silver and Nickel Plate, and other styles.

REAL ESTATE.

SAMUEL GEHR,

Office, No. 10 Tribune Building,

Offers the following splendid business property for sale on easy terms:

40 feet on South Water-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av., and 120 feet deep to a wide alley.

120 feet front on Twelfth-st., just East of Canal. Price, $125 per foot, and easy payments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rare Business Opportunity!

A Wholesale and Retail Stock of China, Crockery, Glass, Plated Ware, &c., &c., for sale in one of the largest and most thriving cities in Eastern Iowa. No competition, being the only store of the kind in the city, and having the retail trade of 15,000 inhabitants. The wholesale or jobbing trade has been well attended to, and is in a very flourishing condition, and can be extended according to the energy and enterprise of the proprietor. Stock amounts to about $13,000. The building is owned by the proprietor, who could give a very favorable lease. Good Chicago Real Estate will be taken for one-half of amount of purchase price; balance cash. For particulars inquire of

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 LaSalle-st.

A BIG LIBEL SUIT.

Joel H. Wicker Sues the "Inter-Ocean," Laying His Damages at $500,000.

The Penalty that Attaches to the Publication of So-Called "Sensations."

The *Inter-Ocean* would appear to have been guilty of publishing a most scurrilous story, affecting the private and domestic life of one of our wealthiest citizens. Messrs. G. W. Knox and H. A. Wilder, attorneys for Joel H. Wicker, are instructed by their client to institute proceedings against Mr. Scammon, for libel, $500,000 damages, particulars of which suit are contained in a bill just drafted, which we here summarize:

The complainant affirms in his bill that, until the committing of the grievances complained of, he deservedly obtained the good opinion and credit of his neighbors and citizens generally; that he has been a resident of the City of Chicago for thirty-two years, and has, by long-continued effort and industry, accumulated a large amount of property, and was reputed to possess large wealth; that during this time he contracted marriage and formed a home in Chicago, where he was surrounded by his children; that in course of time his wife died, leaving him with the care of maintaining his household and family; and that, in conducting his household affairs, it became necessary for him to employ certain help, and, among others, he engaged Sarah Golan, who for several years continued in his household; that said Golan, by her becoming demeanor and faithful discharge of her duties, gained his favorable opinion, insomuch that he became very kindly disposed towards her, and interested in her better education and advancement; that he conducted himself toward her with great kindness and generosity, and, in pursuance of his kindly regard for her, advised with her touching her welfare, and offered to provide her, at his expense, with the best of school advantages, which offer Golan accepted; that he did thereafter provide for Golan the best of educational advantages, paying her expenses; that Golan, after the expiration of the time spent in her studies, did of her own choice return to his house, and he thenceforth treated her as a member of his own family, and not as an inferior, and provided her with a home therein. He goes on, after much of the same sort, to say that after the return to plaintiff's house, and being instigated by persons unknown to him and who pretended to be her friends, but who were in fact only seeking to use her as a medium for obtaining from him a portion of his property, she began ungratefully and wickedly to contrive by various acts and devices to inveigle plaintiff into a marriage with her, intending thereby to become possessed of a large part of his estate; that he utterly and absolutely resisted the attempts; that Golan, continuing to be instigated by said pretended friends, set up the false and wicked pretenses that he had agreed to marry her, in pursuance of said schemes, sued him for a large amount of money, to wit, $75,000, as damages for the pretended violation of said pretended agreement; that, not satisfied with this wicked scheme, the pretended friends of Golan, with a still further idea of obtaining from him property, begin to harass and annoy him, and with a view of compelling him to marry Golan dogged his footsteps, said followed and watched his house, endeavored to break into his house at night, with the intent to do him great bodily injury, if not to take his life; that he was advised by his friends to accept of their proffered protection and retainers, and for a long time was compelled, through fear for his personal security, and at great expense, to keep his house guarded at night, and to be accompanied during the day by sufficient protectors from their intended violence; that through these long-continued harassments he was rendered miserable and wretched, and, in order to put a stop to the terror and dread which accompanied his daily life, and with the single object of relieving himself from the danger to which his life was daily exposed, with great reluctance, and protesting that his action was not in fulfillment of any agreement with Golan, he was induced to agree to marry her, and was shortly afterwards lawfully married to her in the City of Chicago; that on the 8th day of December, 1872, the defendant, proprietor and publisher of a daily newspaper in Chicago called the *Inter-Ocean*, did libel him maliciously, by publishing in that paper a false statement concerning his relations with said Golan, and his marriage with her, one part of which libel stated that "her (Golan's) charms proved too much for Mr. Wicker's susceptibility, and he finally made her a proposition of marriage, which she accepted; but the time to consummate the happy union was fixed at a time afterward, and postponed the wedding day" (meaning thereby that he had not only proposed marriage to Golan, but had also appointed a day upon which to marry her). The libel further states that he had employed and paid detectives to act as spies upon her actions, and to endeavor by the use of all arts and beguilements that money could procure to accomplish her downfall; that the detectives employed should a certain plaintiff in this view, but it will not bear examination. The same question arose in the case of Weiser v. Denison, 10 N. Y., 68. There, as here, a check had been drawn upon the bank by the plaintiff, and the bank-book had been several times written up and the checks returned before discovery of the fraud. The Court held that the balancing of the pass-book and the return of the checks was the protection of the depositor, and not for that of the bank, and the failure of the depositor to examine the checks is not such negligence on his part as to exonerate the bank from liability for the continued payment of checks improperly drawn. We do not agree with counsel for appellant in regarding the present case as stronger for the bank than that in the case before us. The checks drawn by the Clerk showed upon their face that they were drawn by him, and the bank knew, by a document in its own possession and which had been made the subject of a special conversation with one of the officers, that the clerk had authority to draw checks only for different days from the 23d of June. The facts that the plaintiff had been thus careful to give the clerk express written authority, and to limit it to fifteen days, and to lodge this authority with the bank in pursuance of a particular arrangement, were sufficient to show the bank that the plaintiff had no intention of giving to the clerk a general authority to draw. The bank was guilty of great negligence in paying checks of the clerk drawn for different periods, and cannot be excused merely because the plaintiff failed to examine the returned check, which he had a right to presume had been drawn by himself alone. We consider the reasoning of the New York Court of Appeals, in the case cited, very satisfactory, and adopt its decision as the better rule. Judgment affirmed.

CHECKS DRAWN BY CLERKS.

The Liability of a Bank for Paying Checks Signed by a Clerk After Expiry of Authority to Do so—A Case of Interest to the Commercial World—Supreme Court Decision.

Messrs. Lyman and Jackson send us the following opinion of the Supreme Court, by Judge Lawrence, in the appeal of the Manufacturers' Bank of Chicago v. A. S. Barnes et al.:

This action was brought by Barnes & Co. to recover from the bank a balance claimed to be due on deposits made by the plaintiffs with the bank. The deposits were admitted, but the defense set up was payment to to the plaintiff's clerk under the following circumstances. It appears that on the 23d of June, 1870, Barnes, the resident partner at Chicago, and the only person authorized to draw checks, being obliged to leave the city for a short time, gave to a clerk employed by him as bookkeeper and cashier a power of attorney authorizing him to draw checks on the bank for fifteen days. This power of attorney was lodged with the bank, a conversation having been previously had with the assistant cashier in regard to it. On the 7th of July, Barnes returned, and resumed the charge of his business. Nevertheless, the clerk continued to draw occasional checks, signing the name of Barnes with the initial letter of his own name, to indicate his agency. He continued to check until the following January, the whole amount drawn being $147,94. Of this sum, the clerk had used $1,597.39 in paying debts of the firm, but without the knowledge of Barnes. During the interval, the bank-book had been several times written up, and the paid checks returned; but as this had been attended to by the same clerk, acting in his capacity of book-keeper and cashier, the fact that he had been drawing checks after the power of attorney had expired was not discovered by the plaintiffs until January. Judgment was obtained in the Superior Court for the amount of checks drawn by the clerk less the sum applied by him to the debts of the firm, for which the plaintiffs gave the bank credit. The case was tried by the Court without a jury, and it is insisted the Court erred in rendering judgment for any greater sum than the amount checked out by the clerk before the bank or pass-book of the plaintiffs was written up the first time, when all the checks were returned to the plaintiff. It is claimed that from that date at least the bank had the right to presume that the clerk had exercised his authority in accordance with the plaintiffs' instructions. These are the points which a certain plaintiffs in this view, but it will not bear examination. The same question arose in the case of Weiser v. Denison, 10 N. Y., 68. There, as here, a clerk had drawn checks in the names of his employer, and the pass-book had been several times written up and the checks returned before discovery of the fraud. The Court held that the balancing of the pass-book and the return of the checks was the protection of the depositor, and not for that of the bank, and the failure of the depositor to examine the checks is not such negligence on his part as to exonerate the bank from liability for the continued payment of checks improperly drawn. We do not agree with counsel for appellant in regarding the present case as stronger for the bank than that in the case before us. The checks drawn by the Clerk showed upon their face that they were drawn by him, and the bank knew, by a document in its own possession and which had been made the subject of a special conversation with one of the officers, that the clerk had authority to draw checks only for different days from the 23d of June. The facts that the plaintiff had been thus careful to give the clerk express written authority, and to limit it to fifteen days, and to lodge this authority with the bank in pursuance of a particular arrangement, were sufficient to show the bank that the plaintiff had no intention of giving to the clerk a general authority to draw. The bank was guilty of great negligence in paying checks of the clerk drawn for different periods, and cannot be excused merely because the plaintiff failed to examine the returned check, which he had a right to presume had been drawn by himself alone. We consider the reasoning of the New York Court of Appeals, in the case cited, very satisfactory, and adopt its decision as the better rule. Judgment affirmed.

NEW YORK.

Reminiscences of Dickens---A Journalistic Original of one of His Characters.

Artists Drawing from Life---A Man Unable to Recognize His Own Portrait.

Financial Editors---Their Capacity to Make Money.

A Much-Divorced Wife---Growing Extravagance of Fashion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1873.

The amount of money made by Charles Dickens by his readings, during his last visit to this country, has been somewhat discussed of late in the newspapers. A gentleman now residing here, and in a position to know, says the eminent novelist cleared about $225,000 (gold), which was more than thrice as much as he had ever anticipated in his most sanguine moods.

REMINISCENCE OF DICKENS.

Few persons are aware that, years before Dickens made his reading tour through the United States, he was offered by an American, then sojourning in Europe, $100,000 (gold) to do what he afterwards did. The great story-teller would have accepted the terms, but they seemed so extravagant that he believed the person proposing them must lose money, and he declined them for that reason. The American, I have been told, was Thomas C. Evans (recently on the staff of the *World*, and now in Wall street), to whom the novelist had taken such an ardent fancy that he invited him to spend the summer at his country-house. While he was staying there, his host, then engaged on the plot and characters of "Our Mutual Friend," made a study of his guest, and reproduced him in Eugene Wrayburn. It is asserted that the journalist had no idea at the time that he was sitting for his intellectual portrait, and that neither he nor any of his friends have since been able to recognize the original in the copy.

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

We appear so different to others from what we do to ourselves, that it is not singular we fail to regard as correct the impressions and opinions formed by our associates. A well-known author of this city published a novel, not long ago, in which he introduced several of his acquaintance. One of the characters was so true to the life that a number of the author's intimates felt confident it would give grave offense to the person delineated. The litterateur had no such fear; he even declared the man in question would not detect the resemblance, and made a wager to that effect. To test the matter, half-a-dozen of the writer's friends, including the character, met him at luncheon, where the book, by a preconcerted arrangement, came up for discussion and criticism. The person who had reason to be aggrieved spoke quite favorably of the volume, but took exception to his representative, pronouncing it unnatural, and altogether too mean a man to live. The author's vanity being hurt by the severe censure, he told the critic, in a burst of malignant candor, "Why confound you! that man who is too mean to live is an exact counterpart of yourself." At this the critic laughed heartily, declaring it the best joke the novelist had ever gotten off.

What probability is there, after that, of our discovering ourselves in even the slightest disguise of printer's ink? It is never quite safe for any of us to frequent the study of story-writers. They are naturally, even though unconsciously, on the look-out for living material. We may get into their minds, involuntarily on their part, and so photograph ourselves there that they can hardly help reproducing us in some of their written pages. Howbeit, it is only now and then that men or women are so used by artists of the pen, and for the reason that the great majority of people are devoid of individuality. Persons frequently imagine they have been subjects when they are not; and their acquaintances, moreover, find printed resemblances that have no existence outside of the fancy.

I might name in this city half-a-dozen so-called originals (Englishmen) of Wilkins Micawber, in "David Copperfield," who are like the character in their pomposity and borrowing, but not otherwise. Other reported-to-be characters of Dickens I have encountered; and yet I venture to say he never saw one of them in all his life.

As a rule, novelists borrow their characters from their acquaintances; but it is questionable if the men and women they take from life are those they obtain credit for. They do not copy; they get suggestions, draw inferences, and so, by various processes, make up their entirety.

FINANCIAL EDITORS

are almost the only newspaper writers who ever make any money. Their salaries are not large,—not larger than those in other departments. The highest price paid to any of them here is $75 a week, and I think only two receive so much as that,—$70 to $50 being the general rate in the leading morning journals, while, on the other dailies, it is not over $25 to $30 per week. Their incomes are not regulated, however, by their salaries, but by what they manage to make on the street.

Many of them soon acquire pecuniary independence, and even more. Snow, for years financial editor of the *Tribune*, died not long since, leaving an estate worth some $400,000. His successor, W. T. Clark, died two years ago in Genoa, having acquired nearly $500,000. The present financial editor of the same paper, John D. Cleveland, Horace Greeley's brother-in-law, is one of the very few who, his intimates aver, might fill the place for the remainder of his life and be no better off than he now is.

William Hudson, brother of Frederick Hudson, the ex-manager of the *Herald*, had the reputation of having made, in a few years, $250,000 as controller of the money-column of that paper, and his compensation was not over $25 a week. John Bonner, in the same place afterward, achieved a handsome independence, and is now a wealthy stock-broker in Broad street.

The financial editors of the *World*, *Times*, *Evening Express*, and other dailies are reputed to have laid the base of fortunes through their professional duties. They may not have done anything of the kind (common report being, as all know, the commonest of liars often), but they could get credit on the widely-entertained belief. Everybody expects a financial editor to grow rich, or what would be called so outside of the Metropolis. If he does not, there are those ready to proclaim him a fool. If he does, the very same persons are equally ready to suspect his integrity; so that the position is not very desirable after all.

The place is earnestly sought after, though there is slender prospect of any outsider getting it. It is frequently regarded as something to succeed to, and is filled either by a large stockholder, or the friends of some of the stockholders. The managing editor never appoints the financial editor; that power belongs to the editor-in-chief. During his life, Horace Greeley always chose the man to fill the place; on the *Herald*, James Gordon Bennett chooses; on the *World*, Manton Marble; on the *Times*, George Jones; on the *Evening Post*, William Cullen Bryant; and so on. I know men who have been trying for years to obtain such a position on some leading daily, and, albeit they still hope, they have very little, if any, cause for encouragement.

A QUEER STORY

is told of two prosperous merchants in West Broadway. One of them was married, rather late in life, some two years ago, and, after he and his wife had gone to housekeeping, he invited his fellow-merchant to pay them a visit. The latter went, and was much pleased with the new wife, who appeared to be very young. They grew to be firm friends. He told her he could not resist the conviction that he had seen her before, at which she laughed, and said that was the impression obtained from all sympathetic natures. Their cordial relations continued for a good while, and, one day, the mercantile admirer received a letter from an intimate in Boston, informing him that his friend had, some time before, married an eccentric woman, Mrs. ——, who had the reputation of being several times divorced. This set the admirer to thinking and tracing out circumstances within his knowledge. The result was, he discovered beyond question that Mrs. ——, the wife of his friend, had, seven years before, been his own wife, from whom he had obtained a legal divorce for good and [illegible] their union. Anxio[illegible] reason, six months after went to Mrs. ——, and to corroborate this, he [illegible] She replied in the affirmative [illegible] her if it was not so. [illegible]tation, adding that she recognized him without hesitation first, but did not care to impart [illegible] information he did not himself possess. She had been literally in the divorce business, having had no less than seven lieges in twelve years. She understood the art of making herself look young, and at five-and-thirty, she did not appear more than five-and-twenty. It was the art that had deceived the friend, and caused him to regard her as somebody else than her real self.

SALMAGUNDI.

One of our wealthy citizens is said to have purchased of the estate of B. M. C. Durfee, of Fall River, Mass., for $30,000, Kaulbach's superb cartoon, "The Reformation," which the late owners bought in Europe for $25,000. The cartoon, which has been rolled up and stored in an old warehouse in that city for some time, will doubtless now be placed in a position to be seen and admired as it deserves.

Dry-goods merchants report an increase in the extravagance of fashionable women this season over any previous season, especially in laces, embroideries, silks, and velvet. One merchant mentions the sale in a single week of nine camel's-hair shawls, for $3,000 each.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows intends to leave his (Unitarian) pulpit for that of an Orthodox church. He is very well satisfied where he is.

As many as thirty brokers and operators in Wall street are ex-journalists, having been at different times connected with the metropolitan press in various capacities.

They who should know declare William M. Tweed is not worth more than one-third of what he was when he was the owner of Manhattan. He is set down now as little more than $2,000,000.

The Coroners complain that suicides have fallen off this year; that there have been fewer in the last two months than in the same period for a long while previous. COLSTOUN.

The Tweed Investigation--The Goodrich Mystery--The Bull's Head Bank--The English Forgers--Another Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Baron De Garay, husband of Mme. Louise Lichtmay, the celebrated prima donna, was sued in the Third District Civil Court to-day, by Mrs. Dr. Laura B. Formes, wife of the great basso profundo, Carl Formes, for $65 due for professional services as physician during Mme. Lichtmay's confinement. The case is put over.

The police to-night pulled two of the largest keno games in the city, Nos. 135 and 141 Eighth street. No. 143 received notice and closed in time. The raid was made on the complaint of a man who lost $600 in No. 141.

Suit has been brought against Abraham S. Winants, late County Treasurer of Richmond County, for $36,000 alleged to have been misappropriated.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Legislative Committee, to investigate Tweed, heard statements from Cody, Clerk of the Comptroller's office, concerning the payments of certain warrants, at the conclusion of which a discussion arose as to the propriety of continuing the investigation. Tweed's lawyer said he could not advise his client to further take part in the proceedings. The questions to be examined were already before the courts. Besides he felt disinclined to examine Garvey further. The Committee finally adjourned to meet at Albany on Wednesday next.

No developments have yet been made as to the mysterious death of Charles Goodrich, of Brooklyn. It is now hinted that a woman may have had something to do with it. A short time ago Mr. Goodrich had a quarrel with a woman living near him. She afterward left. Subsequently he was known to receive letters from a woman, that were left for him at a neighboring house.

A number of depositors of the Bull's-Head Bank took steps this afternoon to have the concern thrown into bankruptcy. By their action, the United States Marshal took charge of the bank before Receiver Bailey had time to place himself in possession.

In the suit of the First National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, to recover $50,000 in bonds deposited in the Ocean Bank here, and stolen therefrom, the jury disagreed and were discharged.

The Treasurer of Schuyler County, in this State, one Shepperd, is a defaulter to the amount of $15,000. He has absconded.

The letters addressed to MacDonnell, the alleged forger, which came into the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co. and others, and which are now under seizure, are supposed to contain the missing bonds taken from the Bank of England. Acting on belief that the packages addressed to the alleged forgers, MacDonnell and Warren, contain drafts and bonds, the officials caused them to be attached to-day. One of the packages, addressed to Bidwell, was marked to the care of the Safety Deposit Company, but that concern refused to receive it. The officials learned they could not attach the letter in the hands of the Post-Office. The authorities thereupon have sought to have the Company agree to an arrangement whereby they would accept the attachment for it, which was agreed to.

MORE ABOUT FORFEITED BAIL-BONDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the 16th of May, 1872, Henry Luinemeyer was charged with having assaulted a person, for which he was held to appear on the first Monday of June, 1872, at the Criminal Court, under $500 bond; which bond he gave, signed by one "Mr. Baumgarten." Luinemeyer employed an attorney to attend to his case, and was promised that all would be properly attended to, and that he would be notified when he was wanted. On the 17th of July, A.D. 1872, scire facias was issued, and returned, the defendant not found Aug. 1, 1872; execution issued Aug. 9, 1872, and returned, defendant not found, Nov. 7, 1872; all of which proceedings the defendant knew nothing at all about. But, on the 12th day of February, 1873, Luinemeyer had occasion to have the abstract of his little home brought down to date, when he saw, to his surprise, that judgment of $500 had been rendered against him in default of his appearance in the Criminal Court in said cause.

I thereupon filed a petition, on behalf of Mr. Luinemeyer, setting forth the facts in the case, together with his condition, he being a hard-working man, having a large family to support, and a man with an unblemished character,—a worthy citizen in every respect. The County Commissioners put off acting on said petition from time to time, and, finally, referred the matter to the County Attorney, who advised them that they had no power to remit the said recognizance. In the meantime, I saw Mr. Reed several times, giving him the facts regarding said affair in detail, and his answer was, in substance, as follows: He did not wish to undertake the responsibility of giving a release himself, but that in case the Commissioners referred the matter to him, he would raise no objection. I repeat again, that Luinemeyer is a good, honest, hard-working man, and a worthy citizen. I do not ask any personal favors in this matter, and I hold myself responsible to all concerned in this affair. Subsequently, when the petition really was sent, through Mr. Root, to the State's Attorney, the latter declined to recommend a favorable report. This was on the 10th of March last.

As a citizen, I have a right to demand that justice should be fairly administered by our public officers. And, in the name of justice, I have a right to demand of the County Commissioners by what authority they release gamblers, blacklegs, and outlaws, and, at the same time, under the same law, refuse to remit the recognizance of one of our good citizens, who has never left the city for a moment, and has ever been, and is now, quite ready for trial, and who did not appear in Court, solely because he never was notified, as had been promised to him. On the Monday before the Commissioners took final action in the Luinemeyer case, they remitted the recognizance of two notorious gamblers who had gone bail for a thief, the latter having escaped; and, on the 18th of March, they again remitted the recognizance of Munn and Thompson, who gave bail for the pickpoket Farrell,—the Commissioners so acting on the recommendation of Messrs. S. Ashton and Joseph Harris, the Committee on Judiciary. The man Farrell was arrested in June last, at the same time, and for the same term, at which Luinemeyer was to appear. Mr. Ashton is a candidate for Judge, and therefore must be a lawyer; will he be kind enough to explain to his constituents by what process of law he can recommend to remit the recognizance of a pickpocket who has escaped, and can refuse to recommend to remit that of a good citizen who is here in the city, and demands nothing more than to have his trial?

JOSEPH SCHLERNITZAUER,
Attorney-at-law, Room 15, Exchange Building.
CHICAGO, March 22, 1873.

Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The Democratic City Convention has just nominated Joseph Brown for Mayor.

TOLEDO, O., March 22.—The Hons. M. R. White and Harvey Kellogg were to-day nominated as Republican candidates for the Constitutional Convention for Lucas County.

New Hampshire Congressional Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 22.—The friends of Hon. S. N. Bell, Democratic candidate for Congress, claim to-day that he is elected by a majority of four votes.

Accidental Shooting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 22.—A guard at Ash Barracks, who had just been on duty, was cleaning his gun for inspection to-day, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through and killing two other soldiers.

WASHINGTON.

The Interminable Debate on the Caldwell Case.

Indignation at the President's Pardoning O'Brien, the Murderer.

Confirmation of Collector Casey, of New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—A leading member of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, who has carefully noted the effect of the debate of the last week on the case of Caldwell, says to-night while perhaps no Senator has had his convictions changed by the speeches, yet the rottenness of the case has been so widely advertised by the press, that many will be obliged to vote for Caldwell's expulsion, under the pressure of public opinion, who are otherwise friendly to his interests. The Senate spent two hours to-day in endeavoring to conclude some arrangement by which a final vote could be taken at a stated time, but objection was made by some Senators, who had reason to believe that if a definite time was fixed, Caldwell's friends would resort to some sharp practice to secure his escape. Senator Morton has the floor for Monday, and will then answer all the arguments made against his report. Some Senators think the Caldwell case will be concluded, and the Senate adjourn by Tuesday; while others do not anticipate an adjournment before the last of the week.

CLAYTON.

The Clayton case cannot, it is thought, under any circumstances consume more than two days.

COLLECTOR CASEY.

Casey was confirmed this afternoon as Customs Collector at New Orleans by a very fair majority, notwithstanding the opposition of Senator West. Casey was hanging round the Capitol all day, but left as soon as he heard of his confirmation. West is not himself in very good odor with the Republican Senators. They regard him as rather fishy, and are not inclined to trust him too much after his opposition to Casey. It is very certain that the doors of the White House will be practically closed against him hereafter. The debate on Casey to-day occupied two or three hours. Considerable time was also spent in discussing the nomination of William S. Tough, Marshal for Kansas, and he was rejected; but afterwards the vote was reconsidered, and he was confirmed.

THE O'BRIEN PARDON.

The President to-day signed the order directing the Attorney-General to issue the papers commuting the sentence of the murderer, O'Brien, to imprisonment for life. The whole community, without regard to class, is indignant at this interposition of the President. It is now believed that in the course of a few months O'Brien will be pardoned altogether, as several ladies, prominent in the first circles, have strangely enough appealed personally to the President in his behalf.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Boutwell has appointed S. J. Kimball, of the Revenue Marine Office, and Capts. Merryman and Founce, of the Revenue Marine Service, as a committee, "under the act of March 3," to determine at what points it is to the interest of humanity and commerce to establish life-saving stations.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, to-day: Robert Keller, District of Columbia, Consul at St. Martin, W. I.; William S. Tough, United States Marshal for Kansas; Isadore Eslinger, Appraiser of Merchandise, Evansville, Ind.; Edwin A. Howard, Michigan, Agent of the Indians of the Whetstone Agency, Dakota. Postmasters—Jacob E. Whitenach, Jerseyville, Ill.; Charles C. Myers, Kendallville, Ind.; Joseph S. Linney, Danville, Ky.; W. E. Weddell, Okolono, Miss.; Charles S. Bangs, Hillsboro, Ill.; T. S. Chase, Kansas City, Mo.; D. W. Clemmer, Dowagiac, Mich.; Simis Noeth, Brunswick, Ga.; Thomas B. Mavery, Macomb, Ill.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: James F. Casey, Collector of Customs, New Orleans; David Bushey, Collector of Customs, Southern District of Oregon; William S. Tough, United States Marshal of Kansas; Postmasters—Jacob Hough at Bellefontaine, Ohio; Amasa M. Morse, Petamula, Cal.; George F. Dick, Bloomington, Ill.; Nicholas Filbeck, Terre Haute, Ind.; John L. Miller, Lafayette, Ind.; H. H. Opdegrove, Van Wert, O.; Perry Hawes, Sedalia, Mo.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

NEW YORK, March 22.—It is stated from Washington that Gen. Blount, whose transactions with the Cherokee Indians, in North Carolina, have for some time been under investigation, was arrested there yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of that State, on a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) regretted that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Ferry) submitted the resolution of expulsion. He had given close attention to the ten days' debate on the question, whether bribery vitiates the election of a member. This debate was confined to the legality of the act by which Mr. Caldwell held his seat. It appeared the majority of the Committee on Elections were in doubt as to the proper method to be pursued, therefore they chose to present the question involving the validity of the election.

Mr. MORTON interrupted Mr. Ferry's remarks as to the resolutions already pending from different Senators on the subject, and said that he, as Chairman of the Committee, took the ground that the Senate had a choice of remedies, and favored expulsion, but the majority of the Committee thought proper to present a resolution declaring the seat vacant, rather than one of expulsion.

Mr. FERRY, resuming, said he would not commit himself in advance as to the merits of questions involved, but should approach each of them with the respect due to the State's action and his constitutional duty to deal rigidly with official wrong.

He then offered an amendment to the amendment pending, to place back the first question substantially where it first appeared from the Committee, as follows:

"That Alexander Caldwell be and is hereby declared to have been elected Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Kansas."

Mr. ALCORN briefly discussed the question of jurisdiction, maintaining that the Constitution makes the act of the Legislature in the election on a Senator the subject of review by the Senate.

Mr. TERRY (Conn.), in explaining the reasons for having heretofore offered amendments to the Committee's resolution for the proposed expulsion of Mr. Caldwell, said that, in examining all the evidence, he was unable to avoid the conclusion that the election in 1871 was effected by bribery in the interest of Mr. Caldwell, the purchase money having been paid by Mr. Caldwell himself. Having arrived at this conclusion of facts, it seemed to be essential not simply to the dignity and honor of the Senate, and to the state of public feeling of the country, but for the preservation of the institutions under which we live, that the Senate should in some way emphatically express condemnation of the transaction. According to common law and usage running through all English decisions until now, a bribed vote is no vote, and if it be found that bribed votes effected the election, they must be cast out and the election voided. When the charge was made that the Senator's election was procured by bribery, it was the bounden duty of the Senate, under the constitutional clause that made the Senate the judge of the election qualification, to inquire into the facts.

Some time was spent in an exchange of views, as to fixing the order in which the pending propositions shall be voted on, but no arrangement was made.

No Senator rising to continue the debate, the closing speech devolved on Mr. Morton, who said he was not ready to do so to-day, and moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to. At the expiration of the Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD.

Local Politics--The Approaching Municipal Elections--Personal--Negro Celebration--The Judicial Apportionment Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—Our municipal election, which takes place in April, is just now exciting considerable attention. The contest will draw the party lines sharply, and, as prominent gentlemen will be put up for the position of Mayor, there will be a sharp fight. It is generally conceded that the Hon. Wm. M. Springer will be the Liberal candidate for Mayor, and, until it was settled that he should run, Jack Smith, the present incumbent, expected to walk over the course. It seems now that he is frightened off, for he refuses to run, and the Republicans are casting about for some one else to take his place.

Gen. J. L. Reynolds, Senator-elect from Cook County, will make the tour of Europe this summer, and he has therefore prepared himself with an honorary commission from Gov. Beveridge to attend the Vienna Exposition.

Our colored people are preparing to celebrate the 31st day of March, being the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Gov. Beveridge and Gen. Lippincott are to address them.

Richard F. Crawford, of Winnebago County, elected to succeed the Hon. R. G. Cross, deceased, as Representative from the Ninth District, received his certificate of election from the Secretary of State, to-day. He will take his seat and be sworn in next Tuesday.

The Judicial Apportionment bill has not been signed by the Governor, and will not receive his signature until the last moment of the ten days allowed him. The repealing clause, it is held, will repeal all the present circuits out of existence, and cut off all the suits in progress, leaving the State outside of Cook County actually without courts for the next three months. A supplementary bill, containing the present circuits until the elections in the new circuits, has been introduced in the House and an effort will be made to pass it before the ten days are up. The circuit bill will be signed, whether the supplementary bill passes or not.

The Modoc War.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following was received to-day:

VAN BREMER'S RANCH, Cal., March 16.
To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington:

The squaw sent into the Modoc camp returned yesterday. The excuse made by the Indians for not keeping their appointment is that, at the last moment their hearts failed them, and they could not bring themselves to the point of abandoning their old homes and going to a distant country. They are evidently not now in a disposition favorable to any arrangement, though they profess a willingness to have another talk. It will be some time before the Commission can be assembled, and in the meantime the troops will be put in positions that cover as far as possible all points of egress from the lava beds. I think that a system of gradual compression with the exhibition of the force that can be used against them, if the Commission should again fail, will satisfy them of the hopelessness of any further resistance, and give the peace party sufficient strength to control the whole band. Time is becoming of the greatest imprtance, as the melting of the snow will soon enable them to live in the mountains. This will greatly increase the difficulties we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties, and can more readily make their escape from their present location.

EDWARD R. S. CANBY,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The money market was much less distressing to borrowers than at any time for a week, the rule this morning being 1-32 flat, to 1-32 and interest. In the afternoon balances were lent down to 4 per cent per annum, which was the clearing rate.

STOCKS.

Stocks continue dull. Western Union Telegraph is strongly bolstered up by the stubbornness of the clique, who for their own safety are forced to sustain the market. It is said, also, that money in large amounts has been obtained on the pledge of the stock at 80 as collateral, against loans of New York Central, which may further account for its stiff support. Pacific Mail and Harlem have been weak at times.

There is no truth in the report that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nor is it true that negotiations have been opened with that end in view. The story comes from Chicago, and the officers of the St. Paul here have had telegraphic inquiries in regard to the subject directed to them.

FORGED CERTIFICATES.

In regard to recent forgeries of share certificates of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, it has been definitely ascertained that the certificates are genuine impressions, and this is admitted by the respectable firm of Messrs. Siebert Bros., engineers, who are endeavoring to ascertain whether the certificates were abstracted from their printing house or from the Government stamp office, or from the "stub book" of the Fort Wayne Company. While certificates are in all particulars as far as engraving is concerned, the same as all other certificates of this kind issued by the Company, there is a difference in the internal revenue stamp, which is, or should be impressed at the Government office. In the genuine certificates this stamp contains the head of Franklin, where it is a 25 cent stamp, and the head of Washington where it is 2 cent stamp. In the counterfeits the 25 cent stamp bears the head of Washington, instead of that of Franklin, which seems to have been a device of the forgers to evade the penalties for counterfeiting United States stamps. It is also believed by the engravers and many others, that the Wabash certificates are genuine, except the Government stamp, as in the case of the Fort Wayne. The Wabash Company are having new certificates engraved.

GOLD.

Gold was strong all day, closing at 115¾. The treasure shipment was $135,000, all silver.

BONDS.

Governments were strong, and moderately active.

THE BANKS.

The bank statement is favorable this week, the associated banks having $217,225 lawful money, above the 25 per cent requirement, while last week there was a deficiency of $264,250. There has been a sharp contraction of loans.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet, but closed in fair request. Low grades were steady and medium stronger. No. 2 and superfine were in moderate demand. Good lines of shipping extras are scarce and wanted. Amber winter wheat extras are very firm and fairly active. Sales, 8,700 brls; receipts, 8,230 brls. Holders of spring wheat are quite firm. The market closes strong, the demand being in part for export, but chiefly for milling. Sales, 24,600 bu; receipts, 4,930 bu. Pork was fairly active and steady. There was a jobbing business at $16.25 for new mess; 25 brls thin mess at $15.62½; 250 barrels mess for June at $16.25. Of prime mess, 1,000 barrels city on private terms; city quoted at $17.00@16.50; receipts, 620 packages. Cut meats were generally quiet and prices about nominal. Dry-salted shoulders are quoted at 6¼c. Sales reported of 50 boxes of pickled bellies at 10c, 14 lbs; receipts, 2,592 packages. Bacon quiet and quiet and rather unsettled; long clear, 8@8⅛c; and short clear, 8¼@8½c; 100 boxes light short rib sold at 8⅛c. Lard was quiet, and the market about as yesterday. Of Western 200 tcs for March sold at 8 7-16c; 100 tcs city at 8¼c; for future delivery 75 tcs April at 8 9-16c; receipts, 1,636 tierces and barrels and 200 kegs.

FIRES.

A Woman and Two Children Burned to Death in Calhoun County, Iowa--Other Fires Yesterday.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 22.—A most distressing calamity occurred, a few nights ago, five miles northeast of Pomeroy, Calhoun County, by the burning of a sod cabin, with a thatched roof of hay, straw, and sticks, resulting in the death of the inmates, a poor woman named Hallock, and her two small children. The roof, composed as it was of light material, dry as tinder, burned the poor creatures so terribly as to cause their deaths yesterday.

A fire at nine o'clock, to-night, destroyed the brick dwelling of Herman Chatwick. Loss, $2,500; insured $1,400 in the North Missouri. Barn of William Newman; loss, $1,000; not insured. One or two small buildings in the vicinity were also destroyed. The fire originated in Newman's barn.

A fire early this morning destroyed the boarding-house of P. Dunn. The building was a frame one, and owned by Mrs. Mary A. Cummings. Loss, $1,500; not insured. Dunn's loss on furniture is $500; insured for $450. Dunn was this afternoon arrested, charged with being the incendiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—Woodbury's flouring mill at Kalamazoo was burned at 4 o'clock this morning, together with some grain on hand, 400 barrels of flour, and the machinery. The loss is about $25,000; insurance about $11,000.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A fire in Crosby street, near Broadway, last night, burned Demorest's carriage repository and Reynolds' hat and cap factory. The loss is $24,000.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Riotous Conduct of a Lot of Strikers--Stones and Pistols Brought into Action--A Ringleader Mortally Wounded--Strikes Expected.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Some twenty or thirty men, who, a few days ago, struck on the Slough levee works, about fifteen miles below Hannibal, Mo., organized into a mob yesterday and attacked Mate Harris, the time-keeper, and Thomas Stapleton, the walking-boss of the work, throwing stones and firing pistols at them. Harris and Stapleton returned the fire and killed Patrick Vaughn, one of the ringleaders, and mortally wounded Pat McNamara. Harris and Stapleton subsequently went to Hannibal, where they were arrested.

NEW YORK, March 22.—At Bergen Point, N. J., yesterday, some thirty laborers boarded a railroad train, and, in the attempt to collect their fares, a severe fight ensued, resulting in dangerous injuries to several persons, including the conductor and brakeman.

It is now stated that a strike is imminent among the journeymen carpenters in this city.

The Eight-hour League, which includes the German sections, piano-makers, polishers, cabinetmakers, etc., is also expected to strike. At a meeting of the gas men last night, the recent action of the gas companies in reducing the wages, in consideration of eight hours work, was considered. A demand was made for a general strike, and it is said that another meeting will be held to-night, when preparations will be made for a general strike early next week.

BOSTON, March 22.—The journeymen horse-shoers of Boston have voted an assessment of $1 each per week for the payment of $10 per week to each man out of employ by the strike at the Metropolitan Horse Railroad shops.

IOWA.

Drowned--Fatal Experiment in the Log-Splitting Line--Grain in Store.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, March 22.—Near Potosi, Wis., a young German, named Henry Bonn, was drowned last night by breaking through the ice while crossing Grant River.

Particulars of a fearful accident near LaMotte, Jackson County, Iowa, the result of the most foolhardy venture, are at hand, from which it appears that James McAllister, a youth of 18, not satisfied with the ordinary method of chopping logs with an axe and wedges, undertook to facilitate matters by the use of powder. Accordingly, he drilled a hole in a large oaken log, filled the cavity with powder, which he tamped down tightly and, having no fuse, dropped a live coal into the powder. The explosion that ensued tore the log into splinters, and took off his head, scattering the brains in all directions. The body, also, was mutilated beyond recognition.

The largest quantity of grain ever known to be on hand at this time of the year is now stored at the following places: Total estimated number of bushels, 500,000, divided as follows: Iowa, Dubuque, 200,000; McGregor, 50,000, Illinois, Galena, 50,000. Wisconsin, Prairie du Chien, 15,000; Bridgeport, 20,000; Woodman, 10,000; Boscobel, 45,000; Blue River, 10,000; Muscoda, 15,000; Platteville, 10,000; Cassville, 40,000; Potosi, 15,000.

Euthanasia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 22.—Daniel Keotriel, a German cooper, committed suicide this afternoon, at his house in lower Peoria. He was arraigned in the Police Court this morning for trouble with his son, and it is supposed went home and deliberately shot himself out of remorse. When found the shot-gun was lying across his body, with one barrel discharged, a string attached to the trigger, and the other end in the man's hand, showing that he had killed himself.

DETROIT, March 22.—At Comstock, yesterday morning, Jerome Goodrich started down-stairs at an early hour. He found his mother, Mrs. Philip Goodrich, hanging in the stairway. She was 62 years old. The supposed cause was despondency at the loss of her daughter, Mrs. Cox, and other domestic troubles.

DUST TO DUST.

Funerals of Foster and McElhaney Yesterday—Attempted Suicide of the Former.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 22.—In the Sheriff's office it is believed that Foster attempted to poison himself yesterday morning. The matron of the prison found the condemned man in a stupor at 8:15. After much shaking he was aroused and confessed that he had taken a six-grain opium pill. The matron forced him to swallow two cups of strong coffee which made him vomit. Doctors Nealis and Vandewater were called, and Foster was taken into the corridor and walked up and down, while ice water was freely poured upon his head. When the Sheriff learned these facts he hurried the execution, and Foster was dying when he was hanged. Such is the story going about, but the authorities refuse to give the particulars, although they admit the doctors say Foster showed symptoms of poisoning, and there is some truth in it. The matron's brother is dead, and she cannot be seen. There is to be an investigation. A deputy, who was once a playmate of Foster, is suspected of giving him the pill. Your correspondent talked with the deputy in question to-night, and he says Foster was the greatest coward he ever knew. He does not believe he had nerve enough to kill himself. Dr. Tyng denies that Foster showed any symptoms of poisoning. The writer's observations previous to and during the execution lead him to believe the story a canard. The Deputy Sheriff alluded to above told the writer that Foster was as impenitent and unprepared for death when on the gallows as the day he killed Putnam. He added: "It's all over now, but Bill was a bad man. I have been acquainted with him since he was a boy, and no one knew him better than I did."

LATER.

The matron of the Tombs was interviewed to-night, and denies that there is any truth in the reported attempted suicide of Foster. Foster was buried at 10 o'clock this morning, at Greenwood. The Revs. Drs. Tyng and Walker performed the Episcopal service. Only relatives were present. No ladies accompanied the body to the cemetery. This is in violation of one of the cemetery regulations, which says no person who has died in prison, or has been executed for any crime, shall be buried therein.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Foster was buried this morning at Greenwood. Rev. Drs. Walker and Tyng officiated. Both declared there was no truth in the statement as to the attempt of Foster to commit suicide, and the facts as to his condition are a refutation of the report.

A statement is published to-day, based on information derived from a Tombs official, that Foster took poison on the night before his execution. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the matron of the Tombs found Foster sick, and in explanation, he then admitted that he had taken poison, and many of his symptoms in every way confirmed this suspicion. On this account the Sheriff hastened the execution, and while many believed that the duration of the religious exercises was telling on Foster's nerves, it was in reality a weakness caused by the poison that was acting on him. A Tombs physician says that Foster would have died if his execution had been delayed until 10 o'clock.

LATER—It is insisted in some of the evening papers that the story of Foster's attempted suicide is correct. The theory is well supported by circumstantial evidence, as well as to the statements of the Doctor of the Tombs, and minor officials. The impression is that Foster took opium about 3 o'clock in the morning of the execution. Some assert that this may have been taken to influence his nervous system, but the evidence goes to show that the dose was sufficient to produce death had the execution been delayed an hour later.

BOSTON, March 22.—The proposed burial of McElhaney, to-day, from the East Cambridge Methodist Church, was changed by the request of his relatives. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock from his father's house in Grove street. The Rev. N. Ray, performed the burial rites in a simple manner. They consisted of a few words to the friends of the deceased, prayer, reading of Scripture, and singing. Then the funeral cortege wended its way to Cambridge Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

FOREIGN.

NICARAGUA.

PANAMA, March 8.—It is stated that the practicability of the ship-canal through Nicaragua has been settled by the labors of the present United States surveying party in Nicaragua. The difference of levels between Lake Managua and the large lake of Nicaragua has been determined to be 22 35-100 feet American and 24 3-10 feet Spanish measure. The surveying party visited the capital, and on the 18th of February last took the steamer on the lake which was to convey them to Virgin Bay.

GUATEMALA.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Guatemala advices say that, in the revolution which exists there, and which is headed by Palacias, the Government is exiling, shooting, and imprisoning on all sides.

The misconduct of the English Minister, Corbett, has caused a bitter feeling against England. Corbett sought to secure the appointment of one Dent as a customs receiver at a local port, who was personally objectionable to the people. The Guatemalan Government refuses longer to recognize Corbett.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 22.—To-day is a holiday here, it being the 76th anniversary of the birth of Emperor William. Flags are flying from public and private buildings, and the city will be illuminated to-night.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 22.—The Radicals are determined to prevent the demonstration of the extreme Republicans. A crisis is expected to-morrow.

UTAH.

Small-Pox in San Pete County--Financial--Speculations Regarding the Next Governor.

SALT LAKE, March 22.—A correspondent of the *News* this evening reports a terrible state of affairs in San Pete County, owing to the small-pox. The carelessness of the people in not adopting the proper sanitary regulations is the main cause of the alarming spread of the disease. In this city there seems to be an increased number of cases, creating general public uneasiness.

Business seems no way unsettled by the late monetary scare, culminating in a run on the First National Bank. All the banks, however, took warning and telegraphed for currency in large amounts, which arrived to-night late.

Private advices from Washington indicate that Gov. Woods, who, it is generally supposed, the President intends to send abroad, will be succeeded by Gen. P. Edward Connor, formerly Commander of this district.

A new paper, the *Grant Vidette*, of mammoth proportions, appeared to-day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrest of an Alleged Embezzler--Apache Atrocities--The Epizootic--Population of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—It is reported that R. D. Bogart, formerly a writer on the New York *Sun*, and a Paymaster's Clerk in the navy, and recently a reporter on the San Francisco *Chronicle*, started for New York to-day in custody of United States officers to answer there to a charge of embezzling $30,000 while acting as Paymaster's Clerk. Bogart was the correspondent of the *Chronicle* during the Modoc war.

News is received that the Apaches captured George Taylor near Wickerberg, burned him to a stake, and then returned safely to the mountains.

The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

Langley's new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 188,323, an increase during the year of about 10,000; Chinese, 11,000; negroes, 1,550.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Probabilities—For the Lower Lakes Lake Michigan, and the Ohio Valley, fresh to brisk southwest winds and partly cloudy weather, preceding storm centre. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, cold northwest winds, extending during Sunday southward to Kansas.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The Signal Service reports the thermometer in the Northwest this morning as follows: Pembina, 22 degrees above; Duluth, 23 above; St. Paul, 27; Marquette and Escanaba, 22; Alpena, 25; Chicago, 32; Omaha, 37; St. Louis and Indianapolis, 32. Eastward to the sea-coast the thermometer ranges about the same, and chilly temperature throughout the South. Snowing at Pembina, Western Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Lower Canada.

CAIRO, Ill., March 22.—The weather is clear and cool.

Railroad Accidents.

BUSHNELL, Ill., March 21.—Yesterday morning's train bound west on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, was thrown from the track when about five miles east of this place. The rear car was thrown down an embankment, and turned two somersaults before coming to a halt. One 8 year old child of Mrs. Childers was killed, and another, 10 years old, was badly hurt, while Mrs. Childers herself was also seriously injured. An old man, name not known, was also somewhat injured.

JANESVILLE, March 22.—Conductor Fred. Buck, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was badly hurt in the head, while coupling cars, at Crystal Lake, Ill., yesterday. He is out of his mind, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Solomon Unesh, an extensive grape grower and wine manufacturer of Scott County, Ill., has failed. His liabilities are said to exceed his assets $20,000.

Hayden DeBusk, charged with being an accessory to the hanging of Elit Coffin, near Atlantic, Iowa, Jan. 31, was yesterday bound over in the sum of $2,000 to appear at the next term of the District Court of Cass County.

George W. Rayer, aged 18 years, of the town of Centre, Rock County, Wis., accidentally shot and killed himself on Thursday, by drawing a loaded gun along the ground with the muzzle toward him. The charge entered his stomach, killing him almost instantly.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, which arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro yesterday, had her whole screw down with yellow fever on Feb. 22, at sea, excepting two men. Two men died. Schooner Brewster, from the same place, lost one man from yellow fever.

A telegram from Detroit, received yesterday after noon, says a man fell from the ferryboat on the river, on Friday night, and his body, up to 12 o'clock, has not been found. His name is not known, but it is thought he was a Chicago man who has been selling cement hereabouts for several days.

A meeting was held in Cleveland on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature, asking for the passage of a law on the subject of cruelty to animals similar to the one now before the Legislature of New York. Much interest was manifested in the subject by all present.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A floral entertainment will be given in the Sunday-School of the Park Avenue Church, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the school.

The Finance Committee of the Council met yesterday afternoon in the Comptroller's office, but transacted no business of special importance to the public.

A general business meeting of the Irish Literary Association will be held in Maj. Moore's office, corner of Madison and Union streets, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

John Schmidt, of the town of Worth, was before Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday morning, for selling and rectifying spirits without a license. His bail was fixed at $500.

An important special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home will be held at the house of Col. J. L. James, No. 620 Michigan avenue, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The absence of a quorum of the members of the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, necessitated the postponement of the meeting which was to be held yesterday until Wednesday.

The Literary Club of the Christian Union meets to-morrow evening at No. 758 Michigan avenue, to discuss the subject of "Secret Societies as Affecting Public Welfare." The public are invited.

A special meeting of the Trustees and Directresses of the Orphan Asylum will be held at the residence of Col. James, No. 620 Michigan avenue, next Tuesday evening. A full attendance is desired.

A citizens' meeting will be held (providing anybody attends) at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, in Rice and Jackson's Hall, to discuss "the halter, the press, the pulpit, and equality before the law."

The Board of Public Works yesterday received proposals for constructing the foundation and coping for a fence around Washington Square, and for an asphalt pavement around the same; but awarded no contracts.

The meeting of the Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to examine the theatres, churches, and other public institutions of the city, has been postponed until next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A full attendance of the members of Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson's dramatic class of the Chicago Christian Union is desired to-morrow evening at No. 205 West Madison street, as important business will then be transacted.

The corner-stone of the new St. Paul's Church, Dr. Ryders, in course of erection on Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, will be laid with appropriate religious ceremonies at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning next.

The alarm of fire from box 87 at 9 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire in a barn in the rear of No. 445 Butterfield street. Loss $5. Insurance in the Eastern, of Canada. The barn has been set on fire three times during the past winter.

Officer Reinert, who shot the McVeigh brothers, made application to the Police Commissioners, on Friday, that he might be assigned to duty in some other section of the city, as his life was in danger while he remained in Bridgeport. The request was refused.

The Rev. David Swing will deliver his lecture on "The Novel," on the West Side, in the Congregational Church, for the benefit of the "Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home." This will give West Siders an opportunity to hear this charming lecture, and at the same time contribute to a worthy charity.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at No. 156 Fifth avenue, on the body of a young child, 2 years old, named John Burema, the son of a German immigrant. The child died from whooping-cough, on a car of the Michigan Southern Railroad, on Friday night. The verdict agreed with the facts as above stated.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, Officer James Cook, in attempting to stop a runaway horse at the corner of Harrison and Desplaines streets, was thrown down and severely injured. He was taken to his home on Cleaver street, near Noble, by Officer Brudenbach. Cook was injured internally, in the left side, and appeared to suffer much pain.

Officer Elliott yesterday afternoon arrested, on a State street car, a notorious pick-pocket named William Ray, *alias* Bradley. He had upon his person all the implements used by the gentlemen of his profession. He was taken to the Central Station. Sergeant Ellis requests that all persons who have had their pockets picked recently shall call, and, if possible, identify the man.

A highway robbery was committed on Friday night, about 11 o'clock, in the West Division. Three men stopped Mr. C. H. Cowper, who resides at No. 110 Throop street, when he was opposite Jefferson Park, and, under the stimulus of loaded revolvers, compelled him to hand over to them a valuable gold watch and chain, and $6 in money. They then permitted him to go on home.

In a description of some of the competitive designs for the new City Hall, in the *Evening Post*, last evening, it was maintained that the reporter had access to the exhibition-room. This is not the case. The reporter was supplied by ambitious architects with printed descriptions of their drawings, and they published such of them as were convenient. This is quite legitimate, but is calculated to mislead the public as to some of the other and better designs.

An alarm of fire from Box 17, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, had no cause, in fact. While the engines were proceeding south on Dearborn street, a span of horses belonging to Thomas Gavin took fright, and ran away. At Monroe street they collided with a team hitched to a dirt wagon. The pole of the vehicle to which the runaway team was attached pierced the side of one of the horses of the dirt wagon, and instantly killed it.

At a meeting of the Emerald Benevolent Association and the employes of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, a resolution was passed tendering thanks to O. W. Potter, Esq., President, J. C. Parks, Superintendent, and the company, for their kindness in suspending work at the mills in order that the workmen might celebrate St. Patrick's day. They resolved that they would hold in grateful remembrance the favor thus granted, and that they would endeavor to prove by their future conduct that they fully appreciate the same.

David McKeernan and Dennis McKeegan, supposed to be of the McVeigh band of ruffians, were brought before Justice Banyon for final examination yesterday morning. The testimony for both prosecution and defense clearly established the fact that McKeegan was not present at the time of the assault, and he was discharged. Officers Koch and Reinert were present and identified McKeernan, as being one of the assaulting parties, and he was held for trial at the Criminal Court in bail of $1,500.

The Mayor visited the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, and heard the complaints of Commissioners Mason and Sheridan concerning the manner in which the appropriation for water hydrants is being expended under the direction of the Board of Public Works. The gentlemen said what they had to say very bluntly and very warmly, and were patiently listened to by His Honor. They claimed that hydrants were purchased and located without the knowledge or consent of the officers who are responsible for the proper management of the Fire Department and the safety of the city from fires, and that the money with which the purchases are made is taken from the fund of the Fire Department, for the proper expenditure of which the Police Commissioners are held in bonds. The Mayor promised to give the matter his early attention.

On Thursday afternoon, an old woman named Ann Ainsworth, aged 65 years, left the house of her daughter, at the foot of West Lake street, near Central Park, and did not return. Yesterday morning she was found dead on one of the boulevards, by some workman. Beside her was found a flask containing a small quantity of whisky, and a $10 greenback. Deceased had been a hard drinker for many years, and it is supposed that she became drunk, and lay down to sleep, and died from exposure and the effects of the whisky. The body was taken to the house of her daughter, where an inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Pilgrim. The verdict was that deceased died from exposure and the effect of hard drinking.

"Local Option" in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—"Local option" was yesterday defeated in most of the counties. Northampton County gave 4,500 majority for license; Lebanon gave 2,800 for license; Bucks County, 2,500 for license; Montgomery County, 2,800 for license. The Democrats elected their ticket in Pottstown by 113 majority.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 22.—Yeager, Republican, was elected Mayor yesterday. Local option was defeated by 840 majority in Chester County. The majority against license is 1,000. Bethlehem gives 631 majority for license.

Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 22.—The House to-day, passed a bill, doing away with Circuit School Superintendents, and providing for County Superintendents.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the affair of Pope County, reported against martial law, and recommend that the Government appoint good honest officials to fill the vacant offices in the county, and the Grand Jury be instructed to thoroughly investigate all cases of murder since the war. The Judiciary Committee of the House reported unfavorably on the bill, providing for the election of Prosecuting-Attorney.

New York Central Railroad Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Seventeen locomotives, belonging to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, seized by United States Collector Bailey, were sold to-day, realizing only about $17,000. They were bought by E. D. Worcester, Treasurer of the Company. There is still $445,000 due the Government. The Company's attorney previously protested against the sale as illegal. It is supposed that the new depot buildings will be next seized to apply in liquidation of the tax.

Election Excitement.

LITTLE ROCK, March 22.—In the special election held on Monday for Alderman of the First Ward, W. J. Murphy was elected by a majority of over two to one. The Council met last night, and refused to recognize Murphy's election, and swore in his opponent, who did not receive half as many votes as Murphy. The most intense excitement prevails in consequence, and indignation meetings are being held to-night on the corners of the principal streets, and the action of the Council is denounced in the severest terms.

To Be Hanged.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 22.—Judge Dalrymple in the Morris County Court, this morning, refused an application for a new trial in the case of Luigi Lusignani, the Italian, who murdered his wife at Dover, and sentenced him to be hanged, Thursday, May 1, next.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—John Lewis Baker, a well known actor, died this morning, aged 65.

A PARIS MASKED BALL.

How Frenchmen Act as Maskers.

Paris (Feb. 26) Correspondence of the London Morning Post.

I have often observed that English friends, who observe what we may call almost religious propriety at home, when in Paris, under the influence of some evil spirit, become elastic, restless, loose. They want to do something half improper, and are continually apologizing to themselves for a determination to depart from their usual principles of morality. So it occurred last night. Hervey Turton proposed that we should all go to the Bal de l'Opera. The Rev. Mr. S——, one of our party, who is on his way to join the famous anti-slavery mission, said there was no harm in witnessing scenes of vice if we did so to strengthen our morality. I ventured to suggest a visit to one of the many people's masked balls as far more amusing and novel than the Grand Opera Carnival midnight fete. Ere long a couple of carriages conveyed us to a distant quarter of democratic Paris, not far from the fortification-walls, and we alighted at the Star Saloon ball-rooms. It was nearly midnight. We entered a lamp-illuminated broad doorway, and on paying ten sous (five pence), found ourselves in a spacious hall, hung with glittering chandeliers, which were reflected in a series of mirrors which circled the whole interior. Under a gallery were seats and round tables, where people who were spectators indulged in coffee, absinthe, the many-colored sweet drinks of Paris, beer, eau-de-vie, and cherry-brandy. The orchestra, of circular form, occupied the centre of the commodious room. The general effect was gay, lively, and dancy. The costumes of the maskers and dancers were generally representations, or familiar life caricatures of cooks, omnibus-drivers, carpenters, Seine watermen, pierrots, and costumes of no period or country, and which simply represented the grotesque. Very few indulged in a dress which demanded an expenditure of money. Some of the ladies wore elegant toilets, which looked very much like extracts from their mistresses' wardrobes. We were among the artisan world, and that female world to whom the female aristocracy in Paris are slaves. We don't call them servants, but the *gens de maison* of Mme. la Baronne, &c. While some of the ladies were over-dressed, others had almost forgotten to veil certain beautiful outlines of form we are only allowed by the eccentric laws of propriety to admire in marble. One masker attracted much attention. He appeared in the dress of a gentleman going to bed—night-cap, night-shirt, and, being cold weather, drawers. He was frequently cheered by the ladies. What struck us as very admirable was some half a dozen young fellows, who had very cleverly assumed the dress, walk, and movement of fine ladies. Some cunning artist in hair had supplied the head-dress, some clever artist in paint and powder had worked with success on the face, and the decollete bust was artistically veiled. These young fellows must be servants in families where they have watched their mistresses, and possess the gift of imitation. Two characters, representing a newly-married couple, afforded great amusement. The bridegroom in black, white cravat, and gloves. The bride (a youth) in gauzy white toilette, orange-blossom wreath, and white satin shoes. The married couple of humble life as dressed up on the wedding day. How admirably they played their parts! The wife was continually losing her husband, finding him dancing or making himself amiable with the ladies. Then the quarrel, the explanation; really as if they had been educated actors. One pretty woman represented the Republic in red cap and flowing robes. Behind her walked a King in kingly costume (a little dingy) acting as footman. By no means bad music set laughing, lively, many-colored moving crowd frantically dancing, and kept them at it. We agreed that no other people in the world could do justice to *bals masques*. Here were men and women of the humbler classes dancing with some elegance, some with wild originality, all heartily enjoying the fun, and often saying clever things to each other; generally a little positive, it must be confessed. When French people are witty they must get their fun out out of the comic associations of natural history. Under the dancing-hall floor is a restaurant. Here it was we treated several ladies (male and female maskers) to onion soup, cold fowl, red wine, and American grogs. The utmost propriety prevailed. On leaving the Star Saloon at early morn, we found several cabs at hand waiting, but not one of them would take us home. Each coachman told us he was engaged. Mystery. We walked home in a pelting rain, but delighted with our evening, and wishing the people of other countries possessed the same talent as the French for making their own happiness and amusement out of dancing, and masking, and music, and mild drinks.

Trouble in Florida.

NEW YORK, March 22.—It is stated from Florida that the new Governor will probably be impeached for making appointments prohibited by law.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, March 22.—The steamships Calabria, City of Montreal, and Manitoban have arrived out.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Gold opened at 115⅝@115¾, sold at 115¼, and closed at 115⅝@115¾. Loans were made at 7 to 8 for carrying. Daily clearings, $58,000,000.

Governments and State bonds were dull.

Money ruled easier to-day, owing to the favorable bank statement, and a disposition on the part of money-lenders to made two days' interest. Early transactions were at 1-32, but in the afternoon there was a gradual decline to 4 per cent. The bank statement was more favorable than generally expected. An analysis shows a net gain of $481,175 in legal reserve, or $217,225 in excess of the 25 per cent required.

The specie-export for the week was $705,674.

In stocks the dealings were very slim, though there was a slight rally at the very wind up, when Erie reached 65½ the regular way, and ¼ better buyer three days. Pacific Mail was up to 55¼, and Harlem to 123. Western Union moved at 87¾@87¼, and New York Central at 101¼, 101, and 101⅛. The day was one of the most uninteresting of the season.

Sterling, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	117
5-20s of '62	116	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	116	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	117	Currency 6s	113⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	New 5s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Virginias, old	51
Tennessees, old	81½	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	44		

STOCKS.

Canton	99	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	87⅛	Wabash	72½
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	85½
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	80½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	74	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	55⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	45½
Erie	65½	C., C. & C.	87½
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q	110
Harlem	132½	Lake Shore	93½
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	39
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	115
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	34½
Northwestern	89	Union Pacific bonds	85½
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	103¼
Rock Island	114½	Del. Lack. & Western	100½
N. J. Central	103½	B. H. & Erie	4½
St. Paul	56½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 3d; white, 11s 6d@11s 8d; club, 11s 10d@12s 4d. Corn, 27s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LONDON, March 22.—To-day is a holiday. The Stock Exchange is closed. The weather is fair throughout England to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9⅝@9¾d; Orleans, 9¾@9⅞d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork, 60s. Cheese, 73s. Cumberland, 36s 6d. Short ribs, 38s.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair shipping demand; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.40@5.50; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@7.75; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.15@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet. Wheat higher; but advance asked checks business; receipts, 5,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.68; held at $1.70; white State, $1.85; white State Western, $1.95. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt quiet; State, $1.15. Corn more active, chiefly for old for export; receipts, 23,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65½@66c; old do afloat, 66c; do in store, 63½@64c; white, 67c. Oats a shade firmer; holders not offering freely; receipts, 22,000 bu; new mixed Western, 46@49c; old do in store, 51@51½c; black, 45@48c; white, 49@51c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; 9¼c. Timothy quiet; $3.60@3.85.

EGGS—In good demand; Western, 21½@26c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Steadier, at 40@55c for crop of '72.

LEATHER—In good demand at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Active and firm; XX Ohio, 60c; tubbed, 65c; unwashed, 28@32c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16¼@18¾c. Sugar dull. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7½@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, but more active; new mess, $16.00; prime mess, $14.75@15.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 11@12½c; shoulders, 6½@7c; middles quiet; short rib, 8¾c; city, long clear, 8¼c. Lard steadier; Western steam, 8 7-16c; Kettle, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

ROME.

Laying the Corner-St[…] Paul's Protestant E[…] Church.

A Visit to Some of th[…] Healy's Portraits-[…] Foley's Founta[…]

A Fox-Hunt on the C[…]

Special Correspondence to the Ch[…]

Rom[…]

On the 25th of January, 1873, […] Conversion of St. Paul, occurred […] orable, not only in the history of […] the world, also; I mean the layin[…] stone of

THE FIRST PROTESTANT C[…]

ever allowed to be founded with[…] Rome. It is a thing for America[…] of that this church is an America[…] that our nation is the first to pla[…] of the Reformed faith in the anci[…] of the Papacy. The church is to […] stone edifice, and it is situate[…] Nazionale, which, it is said, will b[…] street of modern Rome. The da[…] the ceremony was rainy, but, just[…] pointed time, the rain stopped[…] shone brightly as the procession […] clergy proceeded across the ch[…] the place where the stone was to […] ing as they went the 122d and […] When all were in their places, th[…] those present joined in repea[…] Prayer; after which one […] read appropriate collects; and […] 10th and 11th verses of the 3d ch[…] The 136th Psalm was then read[…] and people; after which Mr. Ne[…] of the present American Episco[…] Rome, gave notice of the deposi[…] corner-stone, among which […] editions of the Bible and P[…] Hymnal, the daily papers of Rom[…] *man* and *Church Journal*, and v[…] circulars connected with the b[…] church. On all these was laid a[…] dependence Hall, in Philadelphia[…] Nevin said, our fathers, a little l[…] tury ago, declared the right of […] and of worshipping God according[…] Then the stone was laid by Mr. […] usual solemn and appropriate […] After the singing of the 100[…] Psalms, a fine and impressive ad[…] livered by the Lord Bishop o[…] showed most forcibly the appr[…] laying the corner-stone of this […] called by the name of St. […] commemorative of his convers[…] as the church was to be erected […] Paul remained for two years, whe[…] and where he suffered. The […] very pretty compliment to Amer[…] her flag was always on the for[…] progress. After the address, a fe[…] read; and so this most impressive[…] It was indeed most strange to […] to these words on this spot, spok[…] by a Christian Protestant Bisho[…] rise the ruins of the Baths of […] Emperor at whose name Christia[…] yet tremble. A little farther aw[…] hill, stands the mighty Colos[…] many Christians sealed their f[…] blood. The mightiest monum[…] Rome once surrounded this spot[…] now standing to see an edifice f[…] to the service of that faith whic[…] persecuted, but which all her po[…] to destroy. Looking upon the sp[…] Maggiore, close at hand, and […] domes of a multitude of other ch[…] city, the spectacle of Rome's sec[…] years before us; and I could not […] the proud Hildebrand and Ha[…] III. would be disturbed in their[…] could they know that men were f[…] these sacred walls a heretic church[…] his foot upon the neck of John, c[…] aspired to be the world's supre[…] dreamed that, in a few hundred […] church would rise within the very[…] power, and bid defiance to the […] know of no event in modern hist[…] emphatically marks the progress […] and the changes which are taking[…] us, than the founding of St. P[…] Episcopal Church in Rome.

To turn to a different subject […] things in Rome which better rep[…] than a visit to a few of

THE STUDIOS,

both of painting and sculpture. […] tend to be an art critic, but there […] in the studios of some of our A[…] about which I thought it might […] for your readers to hear.

MR. HEALY,

our eminent portrait-painter, wh[…] in Chicago, has many things of […] in his studio. Mr. Healy is a v[…] tist here, and has constantly as […] as he can possibly attend to. H[…] many of the most eminent men i[…] ing the Pope himself, and his po[…] erally much admired. He excels […] painting men's faces. His por[…] rarely seem to me remarkably go[…] his studio a fine portrait of Lon[…] daughter Edith. The poet is se[…] ing over the leaves of a book, wh[…] ter leans upon his shoulder and […] book with him. It is one of t[…] nesses of the poet which I eve[…] pression of the face is serious […] and yet, one can see in it some[…] nial courtesy and kindness of he[…] our great poet so charming to all […] The likeness of his daughter d[…] me quite so good; but, as she i[…] only a partial view of her face is[…] hard to judge of the perfect accu[…] trait. Near this fine picture ha[…] picture of Mr. Lincoln,—a most […] trait. The expression is wonderful[…] that sad look which was so rem[…] Lincoln's face, and yet does not[…] also the great strength of his ch[…] searching penetration of his […] finest picture Mr. Healy eve[…] seems to me, is his portrait of t[…] the great musician is represente[…] piano, over whose keys his finge[…] His eyes are directed upward, an[…] a deep look of poetic inspiration[…] be in the most exalted mood of m[…] and his hands are seeking to ex[…] keyboard the harmony which is f[…] The picture seems almost as if i[…] and it would be hard to imagine […] and striking portrait. Mr. Healy […] lately painting a life-size portr[…] cess of Roumania, in the rich a[…] costume of that country. The pic[…] striking, and the brilliant costu[…] well painted; but neither the face […] please me particularly; the on[…] expression, and the other is stiff[…] There is also a very fine portr[…] and several excellent pictures o[…] priests; but, if I linger so lon[…] studio, I shall have no space […] works of any other of our artis[…]

MISS FOLEY

has been long in Rome, and h[…] self a wide-spread and well-de[…] She excels particularly, as it […] statues of children, whose ro[…] forms she gives to perfectio[…] work upon which she is now eng[…] sire particularly to speak, as […] zens ought to have an interest i[…]

A FOUNTAIN,

and Miss Foley originally design[…] Park, in Chicago. Some Chicago[…] were here rather more than a ye[…] much pleased with the design f[…] and started a subscription to […] Chicago. The subscript[…] bravely on, and would […] have been completed, but […] great fire occurred, and […] had other things to think of tha[…] works of decorative art. Miss […] has gone on and completed her […] and, unless Chicago speaks for[…] will doubtless go elsewhere. L[…] little description of it, in the ho[…] our citizens may still feel incli[…] beautiful and valuable an ornam[…] public park:

Upon a pile of rocks, from the[…] rises the rough trunk of a tree[…]

ROME.

Laying the Corner-Stone of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

A Visit to Some of the Studios—Healy's Portraits—Miss Foley's Fountain.

A Fox-Hunt on the Campagna.

Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.

ROME, Feb. 24, 1873.

On the 25th of January, 1873, the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, occurred an event memorable, not only in the history of Rome, but of the world, also; I mean the laying of the corner-stone of

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH

ever allowed to be founded within the walls of Rome. It is a thing for Americans to be proud of that this church is an American church, and that our nation is the first to plant the banner of the Reformed faith in the ancient stronghold of the Papacy. The church is to be a handsome stone edifice, and it is situated upon the Via Nazionale, which, it is said, will be the principal street of modern Rome. The day selected for the ceremony was rainy, but, just before the appointed time, the rain stopped, and the sun shone brightly as the procession of white-robed clergy proceeded across the church-lot toward the place where the stone was to be laid, repeating as they went the 122d and 84th Psalms. When all were in their places, the clergy and all those present joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer; after which one of the clergy read appropriate collects; and afterward the 10th and 11th verses of the 3d chapter of Ezra. The 136th Psalm was then read by the clergy and people; after which Mr. Nevin, the Rector of the present American Episcopal Chapel at Rome, gave notice of the deposits made in the corner-stone, among which was American editions of the Bible and Prayer Book, a Hymnal, the daily papers of Rome, the *Churchman* and *Church Journal*, and various lists and circulars connected with the building of the church. On all these was laid a brick from Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, where, as Mr. Nevin said, our fathers, a little less than a century ago, declared the right of religious liberty and of worshipping God according to conscience. Then the stone was laid by Mr. Nevin with the usual solemn and appropriate form of words. After the singing of the 100th selection of Psalms, a fine and impressive address was delivered by the Lord Bishop of Derry. He showed most forcibly the appropriateness of laying the corner-stone of this church, to be called by the name of St. Paul, the day commemorative of his conversion, especially as the church was to be erected in Rome, where Paul remained for two years, where he preached, and where he suffered. The Bishop gave a very pretty compliment to America, saying that her flag was always on the foremost wave of progress. After the address, a few collects were read; and so this most impressive service ended. It was indeed most strange to stand and listen to these words on this spot, spoken as they were by a Christian Protestant Bishop. Not far off rise the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, that Emperor at whose name Christians might almost yet tremble. A little farther away, beneath the hill, stands the mighty Colosseum, where so many Christians sealed their faith with their blood. The mightiest monuments of Pagan Rome once surrounded this spot where men are now standing to see an edifice founded devoted to the service of that faith which Pagan Rome persecuted, but which all her power was unable to destroy. Looking upon the spire of St. Maria Maggiore, close at hand, and also upon the domes of a multitude of other churches in all the city, the spectacle of Rome's second empire appears before us; and I could not but think that the proud Hildebrand and haughty Innocent III. would be disturbed in their very graves, could they know that men were founding within these sacred walls a heretic church. He who set his foot upon the neck of John, of England, and aspired to be the world's supreme ruler, little dreamed that, in a few hundred years, a heretic church would rise within the very citadel of his power, and bid defiance to the Papal See. I know of no event in modern history which more emphatically marks the progress of the world, and the changes which are taking place around us, than the founding of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome.

To turn to a different subject: There are few things in Rome which better repay the tourist than a visit to a few of

THE STUDIOS,

both of painting and sculpture. I do not pretend to be an art critic, but there are a few things in the studios of some of our American artists about which I thought it might be interesting for your readers to hear.

MR. HEALY,

our eminent portrait-painter, who lived so long in Chicago, has many things of interest to show in his studio. Mr. Healy is a very popular artist here, and has constantly as much business as he can possibly attend to. He has painted many of the most eminent men in Rome, including the Pope himself, and his portraits are generally much admired. He excels particularly in painting men's faces. His portraits of women rarely seem to me remarkably good. He has in his studio a fine portrait of Longfellow and his daughter Edith. The poet is seated, and turning over the leaves of a book, while his daughter leans upon his shoulder and looks over the book with him. It is one of the finest likenesses of the poet which I ever saw. The expression of the face is serious and thoughtful, and yet, one can see in it somewhat of that genial courtesy and kindness of heart which make our great poet so charming to all who know him. The likeness of his daughter does not seem to me quite so good; but, as she is leaning over, only a partial view of her face is given, and it is hard to judge of the perfect accuracy of the portrait. Near this fine picture hangs a full-length picture of Mr. Lincoln,—a most admirable portrait. The expression is wonderfully fine, and gives that sad look which was so remarkable in Mr. Lincoln's face, and yet does not fail to express also the great strength of his character and the searching penetration of his mind. But the finest picture Mr. Healy ever painted, as it seems to me, is his portrait of the Abbe Liszt. The great musician is represented seated at his piano, over whose keys his fingers are playing. His eyes are directed upward, and have in them a deep look of poetic inspiration. He seems to be in the most exalted mood of musical thought, and his hands are seeking to express upon the keyboard the harmony which is filling his soul. The picture seems almost as if it could speak, and it would be hard to imagine a more life-like and striking portrait. Mr. Healy has also been lately painting a life-size portrait of the Princess of Roumania, in the rich and picturesque costume of that country. The picture is large and striking, and the brilliant costume is especially well painted; but neither the face nor the attitude please me particularly: the one is lacking in expression, and the other is stiff and unnatural. There is also a very fine portrait of the Pope, and several excellent pictures of Cardinals and priests; but, if I linger so long in Mr. Healy's studio, I shall have no space to describe the works of any other of our artists here.

MISS FOLEY

has been long in Rome, and has made for herself a wide-spread and well-deserved reputation. She excels particularly, as it seems to me, in statues of children, whose rounded, graceful forms she gives to perfection. There is one work upon which she is now engaged of which I desire particularly to speak, as all Chicago citizens ought to have an interest in it. It is

A FOUNTAIN,

and Miss Foley originally designed it for Lincoln Park, in Chicago. Some Chicago gentlemen, who were here rather more than a year ago, were very much pleased with the design for this fountain, and started a subscription to procure the work for Chicago. The subscription was going bravely on, and would doubtless soon have been completed, but just then the great fire occurred, and our citizens had other things to think of than fountains and works of decorative art. Miss Foley, however, has gone on and completed her beautiful work; and, unless Chicago speaks for it very soon, it will doubtless go elsewhere. Let me give some little description of it, in the hope that some of our citizens may still feel inclined to secure so beautiful and valuable an ornament for our city's public park:

Upon a pile of rocks, from the centre of which rises the rough trunk of a tree, are seated three children. The tree-trunk supports a prettily-shaped basin, over whose edges the water is to fall. The children are sheltered from the falling water by the projecting basin above; but the water still falls very near them, and one of them, a most lovely little girl, draws back in terror, as if she did not exactly know what to make of all this rushing water, and wished to get out of the way. Her little brother is seated beside her, and, in order to show that he has no fears of the falling water, he thrusts one little foot forward beneath the mimic cataract; but still he is not altogether fearless, for one hand rests upon the little girl's shoulder and the other carefully grasps the rock, in order to prevent him from slipping off. The third figure is a little boy, somewhat larger than the other children. He is sitting somewhat apart, and blowing a shell-shaped horn most lustily. The whole composition is exquisite, graceful, and lovely, and very original, and, when the rough rocks are partially covered with aquatic plants, as they are designed to be, it would be difficult to imagine a prettier fountain. Miss Foley has fine photographs of this fountain, which give a very good idea of it. If it is possible, Chicago should secure this work of art, for it will well repay all that it costs, both in money and trouble.

MISS HOSMER

has also some very beautiful statues in her studio. Among them, the most noticeable are her celebrated Puck, the noble figure of Zenobia, and a beautiful sleeping Bacchus.

REINHARD,

of Baltimore, is one of the most talented sculptors in Rome, and his "Sleeping Children" are well known and universally admired.

But I have no time to linger longer among the studios, though there are many others, both in painting and sculpture, which are well deserving of mention. I must pass on to a description of one of the most peculiar and interesting scenes which modern Rome has to offer; I mean

A FOX-HUNT ON THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

It was a lovely day,—a real Italian day, with balmy air and lustrous blue sky, when a brilliant cavalcade of carriages and equestrians passed out from one of the Roman gates to witness a meet of the Roman fox-hounds at Roma Vecchia, on the Campagna. Prince Arthur, of England, who is staying at Rome this winter, was to join in the hunt, so the concourse of spectators was unusually large. After quite a long ride over the lovely Campagna, the appointed spot is at length reached; and a most picturesque one it is, upon the summit of a gentle eminence, whence a glorious landscape may be seen in every direction. In the distance rise the blue Sabine and Alban Mountains, crowned with a glistening coronet of snow. The soft shadows of the floating clouds play on their steep sides, and give to them an exquisite variety of light and shade. On the other side, the domes and towers of Rome rise in all their glory, and the cross upon the lofty summit of St. Peter's reaches far up into the blue sky. Immediately around is spread out the undulating Campagna, spanned by long lines of ruined arches, and everywhere dotted with the remains of Roman tombs and villas. A lovely landscape, indeed, but one which calls up far other associations than those connected with an English fox-hunt. However, here are the hounds, impatient to be off; and the huntsmen, in their red coats, look very picturesque in the bright light. At last the sportsmen are assembled. Prince Arthur, of England, and Prince Humbert, of Italy, have mounted their horses, and a great crowd of brightly dressed cavaliers and ladies are in their saddles and waiting for the start. They go at last. The hounds are searching about in every nook and corner, and the huntsmen encourage them to their work, and soon the gay party is spread out over the green Campagna, following the hounds slowly, and awaiting the discovery of the fox. A strange scene indeed for the Roman Campagna. Yonder rise the mountains whence the Latins and the Sabines descended upon infant Rome. Over these very plains have the Goth and Vandal approached upon their mission of destruction. How many a deadly battle has here been fought! How many a human spirit has gone from these plains to seek the Elysian Fields! Here, in Rome's palmy days, rose the magnificent villas of her aristocracy; and across this plain many a splendid cavalcade of triumph has passed toward the walls of Rome. And now horses and hounds are rushing over this historic ground in mad pursuit of a little fox! It is a change, indeed, and one which I hardly think the old Campagna relishes much. Indeed, the ancient plain shows its displeasure very plainly by throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the horses and hounds. Holes, and gullies, and stones, and all manner of obstacles, have to be surmounted by the ambitious huntsmen, and the end of it all generally is, that the fox runs to earth and escapes. Such was the case to-day. After a long search, a fox was found, and they had a run after him, but he got into a hole and baffled all his pursuers. These meets have been regularly kept up twice a week during the season, and they seem a very favorite amusement, both with the Romans themselves and foreign visitors.

W. C. L.

CASTELAR.

The career of the eloquent and enthusiastic young Spaniard who, in the new Republican Cabinet, has received the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, has been as brief as brilliant. Nine years ago the name of Castelar was unknown—at least, unknown beyond the Pyrenees; to-day no Spanish name is more familiar to the world. It is, indeed, related of him that, at 16, he addressed the insurrectionary multitudes at Madrid with wonderful inspiration and power; and the Spanish republicans are fond of dilating on the fact that, from his earliest youth to the present, he has been an ardent democrat. But the trans-Pyreneean nations first heard of him when, in 1866, he appeared as a prominent figure in the abortive attempt at revolution in that year.

Castelar has always been what he himself does not disdain to call "a conspirator." From earliest active life he has plotted and sought to accomplish the perpetual abolition of kingcraft from Spain. He has consorted with would-be insurgents, has formed one of secret conclaves which have met on dark nights in obscure by-ways of the Capital, has drawn up insurrectionary programmes and revolutionary proclamations, has contemplated with feverish eagerness the beginning of a civil war which should forever rid Iberia of the Bourbon incubus. The contrast between his character of conspirator and his equally pronounced character of scholar, orator, and profound political thinker, would be strange in any other than a Spaniard, and an incongruity in any country but Spain. But Spanish scholars and philosophers are accustomed to conspiracy. The greatest Spaniards have nearly always been conspirators. It would be difficult to name a recent exception to the rule. Espartero, Narvaez, O'Donnell, Prim, Serrano, conspired in opposition, while they crushed conspiracy in power. A Spanish politician is nourished, brought up, developed, by conspiracy; it is as natural for him, and as moral, as to aspire to the honors of the State. Europe and America would be astounded, were it announced, some morning, that the Professor of Ethics at Oxford, or the Professor of Languages at Cambridge, had been thrown into the Tower of London for plotting to put the Queen and the Prince of Wales there. But when Castelar, Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, was thrown into a dungeon for leading a Madrid mob against the palace, the affair slid into speedy oblivion as a matter of course.

The events of Castelar's life, as far as known, have been few, though most of them have been dramatic. He was born in 1832, and takes his place in the Republican Ministry at the age of 40. Of his early years there is little public record. He came of a good though not eminent family, and was educated at Madrid University, where he must have attained distinguished scholastic rank; for not long after his graduation he became one of its instructors, and in a few years assumed a professor's chair. The regime of Queen Isabella II. was a singular combination of mysterious toleration with despotic and capricious severity. When Castelar became Professor of History, his republican opinions must have been well known; for they had been loudly announced in the Madrid streets when he was a beardless youth, and were uttered with perfect frankness and with courageous plainness throughout his career. At the very time of his assumption of the chair of History he was well known to be in league with Figueras and the other Republican chiefs. Yet it does not appear that the Government hinted an objection; and a determined foe to the existing dynasty was permitted to teach the budding youth of Spain, without a murmur. Castelar was poor, as he is still; and he varied his task as university lecturer by contributing brilliantly-rebellious articles to the liberal journals. This pecuniary resource he continued to employ up to the very period of the new Republic; and, on the day when he entered the Foreign Office, hundreds, perhaps thousands, were reading the glowing panegyric on his colleague Figueras in the *Fortnightly Review*, which he had just disposed of for a certain number of guineas sterling. Like the French Republican statesman, Gambetta, whom he in so many respects resembles, Castelar lives, constrained by restricted means, in modest lodgings and a retired quarter, proud to have remained in incorruptible poverty, amid temptations far from slight. He might have bartered his genius for riches at any moment, since Amadeus ascended the Spanish throne. In the University, Castelar soon gathered about him a group of zealous young Republicans, and infected his pupils with his own warm spirit and glowing ardor. Impulsive, generous, brilliant, eloquent, with an attractive person and a charming manner, it is no wonder that he won the devoted affection of his students. Before the uprising of 1866, it would almost have created a revolution in the classic shades of the university, had Castelar been deprived of his professorship. His pre-eminent ability in his official work confirmed the bond of sympathy between professor and pupils. A memory which might have made Macaulay jealous, a capacity of application which Sir William Hamilton would recognize as genius, and a keen taste for historic annals which would put most Anglo-Saxon statesmen to the blush, enabled him to convert his mind into a rich storehouse of the knowledge which he daily served up to the classes of history. Probably no living Spaniard is so complete a master of this field of learning. His studies appear to have been as broad as they were deep; Spanish history is with him elementary, the alphabet of his historical lore. In many of his speeches he has betrayed an intimacy with the annals of nations as distant as Russia and the United States, with classic mythology and the sources of the Bible, with the peoples of the Orient and the republics of South America, which leads one to marvel how so much can have been stored away in a time so brief. In 1866, the attempted revolution transferred him from the tranquility of the professor's chair to the din of insurrection and the dangerous fortunes of the Madrid streets. Serrano put down the rising with a sturdy hand; Castelar was captured, imprisoned; aided by republican allies, he effected his escape, and, under cover of night and a good disguise, made his way across the frontier. For a while he sojourned at Geneva, and thence repaired to France. Isabella's Ministers knew where and how dangerous he was; yet no demand came to the Tuileries for his extradition. The Government seemed indifferent to enemies beyond its reach, and went blundering on for two years longer. Then even Serrano, the Queen's whilom favorite, and Topete, the stout-hearted old sailor, got disgusted, entered into Prim's plans, and raised the standard of revolution on Spanish quarter-decks and at the head of Spanish regiments. The dynasty of Isabella burst suddenly and utterly, like a bubble. Across the frontiers and from over the seas flocked conspirators and patriots by the hundred. Castelar reappeared in the Madrid streets and at the University, and was welcomed with the wildest enthusiasm. The Republicans flocked about him and gave him a triumph. When the Constituent Cortes was summoned, he was chosen a deputy by an immense majority; and, for the first time, he found himself endowed with the dignity of public office. The Republicans in the Constituent comprised but seventy deputies; yet, led as they were by a consummate orator like Castelar, and a pure and strong character like Figueras, they exerted an influence in it far from contemptible. Castelar appealed to the Cortes to establish the Republic, and enlarged upon its virtues with such splendor of eloquence and such wealth of historic lore, that he always commanded breathless attention when he rose to speak. Throughout the dictatorship of Prim, and the brief and uneasy reign of Amadeus, he continued boldly to advocate the adoption of republican principles; and when the Savoy regime abruptly collapsed, and a Republic was finally voted by a Cortes which had hitherto contained an overwhelming monarchical majority, Castelar was at once designated for the second place in the new Cabinet, ranking next his old chief and guide, Stanislaus Figueras.

Of Castelar's personal appearance, John Hay, in his admirable "Castilian Days," says: "He reminds you instantly of Chantrey's bust of the greatest of the sons of men. The same pure oval outline, the arched eye-brows, the piled-up dome of forehead stretching outward from the eyes, until the glossy black hair, seeing the hopelessness of disputing the field, has retired discouraged to the back of the head." Castelar's eloquence struck our brilliant Secretary of Legation with not less force than his face and figure. "There is something superhuman," says Mr. Hay, "in his delivery. His speech is like a torrent in its inconceivable fluency, like a raging fire in its brilliancy of color and terrible energy of passion. His action is most energetic and impassioned. The whole man talks from his head to his feet." It is generations, certainly, since Spain has produced an orator so perfect a master of the art, one who has been able so often to produce the highest effect for which the art of oratory has been given to men. There can be no doubt that, if the infant republic survives, Castelar has a great future before him; and it is gratifying to know that its fortunes, in large part, are confided, at the outset, to one who is as conspicuous for his probity, as for his earnestness and genius.—*Appleton's Journal.*

THE THOUGHT OF A MOURNING MOTHER.

My little baby is buried to-day;
Gone—down in the depths of the church-yard clay,
Up in the sky so dim and gray,
Who will take care of my little baby?

Who will kiss her?—her waxen feet,
That have never walked, and her small hands sweet,
Where I left a white lily, as was meet—
Who, who will kiss my little baby?

Who will teach her?—her wings to fly,
Her tiny limbs their new work to ply,
Her soft, dumb lips to sing gloriously,
Oh, who will teach my little baby?

I have a mother, who long ago died;
We speak of her now with our tears all dried;
She may know my pretty one, come to her side,
And be glad to see my little baby.

Christ, born of a woman, hear, oh, hear!
Thine angels are far off—she seems near,
Give Thou my child to my mother dear,
And I'll weep no more for my little baby.

Surely in heaven, Thy saints so blest
Keep a mother's heart in a mother's breast;
Give her my lamb, and I shall rest
If my mother takes care of my little baby.

—*Miss Mulock.*

MARRIAGES.

OGDEN—HOOD—At the bride's residence, 294 West Washington-st., by the Rev. Canon Knowles, C. R. Ogden, eldest son of John Monk, Esq., Advocate at Montreal, Canada, and Amelia Hood, relict of the late Wm. H. Olcott, of Chicago.

☞ Montreal and Toronto (Canada), and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

HORTON—HOOPER—March 9, 1873, at Geneva, Ill., by the Rev. Mr. Cantine, Charles G. Horton and Maria Douglass Hooper, both of Chicago.

PECK—COLLINS—In Chicago, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, on March 20, Mr. Elmer E. Peck and Miss Ella A. Collins.

HOFFMAN—RENOAD—At Henry, Ill., March 16, by the Rev. M. Magill, Mr. Henry C. Hoffman, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Mollie A. Renoad, of Henry.

STREHL—AHLES—At the residence of the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, on Thursday evening, 20th inst., Mr. Andrew O. Strehl and Miss Emily W. Ahles, both of this city.

PENCE—HORTH—Thursday evening, 20th, by the Rev. J. Gordon, of Western-av. Baptist Church, Harry S. Pence, of Fort Scott, Kansas, and Miss Flora M. Horth, of this city.

DEATHS.

MAHONEY—On the 19th inst., Patrick Henry, infant son of Cornelius and Julia A. Mahoney, aged 11 months and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 48 Newbury-av., to-day (the 23d), at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

MATHER—In Wheaton, Ill., March 19, 1873, Mrs. Mary Jane Mather, aged 27 years.

BEEMER—In Cleveland, O., March 14, 1873, Mary Bella, wife of Frederick D. Beemer, aged 26 years and 18 days.

☞ Mexico, Mo., papers please copy.

ROSS—In this city, March 23, at her residence 173 Third-av., Mrs. F. D. Ross, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral from the above number Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

RAFFEN—On March 22, at the residence of Andrew Quaid, corner of Noble and Augusta-sts., Alexander Raffen, aged 73 years and 4 months.

Remains taken to Graceland on Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

FLICK—Mary Hildebrecht, aged 27 years 7 months, daughter of Valentine and Mary Ann Flick, on Wednesday, at 5 p. m.

Funeral to take place from her late residence, 87 Clybourn-av., to-day (Sunday), at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE FRENCH DOCTOR,

B. BRIARD,

Is an eminent French Physician, for many years connected with

THE ACADEMY OF PARIS,

Which is regarded as one of the best Medical Institutions of Europe. During his connection with the Institution he was associated with the most eminent practitioners of France.

The Doctor founded the Chicago Medical Institute, of which he is now the President and Proprietor. He has a large Laboratory connected with his Drug Store, at

188 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,

And he is assisted by one of the most learned Chemists and Pharmaceutists in this country. Since the establishment of his Institute in Chicago, he has treated with great success a large number of old chronic diseases, of every nature, believed incurable.

Persons at a distance who may desire treatment can consult the Doctor by letter.

He compounds all his own medicines at his Laboratory, and forwards them by express.

He makes no charges for consultations.

All languages spoken at his Drug Store and Consulting Rooms, 188 South Halsted-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm known as HARVEY & DALE, Prescription Druggists, at 448 Wabash-av., is this day dissolved. The affairs of said firm will be settled by the undersigned, at the old stand.

Chicago, March 22, 1873. GEO. M. HARVEY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY TO BE PAID for with one or more farms, some of them well improved. Value, $2,000 to $20,000. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—I WANT AN INTEREST IN A SUBdivision now made at rates that will pay profits at retail sales. Address Q 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING REAL ESTATE, city or suburban, that they will sell cheap, may find a buyer by addressing P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

WANTED—WE WANT A BARGAIN INSIDE city limits, subdivided or acre property, to retail this spring and summer. DAVIS & PIKE, 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—I WANT A 25 TO 50 FOOT LOT ON one of the avenues, south of Twenty-fifth and east of State, at a bargain. Address M 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, BRICK OR stone house with 25 foot lot, full depth, and barn; location must be on the South Side, east of Wabash-av., and between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., worth from $12,000 to $15,000. Owners having such a place to sell cheap for money will please address, with full particulars, JOHN H. DAVEY, care Hamlin, Hale & Co.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT ON OR before the 1st of May, the first payment to be made in carpenter work, the balance in monthly payments of cash or carpenter work. Address U 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT, $8000, ½ cash, and one house and lot, $4,000, all cash. State location, number of rooms, brick or wood. Agents and owners address J. B. ASHLEY, Care Field, Leiter & Co.

WANTED—50 OR 100 FEET FRONT, CORNER PREferred, on State-st., Wabash, Michigan, or Indiana-avs., between Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh-sts. Address COHN, 101 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT worth $3,000 to $7,000, on South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. No objections to Kenwood or Hyde Park. Will pay $1,000 per year in monthly or quarterly payments. Address, for one week, M 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL EXCHANGE AN ELEGANT NEW piano (Parlor Grand) for lot between lake, Twelfth-st., and Boulevards, west. Will pay some cash for a bargain. Piano new and in stock. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 TO 100 ACRES ON OR NEAR ALTON & St. Louis Railroad, not to exceed 10 miles from Chicago. Must be a bargain. Address F 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT, OR COTTAGE AND LOT, within three blocks of Oakland or Reform School depot. State terms. Address W. R. HEAD, Centralia, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY A NEAT SIX OR EIGHT room cottage, for cash. Must be desirable, pleasantly located, and cheap. West Side preferred. LINGTON, 93 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FEET ON SOUTH OR WEST Side, $50 to $90 per foot. Address M 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE 2 CASH CUSTOMERS FOR acre property located within the following bounds: Between Western-av. on the east, Central or Austin-av. on the west, Division-st. north, to Twenty-second-st. on the south, or in the Town of Lake. We mean business if property and price suits. Sales can be closed without delay. Owners please call at our office and leave full description. EVANS, SIMMONS & CO., Office 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—HOUSE AND LOT, FROM 5 to 7 rooms; will pay $300 down, balance monthly instalments; south of Twenty-second-st. and east of Arnold. Must give full particulars. Address V 58, Tribune office, for three days.

WANTED—COTTAGE, WITH 25 TO 50 FEET OF ground, in good location, east of Wabash-av. and between Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts., to cost about $6,000. Will pay $1,500 cash. Address M 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT—OF TEN ROOMS and barn, in central West Division. Price, about $5,000. W. H. ROUNDS, 162 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO BUY, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, a house of from eight to ten rooms, within an easy distance on North or West Side. Address, stating terms, F 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A 2-STORY STORE front or a 2-story dwelling house. Possession by May 1 or before. Address 466 Centre-av.

WANTED—TO LEASE—WE WISH TO LEASE, for a term or years, the rear part of a lot about 50x100, located within the "burnt district," South Division. Apply, in person or by letter, stating location and terms, to 170 East Monroe-st. M. W. POWELL & CO.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TO MECHANICS AND MODEL-MAKers—Nearly new, a complete outfit of lathes, forge anvil files for sale cheap, on time. Call soon at 483 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TO JEWELERS AND DENTISTS—ONE 4-inch rolling lodges; also draw-plates and draw-tongs, cheap. Call soon at 483 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ARTESIAN WELL TUBING, 6½ IN. outside diameter, and 4½ in. inside diameter. KIRKWOOD & DUNKLEE, 303 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TENANTING MACHINE, handy for all small box work, circular saw table, fully rigged with saw, shafting, and belts. Call at 58 South Canal-st., basement. J. ANDERSON & CO.

FOR SALE—AN OCTAVO NOVELTY PRESS with type, all in good order, cheap. Call in the evening, at 161 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HOISTING ENGINE, 5 HORSE-power, nearly new, in good running order; also, one 24-foot derrick and ropes. Call at 100 Hoyne-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-HORSE POWER BUCKEYE upright engine and boiler, in use only few months; will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. Great Western Type Foundry, 48 and 50 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, 7-inch cylinder, 10-inch stroke, with 5-foot fly-wheel and an 8x34 pulley; all in first rate order. HERON, SMITH & MOOERS, corner Clinton and Washington-sts.

ONE-FOOT LATHE AND ONE PAIR BLACKsmith's bellows, nearly new, and in perfect order, for sale cheap. Apply at basement, 93 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—11 PORTABLE GRIST-MILLS, 16, 20, and 24-inch stones; the best French burr stones and the best mills in the market. Will sell at discount for cash, or exchange for Chicago property. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND MATCHER AND surfacer; also moulding machine by the FREAR STONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 147 LaSalle.

WANTED—AN ENGINE AND BOILER, WITH cylinder 12x14, or 14x14, suitable for a barge, 6 feet hold and 20 foot beam. Address F B, Gardner Company, 162 Beech-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF NELLY HENDRICKS (COLORED) is in the city, please address W, Tribune office, Monday morning.

PERSONAL—JESSIE B., YOURS OF THE 12TH just received. Address, as before, stating when and where an interview may be had. WM. D.

PERSONAL—THE LADY WHO TOOK A SHAWL from the ladies' room during a party of the Star and Crescent Club, will please send it to the undersigned, at 16 South Green-st., and avoid exposure. W. J. JEFFERY, Sec.

PERSONAL—BERVIE, FORMERLY OF 333 SOUTH Park-av., please send address to friend, W 28, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ROMAN SCARF, GRAY STRIPED dress, Madison-st., near State, half past 5 Saturday. By chance we met again. If acquaintance agreeable, address HENRY BAKER, Gardner House.

PERSONAL—MISS NELLIE ANDERSON'S FRIEND will find a letter at the Tribune office.

PERSONAL—E. B. McINTYRE, JOHN M. PEYton, Wm. E. Hill, and Sidney Bliss will profit by addressing V 65, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL LADY THAT MET GENTLEman last April be at same place Monday at 4:30 p.m.

PERSONAL—GRANGER, I WILL GIVE YOU $850 for each of those lots on Girard-st.; one-third down, balance in 6 months. C. H. HARVEY.

PERSONAL—WOULD LIKE TO SEE J. SPIVINS or George R. Quinn immediately, on business of importance. Trouble in real estate. If impossible to come telegraph or write where an interview can be had immediately. SPIVINS & McQUINN, corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A LADY 35 YEARS OF AGE, OF INtelligence and refinement, who has met with reverse of fortune, wishes to form the acquaintance of an elderly gentleman of means, who would assist her in business. Can give ample security and guarantee no regret. Address, for five days, V 54, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ANN WISHES TO HEAR OF JOHN, of Amesburg, Wilts, England. Full address, post-office, Chicago.

PERSONAL—WOULD MRS. GREEN, THE NECKtie maker, please call at No. 78 and 80 State-st., second floor.

PERSONAL—LADY THAT MADE APPOINTMENT three or four weeks ago, did not meet, account bad weather. Gent will be there each day this month. KEY.

PERSONAL—MR. M. D. IF YOU WISH TO SEE me, call at 97 South Clinton-st. DELTA.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL FOR SALE—500,000 FEET dry first common flooring; 500,000 feet dry fencing; 200,000 feet dry common boards, 13, 14, and 16 feet; 300,000 feet 3-12 and 3-14 joist; 100,000 feet 10-12 and 12-12 timber, 30, 32, and 34 foot. Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S Planing Mill Nos. 443 to 451 West VanBuren-st., or at their docks, Laflin-st., south of Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. W. SAWYER, OFFICE, 133 LaSalle-st., Boone Block:

500 pcs. 3x14—20.
500 pcs. 3x14—22.
1,000 pcs. 3x14—24.
1,000 pcs. 3x14—26.
1,000 pcs. 3x14—28.
3,000 pcs. 3x12—20.
1,000 pcs. 2x12—22.
3,000 pcs. 3x12—24.
1,500 pcs. 3x12—26.
500 pcs. 3x12—28.

Also 2x8, 2x10, and 2x12, all lengths, in any quantity. Long joist constantly on hand. Bills cut to order.

FOR SALE—150,000 GOOD, COMMON, RED BRICK; cheap, if sold at once. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 9x14 AND 10x12 NEW glazed sash. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

NOTICE TO BRICK-MAKERS AND LUMBERMEN: We will pay half cash and half real estate for 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 Chicago-made brick, and the same for 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 lumber cut to bill. Address U 60, Tribune office.

RED PRESSED BRICK IN ANY QUANTITIES, cheap for cash. 119 Dearborn-st, Room 9.

WANTED—WE WILL BUY OLD BRICK AND IRON; clean out cellars. Address F 72, Tribune office.

200.000 OLD BRICK, 15,000 FEET OF HEAVY lumber, doors, glazed sash, and iron shutters for sale by C. S. BURDICK, 92 Washington-st.

REWARD.

$10 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, TO any one who returns the papers and receipt-book, taken from safe in office 281 South Jefferson-st., on the night of the 20th. SOLOMON & BURNSTEIN.

$50 REWARD—LOST—A HEAVY NECK-CHAIN; above reward will be given upon return to Cashier of American Express Company.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty Acres.

The handsomest high grove land at Washington Heights for sale by C. H. BECKWITH & CO

BUSINESS CARD.

STORES AND OFFICES

Fitted up on short notice, with thoroughly seasoned lumber, &c. All work sure to give satisfaction. Call at A. D. McCORMICK'S shop, 119 Fifth-av., between Madison and Washington-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished, with board in small family for two gentlemen; references required.

14 WILLARD-PLACE—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed suite of front rooms, with board.

15 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A PLEASANT HOME and good board; price reasonable; references exchanged.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO SQUARE front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with bath and gas, and first-class board.

24 BISHOP-COURT.—GOOD FRONT ROOM WITH closet, for one or two gentlemen, with first-class board. Good table. Desirable location.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER of Lake-st.—Accommodations for one or two gentlemen; small family; good table.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board; terms reasonable.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have a nicely furnished room and board at reasonable rates; house new and modern, convenient to cars; pleasant neighborhood.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., NEAR WASHINGton—Pleasant furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; also, two or three day boarders wanted. Terms reasonable.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a furnished front room, for two gentlemen; also single room.

69 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms and board; also day boarders.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., 3 DOORS FROM Madison—Comfortable room, with good board.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED double room, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A nicely-furnished front room, with board.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, A PLEASant furnished room, with board.

118 WEST WASHINGTON—FIRST-CLASS DAY board for gentlemen, next door to Prairie State Loan and Trust Co.'s Bank.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent with board, suitable for two; also front single room; modern conveniences; pleasant location; terms reasonable.

123 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders can find first-class board.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also a small room.

133 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, in a private American family, for four gentlemen.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—SUperior accommodations for one young gent at $7 per week, only one block from Madison-st., near Union Park.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN and wives can find good board, with neat rooms, in newly-fitted house; also, single rooms at reasonable rates; day-boarders wanted.

155 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—ONE FURNISHED AND one unfurnished front room with good board in a strictly private family; water, gas, bath, hot and cold water, and all the comforts of a home; good stable in rear.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT AND side rooms, with gas and board. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

161 WALNUT-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-class board; good rooms; terms $5 per week.

168 WEST ADAMS-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with double or single rooms and good board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, furnished, to rent, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM with board, for one or two gentlemen. Day boarders wanted.

179 PARK-AV.—A LARGE, DESIRABLE ROOM, with all conveniences, and board.

198 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UP STAIRS—THREE or four men can find pleasant front rooms, with board.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT ROOM furnished or unfurnished, with board.

224 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWENTY DAY boarders wanted.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, to rent, with board, in a private family; also, good brick barn to rent.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND A pleasant home; price reasonable; references exchanged.

240 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS for four boarders in a family with no other boarders.

275 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER MORGAN—A very nice furnished room, with first-class board.

278 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.—A FEW MORE boarders wanted at the new Mechanic's Boarding-House; $4 and $5 per week.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front single and double rooms, first-class board, and home comforts; terms moderate.

304 ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A very desirable suite of rooms, consisting of back parlor, bed-room, and bath-room.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Nicely furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with first-class board.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms, with board. Cars pass the door.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, for families or gentlemen. References exchanged.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEGANT room with an alcove, and first-class board; also one square room. References required.

358 CENTRE-AV.—ROOM SUITABLE FOR TWO young men in a private family, with board and washing. Terms $5.

362 WEST HARRISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board, in a private family.

413 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT—2 NICELY furnished sleeping-rooms, with board.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room to rent, with board.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE PLEASANT south front parlor or suite, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, other rooms. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LADY AND GENTLEman or two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant south room, hot and cold water; table first-class; also single room for gentleman; best of references required.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE FURNISHED, ONE unfurnished, and one single furnished room, with board; location, house, rooms, and accommodations very desirable.

726 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room for two young gentlemen; front parlor, furnished or unfurnished. Also day boarders accommodated.

965 JACKSON ST., NEAR WESTERN-AV.—A private family owning their own house would like gentleman and wife, or party of three to board, parties who would be permanent can have first-class board at less than usual prices; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Monday and Tuesday.

ABERDEEN HOUSE—28 ABERDEEN-ST.—DOUBle and single rooms, with board; few day boarders accommodated.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board; location four blocks east of Union Park. Address W 33, Tribune office.

RE-OPENED—JOHNSTON HOUSE, S. W. CORNER Desplaines and Madison-sts.

South Side.

7 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, fronting on Michigan-av., to let, with first-class board. Private table, if preferred.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

91 THIRD-AV., NORTH OF HARRISON-ST—FURnished room with or without board, very cheap.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—JUNCTION CALUmet—pleasant furnished room with board; also single room.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—JUNCTON OF CALumet—two handsomely furnished rooms to let with board; references required.

159 LASALLE—5TH FLOOR, VIA ELEVATOR—down-town gents can find good genteel board.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for gentleman and wife or four single gents. Day boarders accommodated.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE PLEASANT room to rent, with board; also, one single room, at moderate rates.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in pleasant locality.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND FLOOR TO RENT for summer with board, in suites or as a whole; two rooms furnished; reference required. Call through the week.

313 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife.

330 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—1½ BLOCKS SOUTH OF Pacific Hotel; furnished or unfurnished; rooms en suite or single, with board. House contains baths and all modern improvements.

384 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front parlor, with first-class table. Also, room for two gentlemen.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE ELEGANT FRONT room, with first-class board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, with board, for gent and wife, or two gentlemen. Also, a room-mate wanted.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth.—A nice, cheerful family hotel; good table and surprisingly low prices.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, with modern improvements; also, a well-furnished room, with board; references.

554 WABASH-AV.—NO SPRING CHANGING—Choice front rooms for gentlemen and wives; also single rooms, with board. Day boarders taken.

573 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM nicely-furnished, with board in private family; terms reasonable.

605 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE COMFORTABLY furnished room, with board, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

608 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME PARLORS TO rent, with or without board; day board reasonable.

647 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a handsomely furnished alcove room, on second floor.

764 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, over parlor, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, large front room on third floor. Private family. Terms reasonable.

South Side—Continued.

824 AND 826 WABASH-AV.—MRS. BENEDICT will occupy these houses on April 15, and will have to rent, with board, an entire parlor floor, consisting of three large rooms; also other family rooms. Apply at the above numbers or at 1120 Indiana-av. References required.

830 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, an elegant suite of front rooms handsomely furnished.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF EIGHteenth-st.—To rent, with board, furnished rooms; terms moderate.

904 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with room and board; also bath room.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms, connecting, to rent, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; location and table first-class.

1001 WABASH-AV.—FROM MAY 1, ONE LARGE unfurnished and front alcove room, with first class board. Also one furnished room suitable for lady and gent or single gent.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a front alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also, small room for single parties.

1017 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT APRIL 1, TWO handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gent and wife or two single gentlemen.

1121 STATE-ST., SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—LARGE pleasant rooms, with first-class hotel board, $5 per week; no bar-room in the house; families accommodated; single rooms, $5.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent with board; also ten day boarders accommodated.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—SOME PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

1417 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room and board for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—We have one suite and two single rooms to rent with board to parties willing to pay a fair price for good table and good accommodations. Address A 61, Tribune office.

North Side.

42 CASS-ST., THREE BLOCKS FROM STATE-ST. bridge—A large furnished front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; price with board, $15 for two, or $21 for three.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class table board; can also accommodate a few day boarders.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for three gentlemen; house has all improvements.

245 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, nicely-furnished, with good board. A few day boarders accommodated. North Side.

Country.

PARTIES WISHING BOARD THROUGH THE summer months at a desirable situation on the lake shore, may obtain the same by addressing Mrs. E. R. THOMPSON, Racine, Wis.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CHILD TO BOARD, WHERE IT will receive the best care and attention. Best of references given. Address M 69, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, by a party of six, one large suit; also one double room, and one single room, the suit unfurnished, and with good table-board. Address G M E, 66 State-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE large unfurnished room, or suite, with board, in good location. To receive attention, replies will please state clearly location, conveniences, and terms. Address W 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOM AND GOOD BOARD wanted by two gentlemen, near Fair View Station. Address at once Z 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENT, WIFE, AND TWO SMALL children; also, gent and wife; private family, West Side; will pay liberally for good accommodations. Address, stating terms and location, L 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN A PRIVATE family, within a short distance of Lake-st., corner of Leavitt. Address F 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM OR BOARD, BY A MUSICteacher; would prefer to give lessons in payment; has a good piano to rent. Address W 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND 2 CHILDREN, IN a private family. Give full particulars to M 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN PRIVATE family (South Side). References given and required. Address F 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple; private family preferred. Address J. Q. HOYT, 1185 Indiana-av.

BOARD—AND ONE FURNISHED ROOM FOR lady and daughter 7 years old; South Side preferred. Address, stating location and price, WATERS, 251 South Park-av., Chicago.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN WANT A PLEASANT furnished room, with breakfast and supper, in a good locality on the West Side, for from $5 to $6 each; would be permanent; references. Address M 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND stable-room for one horse; South Side. Address, stating terms, T 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG GENtlemen in a private family; price must not exceed $6 for each per week. Address D, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON WEST Side, between Randolph and Madison-sts. and Union Park and Curtis-st.; must be first-class board, large room, with use of bath-room. Address W, 376 Fulton-st.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH A private family, on South Side, $16 or $18 per week. Address SAMUEL KETCHUM, 226 West Madison-st.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a young gentleman. References exchanged. Address H M S, Rooms 3 and 4, 85 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE FIRST-class room and board on South or West Side. Address by letter only, giving terms, etc. J M T, care Clement, Morton & Co.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE, TWO FURNISHED rooms, with board, for a family of six persons, two adults, four children, youngest 10 years. Address B C D, No. 251 West Monroe-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN WITHIN EASY DIStance of Madison-st. State terms. G E, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO pleasant rooms and good table required. Would furnish rooms if desired. Private family preferred. Address with location and terms, U 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THE SOUTH Side near the lake. Dinner at 6. Address D, Box 3,000.

BOARD—BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH AND TWENty-fifth-st., east of Wabash-av., front unfurnished rooms, by gentleman and wife, on or before April 1. Address W 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG LADY IN PRIVATE FAMily, within a mile of Court House. Terms moderate. Can furnish the best of reference. Address U 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY, IN A PRIVATE family, West Side preferred. The best references furnished if required. Address A 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—A NICE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, with board. Address U 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WANT A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room on South Side, with board, for myself and wife, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address P, Carrier No. 9.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE, ABOUT 1ST OF MAY, ON either avenue north of Twenty-ninth-st., for party of five. Three rooms required, with good board. Address, with terms, I & J 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR SIX PERsons, near Eighteenth-st., east of State. Address ARTHUR NASH, 119 Eighteenth-st.

BOARD—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN AND wife want, furnished or unfurnished, large room or suite of rooms, with board, all first-class, in private family, on one of the avenues east of State-st.; will give references of the highest respectability. Address M 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, in a private family, for an elderly lady, on the North or South Sides. Address L 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENT, BOARD IN A PRIvate family as near the corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. as possible. Address L B F, 180 and 182 South Clark-st.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A REfined private family, on South Side. Address U 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO LADIES WISH BOARD WITHIN easy access of Mosely School; fare must be good, surroundings pleasant. Address REMINGTON, Mosely School, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLES HARRIS, TEACHER OF THE GUITAR and banjo, Room 45 Morrison Block, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts. A great deal of pains taken with pupils to insure proficiency and rapid progress.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON THE BANJO AND guitar. Banjo taught in twelve lessons, by Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, 600 State-st., second flight.

LESSONS GIVEN IN ALL BRANCHES OF EMbroidery at 226 West Madison-st., up-stairs. Ladies waited upon at their homes. Terms reasonable.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, GERMAN, MATHEMATics, drawing, bookkeeping, etc., by a graduate of an European Polytechnic Academy. Address H. J. COSTER, 341 West Harrison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS, VOCAL AND INSTRUmental, by a young lady who has studied under the best masters. Terms reasonable. By permission refers to Prof. Gustavus Geary and other eminent professors. Call at 224 Fulton-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 307 WEST MONROE-ST.—Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, and [illegible]. Thorough teaching. From $8 a month upwards [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG [illegible] LADY, AS governess; can teach all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; would [illegible] have no objection to make the [illegible] $4 a week, and best of references given and [illegible] children's clothes. The Tribune office. [illegible] expected. Address V 69.

SHORT-HAND WRITERS [illegible] ARE NOW EARNING from $10 to $30 [illegible] day. A class will form at 314 Park-av., on Monday [illegible] day. All interested should attend. No charge for [illegible] first night.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN FREE-HAND drawing. Address M 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW MECHANICS TO LEARN architectural drawing evenings. 264 South Halsted-st., Room 3. Inquire Monday evening.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HANNAH HERLIhy will be thankfully received by her sister Margaret, 44 North Halsted-st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS BURNS, of County Louth, Ireland, by his sister, Bridget Burns, at 67 Canal-st., who came from New York 4 years ago.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LORD, who used to be a baker and confectioner before the fire. Any information gratefully received. Address Miss MAGGIE NILSON, care George S. Chase, 107 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF DAVID BRODerick, who left his home, No. [illegible] South Morgan-st., on the morning of March the [illegible], fears are entertained by his friends for his safety as he is not of sound mind. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, F. BRODERICK, at the above number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMY AND NAVY—$300 TO SLAVES; INCREASE of pensions; bounty to soldiers; prize money to sailors; 160 acres choice land in Kansas, to soldiers, sailors, and heirs; a new discharge for the one lost or burnt, (act March 3, 1873.) Pension Pay and Bounty Office, 71 South Canal-st., AMZI B. CONDIT.

A WELL EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN HEAVY goods, metals, glass, groceries, hardware, &c., representing manufacturers, is traveling to the larger towns and cities of the West, from St. Paul to New Orleans, and will take orders on commission for any staple goods not requiring much in the way of samples. Correspondence solicited. Address V 75, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN, HAVING SOME capital and 20 years' experience in this city, wishes to obtain an interest in some manufactory where his business qualification and capital would insure him a comfortable living. Address E, 476 Van Buren-st.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN TAKING measures and cutting gentlemen's shirts, is desirous of making an engagement with some first-class party in the business. The best of references given. Address FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT-MAKER, Tribune office.

A LADY WISHES A BABY TO NURSE AT HER own home, 256 Clybourn-av. Call for a week.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to Matrimonial News Co., P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

ALL THE CALKERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held at the Aurora Hall, Monday evening, March 24. By order of the Committee. 113 Milwaukee-av.

BOSTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, AT THE old Times Building, 44 and 46 West Adams-st. Branch office 95½ Twenty-second-st. Will be ready to take up, clean, and re-lay carpets after the 25th. Carpets are not wet in any way to clean them. Satisfaction in every respect guaranteed; no charge for cartage. A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

BOOKS POSTED OR COPYING DONE EVENINGS by a competent bookkeeper. Address H. W. B., 17 Peck-court.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

CUTTING, FITTING, AND GENERAL DRESSmaking executed in latest style, at MISS ENGO'S, 338 West VanBuren-st. Apprentice girls wanted.

CASH PAID FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF watches, old gold, silver, fire-arms, all kinds of goods, at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

FREE HOMES IN COLORADO—THE PLATTE River Land Company, of Plattville, Colorado, offer special advantages to settlers, furnish cheap transportation and reduced freight. Platteville is thirty-five miles from Denver, on a through railroad line, has irrigating canals constructed, depot, hotel, school-house, dwellings, &c., already built. Office, basement 137 Fifth-av., corner Madison-st. Open evenings after 7:30 o'clock. Call and see us.

GRAND OPENING—JAMES SIMS (AT 50 DEARborn-st., before the fire) will have a grand opening of his elegantly fitted up saloon and cigar-stand on Monday evening at basement of 155 South Clark-st. All friends invited.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., optician and oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

J. H. C. GREY, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT, 224 West Randolph-st., books opened and closed; single entry transformed to double entry; deranged books rectified and adjusted. Evening work desired.

LOCAL WEAKNESS CURED BY WEARING THE Electric Generator. Use one week at home, then return or buy. Room 3, 71 South Canal-st.

LADIES—IF YOU SHOULD HAVE THE MISFORtune of getting grease spots on any of your silks, satins, velvets, ribbons, broad cloths, and dress goods of any kind, don't mourn, as the grease can be permanently removed, in from three to twenty minutes, without the use of soaps, acids, alkalies, water, or other fluids; and warranted not to injure the color or texture of the most delicate fabrics. M. La Ransieur's chemically prepared Lint is warranted to effectually remove grease spots as above stated. Sold at general depot 269 South Halsted-st. and sent by mail with full directions to any part of the United States and Canadas, on receipt of 25 cents. Call or address by letter, M. LA RANSIEUR, 269 Halsted-st.

M. A. RORKE & SON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNsellors-at-law, have removed from No. 57 to Nos. 4 and 5 Central Union Block, Chicago. The offices are capacious, and the vault attached is one of the largest and best built in the city.

MASS-MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN tailors at 113 Milwaukee-av., Old Aurora Hall, Sunday, March 23, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are invited to attend. By order of the Central Body.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

PARTIES WANTING FEMALE HELP, OR GIRLS in need of situations, will please call at the Excelsior Employment Office, 97 West Madison-st.

PERSONS INDEBTED TO WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL Aid Society are requested to call at Room 8, 97 Randolph-st., and settle their bills before April 1.

PARTY GOING TO EUROPE DESIRES TO ENgage an American lady of education and refinement, possessing a genial disposition, as traveling companion and governess. 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

SIMMONS' SASH-SUPPORTER IS TAKING THE place of cords and weights on all common-size sash, costs less than one-fourth of cords and weights; can be applied to any window, new or old. E. A. HARTWELL, 84 North Jefferson-st., Chicago. J. D. SIMMONS, Patentee and Manufacturer, Quincy, Ill.

TO MILLERS—THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF THE Union Pacific Flour Bolt Feeders, combined with cheapness, excels all others. JOHN MALLIN, Patentee, 400 West Van Buren-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRAVELING SUITS AND PARTY DRESSES MADE at parlors 17 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS—THE CITY OF FORT Scott, Kansas, offers $50,000 in aid of manufactories of the following kinds: Cotton goods, woolen goods, and agricultural implements. Abundance of good coal mined close to the city. Parties wishing information will correspond with the undersigned. S. KAISER, City Clerk.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY GRATIS—$300 WORTH OF beautiful glassware, &c., by the Chicago Tea Company, 26 Blue Island-av., Blanche's, 251 Blue Island-av., and 408 West Twelfth-st. Excellent Japan and Oolong tea only 65 cents per pound.

WANTED—STOCK OF FURNITURE, WORTH from $15,000 to $30,000; must be good clean stock, for city trade. Address, giving particulars, O 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS AND PEDDLERS TO KNOW that there is money for them at 199 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ONE COPY EDWARDS' CITY DIRECtory, 1872. Matteson House office.

WANTED—2 YOUNG LADY CLERKS, AT $15 PER week, to purchase our beautiful boys' and children's suits, at $5 to $7 the suit. WINFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 SMART BOYS, AT $8 PER WEEK, to purchase those nice boys' suits of clothing, at $5 to $7 each. WINFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., 138 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND 3 ENTRY-clerks, $30 per week, to purchase our handsome boys' suits, at $5 to $7. WINFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO NEAT YOUNG HOUSEKEEPers for a rich old widower's house at $75 per month to purchase those stylish boys' shirts, at $5 to $7. Winfield Manufacturing Co., 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FROM STORES OR FAMILIES—HEMming, tucking, and ruffling, or family sewing. Charges reasonable. Call or address 16 Cork-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $10,000, TO $15,000 TO join with party to build a block on Clark-st. on leased lot; lease for long time. Good investment. Call at No. 11 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PAINTER TO RENT PART of a carpenter shop for a paint shop. A good place for the right man. Apply at 164 South Clinton-st., Monday.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—25 MORE DIScharged soldiers' homesteads to locate near Army and Navy Colony town site; best chance ever offered to those entitled to homestead rights. Call and see for yourself. Office 157 Fifth-av.

WANTED—PAINTERS TO SEE THE SELF-CONstructing paint and varnish brush, which is so constructed that when the bristles wear out, new ones can be replaced; thus saving a couple of dollars each time a $6-brush wears out. Address for circular. Star Painting Company, 908 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD PAYING business, light manufacturing, or commission preferred; state business and amount of money wanted. Address Post-office box 146.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD COTTAGE house on West Side, to be removed. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FRAME BUILDING, WITH STORE front, to move, on West Side. Will buy any time from now till May 1. Address F 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME PERSON TO BUILD A LARGE house, planned by the tenant, to be completed Aug. 1; would take long lease and give good security for rent. Address F 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 8 ROOMS, TO be removed on West Side, near VanBuren and Paulina-sts.; give description, location, and price. Address F 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE FOR BABY, (perambulator). Parties having one with no use, to dispose of cheap, will hear of a buyer by giving particulars and where it can be seen. Address L & J, 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SHOW-CASE FOR a milliner's counter. Address 919 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE, cutlery, tools, guns, pistols, and sporting goods; must be a bargain. At hardware store, 60 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BUILDERS AND OTHERS WHO CONtemplate building a large amount of houses to call on or address C. W. SCHENCK, 183 South LaSalle-st., who will do painting and glazing, and take part pay in real estate.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A SALOON license for sale will find a purchaser at 121 and 123 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 25,000 POUNDS SECOND-HAND rail to weigh about 12 pounds to the yard. Address W 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SODA AND MINERAL apparatus, marble draft stand, fountains, and generator. Address, with particulars, F 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,000 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS, on real estate worth $4,000; interest 10 per cent. E. GRANGER, Room 14, 92 Washington-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH MEANS TO PUT INTO a building in a good location on South Side, and take first floor and basement for the entire length of base lease. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COUNTER SHOW-CASE, about 8 or 9 feet in length. Also, standard or counter for same. A. A. WISWALL, 150 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT THEY can get their painting and kalsomining cheap, neat, and promptly done, at 188 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PARTIES IN OR OUT OF THE CITY, owning real estate in Chicago, or suburbs (wanting to sell), please send or leave a list at my office; will advertise and sell; no sales no charges; commissions, 2½ per cent. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, A SMALL FRAME BARN ON West Side. Address J. ROGERS, 486 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN ESTABLISHED BAKERY and confectionery, or to rent place for same. Address, for five days, G 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY PATENT RIGHTS. ALSO, have patent rights for sale. D. HOMER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 5, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 289.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front house, finely finished; $22,000.
Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., two-story frame house and lot 30x171; will be sold cheap.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms, and lot 37 feet front, $16,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house, $10,500.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., frame two-story house, and lot 25x171.
Wabash-av., north of Eighteenth-st., fine stone front house, and lot 25x180.
South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., brick house and lot, $10,500.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., two-story and brick basement house, 13 rooms, and brick barn, and lot 25x180; $12,000.
Twenty-fourth-st., corner Calumet-av., two-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, with furnace and gas fixtures, $11,500.
Sixteenth-st., two-story and basement stone front house, 11 rooms, and barn, near Indiana-av., $14,000.
Bryant-av., two-story house, 12 rooms, and lot 50x160, $12,000.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-second, cottage of 8 rooms and bath room, and lot 25x120, $4,000.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, cottage and lot, $3,100.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, two-story and brick basement house, and lot 30x125, $7,500.
Paulina-st., near VanBuren, two-story and basement brick house, and barn, and lot 25x125, $7,500.
Monroe-st., east of Lincoln, two-story and basement brick house; if sold before April 1 can be had cheap.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, two-story house, 12 rooms and brick basement, and barn, and lot 30x125, $10,000.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, good two-story house, 8 rooms and brick basement, and lot 25x125, $6,500.
Green-st., near VanBuren, two-story cottage, 12 rooms, and lot 25x110, $6,000.
Harrison-st., near Peoria. Good cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 25x100; only $5,000.
Harrison-st., near Centre-av., 2-story house, 8 rooms and lot 24x100; $4,000.
Harrison-st., near Centre-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, and lot, $7,000.
Aberdeen-st., between Harrison and Gurley, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, $3,600.
Ewing-st., near Desplaines, house, 14 rooms, and lot, $4,000.
Judd-st., near Jefferson, 2-story house, and lot, $4,000.
Sangamon-st., near Lake, 2-story and basement house, 12 rooms, and lot 38x125, $8,000; very easy terms.
Monroe-st., near California-av., 2-story house, 10 rooms, and lot, 25x125, $3,500; easy terms.
Jackson and Hoyne-sts., very desirable 2-story and brick basement house, and barn, $8,500.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50x125 feet, only $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 48x181, $200 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50x170, $150 per foot.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 75x165, $65 per foot.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 50x165, $70 per foot.
Michigan and Wabash-avs, inside of city, several large corners.
Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-fourth-st., 48x170, $65 per foot.
Fontain-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180, $100 per foot.
Wentworth-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 50x125, east front; also, 25x125 west front.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., 25 or 50 feet.
Burnside-st., corner Fifty-fourth, 28x140; cheap.
Englewood—Large corner, at a bargain; very desirably situated.
Tyler-st., corner Throop, 73x120.
Van Buren-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Eight lots north of Twelfth-st., near Southwestern-av.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., lots at $800.
Lots near Twelfth-st. and east of California-av., at $450.
Canal-st., near Twelfth, 175x425.
Mitchell-st., near Ashland-av., 24x125.
Tyler-st., near Western-av., 25x125, $1,100.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., very desirable lots.
Fulton-st., east of Halsted, 40x160.

FOR SALE—BY SHEPPARD & STREETER, ROOM 2, 186 East Madison-st.:
Lot on Monroe-st., near LaSalle, 43x190 feet.
Lot on North Water-st., near Clark, 20x100 feet.
Lot on corner of Michigan and Pine-sts., 102x121 feet.
Lot on Madison-st., near Fifth-av.
Lot on Franklin-st., near Madison.
8 lots corner Halsted and Sophia-sts.
1 lot on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
1 lot on corner Hermitage and York-sts.
10 lots on West Harrison-st., cheap.
House and lot on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.
House and lot on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., cheap.
Fine residence, large grounds, corner of Hubbard and Wood-sts.
Lot on North Wells-st., west of Lincoln Park.
House and lot on Mohawk-st., near Centre.
2 lots on North Clark-st., near North-av., cheap.
3 lots on Fiftieth-st., near Drexel Boulevard.
1 lot on Ellis-av., near Egan-av.
1 lot corner of Chestnut and LaSalle-sts.
1 lot on South Clark-st., near Harrison.
4 lots on Thirty-first-st., near Hubb.
557 lots in Whitford's Subdivision, cheap.
8 lots in Fake's Subdivision, on Fake and Arch-sts.
3 lots in Englewood, Crocker's Subdivision.
1 lot on Prairie-av., near South Park.
1 lot in Englewood, a bargain.
House and lot in Hyde Park, near station, cheap.
House and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.
House and lot on Myrick-av., near Thirty-first-st.
2-story brick house on Twentieth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.
2-story and basement brick house and lot on Warren-av., near Western.
2-story frame house on Fulton-st., near Lincoln.
Also, a large list of acre property, to which capitalists are invited. We have, also, farms and suburban property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—BY T. A. JACKSON, 880 STATE-ST.:
WABASH-AV.—25 ft. near Fortieth-st.; 50 ft. near Forty-first-st.; 50 ft. near Forty-eighth-st.; 5 lots near Fifty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near Forty-eighth-st.; 100 ft. corner Fifty-sixth-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Corner Thirty-first-st., 100x125; several lots, east front, near Thirty-third-st.
STATE-ST.—20 ft. just south of Harmon-court; store and lot near Fourteenth-st.; 25x160 near Fortieth-st.; 25 ft. near Thirty-eighth-st.
WENTWORTH-AV.—48x124 on a corner near Forty-second-st.
HYDE PARK—Corner Jackson and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., about 600 ft.
CHEAP COTTAGES AND LOTS—On Shurtleff-av., Burnside, Butterfield, Bushnell, Twenty-fourth, and Thirty-third-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, BATH-room, closets, etc., at a bargain. Inquire at the drug store 722 West Lake-st., or at house, 1007 West Monroe.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR INDIANA-av., 2-story frame and brick basement house and lot, 25x100 feet; $6,500. Twenty-fifth-st., east of Prairie-av., cottage and lot, only $4,000. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, TWO LOTS ON ASHLEY-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Address L 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARBORN-st., cheap lots, low prices, and easy terms, on Van Buren and Jackson-sts., east of California-av.
Twenty-first and Twentieth-sts., near Western-av.
Fourth-st., near Wood.
Rebecca-st., east of California-av.
Racine, Lewis, and Herndon-avs., near Webster-av.
Webster-av., northeast and northwest cor Herndon-av.

FOR SALE—ON WESTERN-AV., SOUTH FROM Madison-st.—Lots for $1,200. Remember that this fine street is the longest north and south street in the city, and is bound to be the great north and south thoroughfare; nothing is more surely written in the book of fate than that these lots will be of immense value in a short time. See them, and secure your choice at once. Plats, with EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST., NEAR NOBLE—2-story house, 10 rooms, first-class, lot 25x150; half cash, balance 1 and 2 years; very cheap. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, THE BEST AND cheapest low-priced residence property inside the city limits, and outside the fire limits, accessible by three lines of horse-cars, near schools and churches, on the highest ground in the city, in good neighborhood, and every way desirable; terms to suit. A block of 47 lots in this tract can be bought for a cash payment of $15,000, and I will guarantee a profit of $10,000 inside of two years; parties with money seeking an investment will do well to give me a call. W. M. TRUE, Room 12, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, with grove lot of 75x180 feet, at Winnetka, for $2,400; $600 cash; balance $40 monthly. Room 8, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, WITH LOT, on Robey-st., near Armitage-av., for $1,800; $350 cash. Lots, $500. Room 3, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IF SOLD AT once, three first-class marble-front houses on Wabash and Calumet-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st.; one is a great bargain. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—141 ELLIS-AV., NEW BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements; first-class in every respect, with good barn attached. Also southwest corner of Ohio and Pine-sts., 50x100 feet. Call at 59 and 61 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 155 LA-Salle-st.,
Lot on Madison-st., between Loomis and Laflin.
Monroe-st., near Ashland-av.
Lots on Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, and Polk-sts., between Loomis-st. and Ashland-av.
Also lots in Henry Graves' Subdivision on South Park, Colfax, Rhodes, Cottage Grove-avs., Cottage-place and Lake-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.
Lot on Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av.
25 ft on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.:
75x150, an east front, corner, near Lincoln Park.
80x150, an east front, two blocks south of Lincoln Park.
120x80, west front, two blocks north of Chicago-av., a corner.
104x80, corner Chicago-av., west front.
100x150, corner Chicago-av., east front.
71x150, east front, just north of Division-st.
50x178, LaSalle-st., east front, north of Schiller-st.
BASH & SHAPLEY,
Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE, (THIRTY-FIFTH-st.), near Prairie-av., 3 lots, each 26½x125 feet. A bargain ca't be had in this property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—EAST OF COTTAGE Grove-av.—Two 2-story frame, brick basement, houses and lots. Choice residences, barns on lots, will be sold together or separately. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON NORTH-AV.; $50 cash; balance in $12 monthly payments. SAM. R. HURFORD, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE COTTAGE OF SEVEN rooms, large barn, and 2 lots on Sampson-st., near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—$3,600—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, and barn, nearly new, on corner lot, 1 block from Union Park; gas, water, marble mantel, and long lease of ground. Address the owner, K 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house; 12 rooms, water, gas, etc.; lot 25x100, on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COTTAGE IN FINE ORder, with large barn and lot, on First-st., near Noble, $2,600. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 42.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-first-st., east front, 2-story frame and brick basement house and lot, 26x180 feet; good barn; first-class property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 TO 16-FOOT ALLEY, WITH A 6-room cottage, on Vermont-av., near Thirty-first-st., price $3,000; $500 cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EITHER ONE OR TWO OF THREE 2-story and basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, in first-class location, within one block of Ashland-av. and horse-cars. Price, $7,500 to $8,500, if sold before rented; $4,000 can remain on the property for 4 or 5 years at 9 per cent. F. C. WELLS, owner, 118 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—CHOICE LOT NORTH of Thirty-fifth-st.; very small cash payment and long time to party wishing to build; also, best lot in Kenwood on same terms. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH GOOD barn, on Indiana, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. $3,000. J. E. HENNEBERRY, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—SEVERAL SMALL tracts, very desirable, south and west of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.:
Ellis-av., a fine large double frame house and barn, lot 100x180, beautifully laid out, at a bargain if taken soon.
Prairie-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., large fine double brick house, handsomely finished inside, with all modern improvements, and lot 75x180; price $45,000; most of the purchase money on long time.
Prairie-av., south Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house, 13 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25x125.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., good cottage house 8 rooms, gas, water, marble mantels, etc., lot 25x125.
Indiana-av., south of Thirteenth-st., 2 2-story and basement swell marble-front houses, all modern improvements, cheap.
Indiana-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., east front, 2-story frame house, and brick barn and lot.
Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st., 2-story and basement marble-front house, all modern improvements, and brick barn, lot 25x180.
Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st., a fine 2-story and basement brick house; all modern improvements, and barn; lot 68x180.
Thirty-second-st., three 2-story and basement brick houses; all modern improvements, and lots; cheap.
Third-av., north of Taylor-st., 2-story frame house, and lot 30x100, or would exchange for small house and lot south as part payment.
Bryant-av., first-class frame house, 12 rooms, and lot 50x160; at a bargain.
Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement frame house, 14 rooms, and lot, 25x100.
Wabash-av., south of Peck-court, east front, elegant 2-story and basement stone front house, and lot 22x167.
State-st., south of Twelfth, two 2-story frame houses, and lots 30x160.
State-st., corner Forty-eighth, 2-story frame house, and lot 25x161.
Myrick-av., south of Thirtieth-st., 2-story frame house and lot 50x177.
Union-av., west of Cottage Grove, 2-story frame house, and lot 25x150.
Cottage place, 2-story frame house, and lot 25x115; near Thirty-first-st.
Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis, new 2-story and brick basement house and barn; lot 25x125; very cheap.
West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick house, with furnace and gas fixtures; lot 30x125, at a low price.
Marshfield-av., two 2-story and basement frame houses and lots, 50x125.
Willard-place, between Randolph and Washington, 2-story and basement brick house and lot; cheap and easy terms.
Judd-st., west of Canal, good cottage house and lot 25x125.
Halsted-st., near Twelfth, 2-story frame house and store, lot 30x100; very cheap.
West Lake-st. 2 2-story and brick basement stores and lot 60x166.
Brown-st., between Twelfth and Taylor, 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, lot 25x100.

UNIMPROVED.

Central Park, 12 acres north of Barry Point Road, of E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Section 15, 39, 13. A choice piece at a bargain.
Forty-second-st., 35 lots that can be bought at a low price.
Indiana-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., east front, 100x125.
Archer-av., west of Twenty-third-st., 50 feet, runs through to Twenty-third-st.
Chicago-av. and Robey-st., 2 lots 24x125.
Robey-st. and Fourth, 4 lots.
Lincoln-st. and Erie, 3 lots.
Washington Heights, 20 acres in southwest ¼ of Section 7, 37, 13, at a bargain.
Lawndale, 20 lots on Millard and Central Park, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.
Diversy-st., west of Halsted, 75x125; cheap.
Fremont-st., between Centre and Clay-sts, 4 lots, each 24x125.
Dearborn-st., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh-sts., 200x160, at a great bargain.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 44x132.
20 acres, Blocks 16, 17, 31 and 32, in Section 11, 39, 13; cheap.

FOR SALE—GOOD MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE WITH barn, on Michigan-av., east front, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., $23,000.
2-story brick house on Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., $13,000.
2-story marble-front house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $12,000.
New marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., $23,000.
Marble-front house on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., $20,000.
2-story brick house on Prairie-av., just south of Twenty-second-st., $15,000.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Agent, 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—SAMUEL GEHR, OFFICE NO. 10 Tribune Building, offers the following choice lots at low prices and on easy terms:
4 lots on State-st., southwest corner of Thirty-fifth-st., or Douglas-place.
4 lots on State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh.
2 lots on Burnside-st., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth.
4 lots on Burnside-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh.
4 lots on Burnside-st., southwest corner of Thirty-sixth.
5 lots on Butterfield-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh.
8 lots on Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln.
15 lots on Seldon-st., between Wood and Lincoln.
15 lots on Yeaton-st., between Wood and Lincoln.
6 lots on Twelfth-st., between Wood and Lincoln.
ALSO,
Lots on Deering, Banfield, Logan, Hickory, and Corbine-sts., between Archer-av. and the river, at from $500 to $800. Small cash payment and long time.
SAMUEL GEHR, No. 10 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, 15 LOTS ON Robey-st., near Chicago-av., $800; terms to suit.
Two-story and basement brick house on Webster-av.; $1,000 cash; balance, time and trade.
Three-story frame house and barn on Myrick-av.; $1,000 cash; balance, time, trade, or monthly payments.
Three-story English basement brick house, with barn, and lot 50x180, on West Monroe-st.; choice property; $3,000; balance, time and trade.
W. M. TRUE, Room 12, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE — WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — NEW neat frame house of 6 rooms, lot 24 by 125 feet, No. 882 West Washington-st., near Oakley. Price $4,000, 1,500 cash, balance one and two years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, INside city limits, cheap for a few days.
274 feet corner Monroe and Western-av., very cheap.
100x161 corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-second-st.
100x250 on Lake-av., close to Kenwood station.
75 feet, east front, on State-st., at a low figure.
BASH & SHAPLEY,
Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT, 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, lot 21x100 to alley, on Tyler-st., near Paulina. F. A. BRAGG & CO. 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 673 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS 12-ROOM house, barn, and carriage-house, 6 acres land, all kinds of choice fruit, near depot, 20 miles from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, Rooms 16 and 17, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON INdiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., 25x178; the purchaser can assume mortgage, and pay balance in good outside lots; must be sold.
Lots on Archer-av., Locke, Hickory, and Fuller-sts.
Lots or blocks of ground at Brighton, on easy terms.
Bargains in acre property, 3 miles west of city limits, between Twelfth and Madison-sts.
REA & COATES,
158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—99 FEET, CORNER OF WABASH-AV. and Thirty-seventh-st., southeast front.
18 lots fronting Boulevard, at Maplewood.
10 well selected lots in Bickerdike's Addition.
Choice lots at Washington Heights.
Will be sold in parcels or otherwise, on easy terms, at less than their market value. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house, ten rooms, ten closets, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet, to a 40-foot alley; 406 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE, NEAR PRAIRIE-av. 2 lots, each 26½x125 feet; a bargain; C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE, BETWEEN JACKSON AND Van Buren-sts. 25x115 feet; splendid business property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY LEVI WING & CO., 178 DEARborn-st.: House and lot, stone front, on Colfax-av. House and lot, 179 Walnut-st.; cheap. 50 feet on Langley-av. and Forty-second-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., ABOUT 50 feet north of Monroe-st. Terms to suit; must be sold. Apply to ELIJAH SMITH Trustees, Room 1, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace; water on premises and convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IN TERMS to suit, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON CALIFORNIA-AV., BEtween Lake and Fulton-sts., $1,000 each; one-fourth cash, one-fourth one year, balance two years, 8 per cent. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50X178½ FEET ON INDIANA-AV., west front, near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—I HAVE 500 FEET corners Michigan and Wabash-avs. and Forty-seventh-st., that I can sell at a great bargain if taken immediately. This property is within two blocks of the steam cars, fare only 6 cents, and Forty-seventh-st. is the finest cross street south of Twenty-second-st. This is the best bargain in first-class property there is to be found in this city. GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS on Jackson and Adams-sts. Terms easy. McCALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, NOS. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., with four years' lease of lot, suitable for any manufacturing purposes, having a large lot running through to the St. Paul Depot; it can be entered from either street. HENRY R. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEVERAL FINE RESIdences; must be sold. Prices from $8,000 to $30,000. BARKER WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK CORNER, 2-STORY AND BASEment, in Cottage Grove, near Ellis Park. Price, $6,500. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn, Room 3.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON EASY TERMS, on Indiana-st., only $1,600. W. H. PHARE, 218 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—50 feet on Randolph-st., near Market, corner of alley, $45,000. 48x180, on Lake-st., near Fifth-av., $37,000.

FOR SALE—25X125 TO 16-FOOT ALLEY, WITH COTtage, on Thirty-first-st., west of Archer-av., price $1,200; $200 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR LAFLIN, 3 lots; both or either can now be bought for $75 per ft. F. W. YOUNG, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL ON EASY TERMS—Lot inside of the old city limits near Milwaukee-av., from $400 to $500; highest ground in the city; accessible by street-cars, omnibus, and railroad lines. We take you to see these lots and return at any time. A. G. STOREY & SON, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—13 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 644 WEST Washington-st.; laundry, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, furnace, and barn; possession immediately; must be sold; will sell furniture if desired. I have cottages worth from $3,000 to $4,000; easy terms. D. LEONARD, Room 16 Boone Block.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—BY EVANS, SIMMONS & Co., Real Estate Dealers; Office 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner Madison.
40x175, Wabash-av., near Fortieth-st.
50x125, Forty-first-st., east of Langley-av.
50x122, Crippen-st., near Douglas-place.
72x125, corner Thirty-fourth-st. and Prairie-av.
25x106, Fifth-av., south of Van Buren-st.
25x125, Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth, $1,550.
25x125, fine marble-front, cheap, Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Two fine marble-fronts on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
Fine marble-fronts on Indiana-st., near Eighteenth.
Bargain on Groveland-court, Cottage Grove-av.
Bargain, two brick houses on Twenty-first-st., near Stewart-av.
Two brick houses, cheap, Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., south front.
Fine marble-front, Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st, cheap.
Two fine marble-fronts, Michigan-av., near Fifteenth-st.
Fine frame, brick basement, Indiana-av.; lot 31x125.

WEST SIDE.

30x186, West Monroe-st., fine frame, brick basement, near Throop-st.
Bargain, 2-story and basement frame house, Park-av., near Leavitt-st.
Fine marble-front, Park-av., corner, cheap.
Two new cottages, Park-av., near the railroad; very cheap.
Fine 2-story and basement, brick, West Washington-st., near Hoyne, a bargain.
Fine cottage, Park-av., near Wood-st.
Fine 2-story frame, West Washington-st., near Paulina, very cheap.
Cottage, West Washington-st., near Oakley-st.
Cottage, Hoyne-st., near Monroe, cheap.
Cottage, West Tyler-st., east of Loomis.
2-story frame, West Jackson-st., north front, east of Throop.
Fine 2-story frame, brick basement, corner Throop and Jackson-sts.
2-story frame, cheap, south front, on Jackson-st., west of Throop.
Fine frame house, lot 40x130, Centre-av, near Monroe-st.
Some first-class improved property on West Madison-st.
Two brick stores, Blue Island-av., near Harrison-st.
A very large list of residence property in all parts of the West and South Sides, some A No. 1 bargains; also business property.
Throop-st., near Monroe.
75x150, West Adams-st., near Centre-av.
50x125, West Jackson-st., near Throop.
50x100, Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne.
132x125, West Monroe-st., south front, east of Leavitt.
22x125, West Adams, south front.
6 lots on Flournoy-st., cheap.
5 lots on Harrison-st., 5 lots on Flournoy-st., west of the railroad.
192x146, Ashland-av., South of Twelfth-st.
48x125, Washington-av., between Ashland and Paulina.
6 lots on West Erie-st., near Rucker, cheap.
75x132, West Tyler-st., between Hoyne and Robey.
75x125, West Tyler-st., near Paulina.
50x125, Warren-av., near Western.

ACRE PROPERTY.

5, 10, or 50 acres, Sec. 10, 40, 13.
Two 5-acre blocks adjoining Montrose.
10-acre block, Sec. 35, 40, 13.
5, 10, or 20 acres adjoining Maplewood.
80 acres, Sec. 10, 38, 13.
One 5-acre block, also 2½ acres, at South Lynne, cheap.
80 acres, Sec. 20, 38, 13, cheap.
5¼ acres in s. e. ¼ Sec. 17, 38, 14.
80 acres, Sec. 18, 38, 14.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES—SOUTH DIvision:
3-story and basement marble-front (swell-front) on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., $21,000.
2-story frame with brick basement, Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st., completely furnished, $15,000.
2-story and basement, with Mansard roof, on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts., lot 44x162, $19,000.
2-story and basement marble-front, Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., barn, $12,500.
3-story and basement brick, Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., barn, $16,000.
Elegant 2-story and basement brick, with Mansard roof, with wing, Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts; lot 50x165, brick stable, $50,000.
2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., $14,000.
Elegant 2-story and basement and marble-front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., lot 25x190, $22,500.
2-story and basement brick house on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.; lot 25x120, $14,600.
2-story and basement brick house, Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., $15,500.
2-story frame house, 10 rooms, Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., $13,000.
2-story and basement brick house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., brick barn, $23,000.
2-story and basement marble-front, 14 rooms, Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; 2-story brick barn; $16,000.
Choice residences in the West Division for sale. Bargains in acre property south and west. Call and examine our extensive list.
WM. H. SAMPPON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.:
$6,500—2-story brick house and lot on Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.
$8,750—2-story brick house, and lot, Prairie-av. and Thirty-second-st.
$11,500—2-story octagon marble-front house, and lot, on Indiana-av. and Thirtieth-st.
$13,000—2-story brick house, and lot, on South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.
$12,500—2-story frame house on Prairie-av. containing 9 room; lot 45x125.
Also, houses and lots on the avenues ranging from $6,000 to $40,000.

LOTS.

198 feet on northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Sixtieth-st.
100 feet on corner of Michigan-av. and Rush-st., at $250 per foot.
Also, many other desirable lots.

ACRES.

20 acres corner Fifty-first-st. and Johnson-av.
3 acres corner Thirty-third and Laurel-sts.; also, 50 acres at Washington Heights.

FOR SALE—
60 feet on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st., east front.
50 feet on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., west front.
75 feet on Michigan-av., southeast corner of Twenty-ninth-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st., east front.
50 feet on Michigan-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st., west front.
50 feet on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st., west front.
50 feet on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fourth-st., east front.
50 feet on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-third-st., east front.
By MALLORY & COLBY,
130 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY H. W. HUNT, ROOM 16 BOONE Block, 133 LaSalle-st.:
Indiana-av., 3-story marble front, near Twentieth-st., $30,000.
Wabash-av., fine marble front, No. 1407.
University-place, No. 19, good 2-story and basement brick; easy terms, $8,500.
Burnside-st., No. 554, cottage, near Thirtieth-st., $3,500.
West Washington, between Lincoln and Robey-sts., 2-story and basement, $9,500.
Calumet-av., 125 feet, southwest corner Forty-fifth-st.; fine grove.
Prairie-av., 96 feet, near Eighteenth-st.
Park-av., 110 feet, between Lincoln & Robey-sts., $125.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. M'CORD & CO., 156 LA-Salle-st.:
Five elegant marble-front houses on Langley-av., near Ellis Park; only $12,000.
Two-story brick and basement; all improvements; $8,500.
Also, several brick houses, near Thirty-eighth-st., $6,000.
House and lot on O'Brien-st., with furniture, $3,500.
Two-story houses on Washington-st., $7,000.
Several fine lots, near Central Park, $1,000.
Some fine vacant lots on Evans-av., cheap.
50 feet on Ellis-av. and Douglas-place, cheap.
We have a large list of houses and vacant lots for sale cheap. Call and see us, and examine for yourself.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—450 West Van Buren-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, unfinished, 10 rooms, gas, bath-room, and barn, $6,500, easy payments; possession given. First-class brick residence Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, deep lot, and barn, $15,000. Marble front residence, Park-av., near Page-st., $13,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STOCK OF GROCERies. Inquire at 277 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—STORE, 4 YEARS' LEASE OF ground, cheap. Apply at 369 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON-ST., EAST of and near Central Park, 193 feet deep.
House and barn 46 South Ann-st. (to be removed.)
Also, wanted to rent, a dwelling house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, between Aberdeen-st. and Western-av., and Lake and Adams-sts.
W. WOODARD, 95 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—THAT FINELY LOCATED business property, Nos. 41, 43, 45, and 47 South Canal-st. Address No. 3, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN BLOCK CORNER THIRTY-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., $550 to $800 each, long time. No money required down if improved. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. O'BRIEN, 54 COOLIDGE-ST.:
3 lots on Twenty-seventh-st., e of Butler-st., $1,000 each, on time.
2 lots on Mitchell-st., e of Western-av., $450 each.
1 lot on Robey-st., n of Taylor, $1,050.
1 lot on Southwestern-av., $1,500.
2 lots on Sumner-st., near Clark School, $600 each.
Lots on Coolidge and Samson-sts., near Reuben, $900 each.
2 lots corner Taylor and Cypress-sts, $1,100.
1 lot corner Taylor and Kendall-sts, $900.
Those wishing to invest in that part of the city west of Reuben-st. and south of Harrison, may find it to their interest to give me a call.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON DEARBORN-st., near Thirty-second. Several new houses, 8 rooms each, cheap. Lots, 50x173, in Irving Park, fare 7 cents; trains every hour. Houses built to order. Two nice houses, large lots, in Englewood. 14 lots corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversy-st. DOYLE & TALLMADGE, 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW AND VERY HANDSOME frame houses, in grove near Forty-third-st., on 30-foot lots, east fronts, $4,500 each; easy terms. CHAS. CRAWFORD, 162 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Handsome and substantial cottage, with large lot, 399 First-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, 70 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—OWNER REturning to England—House, barn, and lot 50x132, Fullerton-av., near Milwaukee, price $2,100. Address W 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD—550 FEET ON Sixty-first-st., between Stewart-av. and Wright.
1800 feet on Barney-st., near Wallace; a cash bargain.
1800 feet on and near Fifty-seventh-st.
28 large lots in Beck's Subdivision, on and near Wallace-st.
48 lots in same subdivision, near Lewis-st.
20 acres near Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts.
MANVILLE & NEAL,
Room 7, Otis Block, Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. VAN O. LINDA, 119 DEARborn-st., Room 5:
Harrison-st.—11 lots, 25x125, $625 each.
Tyler-st.—5 lots, $525 each. These lots are half a mile east of Central Park, and, considering location, are the cheapest lots on the West Side.
University Subdivision, near Dexter Park and Railroad Station—3 lots, below market price.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON OAKLEY-av., south of Madison-st., $2,800; monthly payments; rare chance for some one. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600—4-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT ON Loomis-st.; will take lumber and brick in part payment. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 88 WASHINGTON-st., bargains in cottages and houses in first-class neighborhood on South and West Sides, ranging in price from $2,500 to $7,500.

FOR SALE—40X80 ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Ohio. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—2-story frame, and brick basement house and lot, 30x142 feet, south front; delightful residence. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV.—ONE OF THE finest stores in the city, 4 stories and basement; a good house on one of the avenues, worth $25,000, taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, on Michigan-av., very desirable; a bargain.
Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick, $12,500.
Warren-av., 2-story house, 10 rooms, $6,500.
Leavitt-st., 2-story and basement brick, cheap, and easy terms.
Washington-av., 2-story house, $5,000.
Wabash-av., 2-story and basement house, $2,400.
Adams-st., 2-story and basement, corner at $9,000.
Adams-st., 2-story and basement brown stone, $6,500.
Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick, $9,500.
Western-av., 2-story house, 12 rooms, $4,800.
Tyler-st., 2-story house, 9 rooms, $3,500.
Wilcox-st., 2-story house new, 50-foot lot, $5,500.
Honore-st., 1½-story house, $4,500.
Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick, $5,750.
Washington-st., 1½-story house, $5,000.
Madison-st., 2-story house, $4,750.
Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick, $9,500.
Monroe-st., 2-story house, $3,500.
Washington-st., cottage and lot 20 feet front, $3,500.
Oakley-st., 9-room cottage; lot 33 feet front, $3,500.
Campbell Park, cottage and lot, $3,500.
Fulton-st., 6-room cottage and lot, with barn, $3,000.
Tyler-st., cottage and lot, corner, only $2,800.
Wilcox-st., cottage and lot 25x125, $3,500.
Adams-st., cottage and lot 25x125, $2,800.
Ashley-st., cottage and lot; easy terms, $1,800.
Western-av., cottage and lot 25x125, $1,800.
Harrison-st., 8-room cottage and lot, $3,200.
Oakley-st., two cottages, with lots, each $3,800.
Cottage and lot, Flournoy-st., $1,400.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st., lot 100x181, choice.
Wabash-av., corner Fifty-sixth-st., only $65 per foot.
Wabash-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., $110 per foot.
Campbell-av., corner Tyler-st., 75x125, $4,000.
Western-av., corner Tyler-st., 50x125, $75 per foot.
Western-av., corner Harrison-st., 40 feet front, $2,750.
Jackson-st., corner, Seeley-av., 50x125, $85 per foot.
Monroe-st., corner Ogleeby, 50x124, choice.
California-av., corner Washington-st., 5 lots, tip top.
Rhodes-av., lot 50x140, east front, $125 per foot.
Lake-av., lot 50x240; very choice lot, cheap.
Monroe-st., lots ranging from $50 to $130 per foot.
Twelfth-st., corner California-av., 3 lots fronting Park, $6,000.
Wilcox-st., 2 lots 26x125, $1,000 each, easy terms.
Idaho-st., 2 lots, 33x125, $1,200 each, easy terms.
Flournoy-st., lots at $800 each, easy terms.
Six lots near R. I. car shops, at $25 per foot.
Spruce-st., between Loomis and Laflin, 1 lot at $1,200.
Twenty-second-st., near Leavitt, lot at $900.
Wilcox-st., 5 lots at $1,000 each; easy terms.
Emerald-av., 2 lots at $800 each.
Halsted-st., 2 lots at $800 each.
Adams-st., corner Rockwell-st., lot 50x125, $2,000.
Moore-st., corner Leavitt, lot at $600.
Butterfield-st., 2 lots at $1,400 each.
Ten lots near Humboldt Park, $550 each.
Polk-st., 1 lot at $500.
Lexington-st., 1 lot at $500.
500 feet on Ogden-av. and Douglas Park.
Several pieces of acre property on California-av. and in the vicinity of Central and Humboldt Parks, suitable for immediate subdivision.
Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—HOUSES — WARREN-AV., TWO-story and basement, $5,500.
HONORE-ST., near Adams, house with lot 37 ft. front, $8,000.
LOOMIS-ST., near Van Buren, 50 ft. and house, $11,000.
NORTH CLARK-ST., near Division, two-story house, $10,000.
WOODLAND PARK, desirable house, $18,000.
BRYANT-AV., large house with all desirable conveniences, lot 100 ft. front, $25,000.
DREXEL-AV. BOULEVARD, near Oakwood-av., fine new brick house, 14 rooms; for rent, $100 per month; for sale, $14,000.
Houses in various parts of the city and Hyde Park, not enumerated above, for sale by
CHACE & ABELL,
184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY GAUBERT & GROSS, 169 WASHington-st.:
House and lot on Michigan-av., $18,500.
House and lot on Michigan-av., $15,000.
House and lot on South Hoyne-st., $5,000.
House and lot on South Park-av., $5,000.
House and lot on Indiana-av., $13,000.
House and lot on Indiana-av., $3,000.
150 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
600 feet on Michigan-av., south of Forty-first-st.
150 feet on Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.
176 feet on Vincennes-road, corner of Thirty-ninth-st.
120 feet on Thirty-sixth-st., near Butterfield-st.
37 feet on Indiana-av. to exchange for house and lot on South Side.
Several choice pieces of acre property, at a bargain.
17½ acres in Section 22, 39, 13. A bargain.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES R. MAY, ROOM 2, 164 Madison-st.:
9-room house (frame) and large barn, 4 years' lease of lot, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; terms easy.
A bargain on West Madison-st., business property, now paying 13 to 20 per cent on price asked.
Lots at Englewood, near station, cheap and easy terms.
Lots on Hamilton-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.
1 lot on South May-st., near Eighteenth.
1 lot on Thirty-third-st., near Berdan.
6 or 9 acres, Section 33, 38, 13, on river.
40 acres at Washington Heights.
80 acres to exchange for residence in Section 33, 41, 13.
5 acres near stock yards, cheap.

FOR SALE—BY MANVILLE & NEAL, ROOM 7, Otis Block, Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
72½ feet on Forest-av., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st.
50 feet on Forest-av., east front, near Thirty-second-st.
102½x164 feet, corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-sts.
50x177, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
1 lot, First-st., between Robey and Lincoln-sts, $1,000.
3 lots on Hoyne-st., 1 corner Ashley-st., 1 corner Fourteenth-st.
A full list of residences of all values.
Some desirable farms for exchange for city property.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., 22x167, $800 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Forty-eighth-st., 50x170, $80 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 74x191, $200 per foot.
Third-av., near Polk-st., 50x110, $250 per foot.
State-st., near Thirtieth, 72x115, $130 per foot.
Wentworth-av., near Archer, 50x100, $75 per foot.
Clark-st., near Twenty-first, 25x72, $100 per foot.
Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av., 24x178, $130 per foot.
GEO. DE LOYNES & SON,
385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—FURNISHED house, suitable for housekeeping. Address K 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WAPANSEH-AV., 60 FEET east of Ellis-av., 50x136; must sell. J. GRAY HAMILTON, I. C. R. R. Freight Office.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, OCTAGON front, in block corner Ontario and State-sts.; elegant location; all conveniences; price, $9,500. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—COTTAGE AND LOT on Thirty-third-st., alley on two sides; 7 rooms, water, barn, &c. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—35 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st.
50 or 100 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 feet on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st., and 100 feet on corner of same.
50 feet on Lake-av., near Douglas-place.
50 feet in Groveland Park.
50 or 100 feet on Union-av., near Cottage Grove, and some choice lots on and near South Park. Also a number of cheap lots in the West Division, near the Madison-st., Milwaukee-av., Blue Island-av., and Van Buren-st. horse-cars. Low prices, easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—THE FURNISHED COTTAGE 1104 INdiana-av., $1,800; $200 cash, balance to suit. Loans on real estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH-st., 2-story and basement brick house, and lot 25x125 feet; house has 13 rooms and all modern improvements. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 East Madison-st.:
120x193 feet, on Greenwood-av. corner Forty-eighth-st.
104x152 feet, on Forty-eighth-st. corner Renwood-court.
100x122 feet, on Renwood-court near Forty-seventh-st.
44x122 feet, corner of Burnside and Forty-fourth-sts.
82x128 feet, on Lane-av. near Thirty-third-st., cheap.
House and lots on corner of Harrison-st., corner of Silver-st.
Two houses and lots in Hyde Park on monthly payments.
Lots on Wilcox and West Adams-sts., at bargains.
5 acres in South Englewood, $1,000 per acre.
4 acres in Englewood, $3,000 per acre.
80 acres in Sec. 10, 38, 13.
Lot 25x190 on East Madison-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST., LOT 24 FEET, EAST front on South Jefferson-st., near O'Brien. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 21, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING-LOTS ON OAKLEY-st., south of Madison, for $900; terms easy; see them; they are bargains. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VALUABLE ACRE PROPERty, near Archer-av., 5 to 160 acre tracts, at a bargain. Also, lots near Northwestern Car-works; 1 acre near Humboldt Park. D. LEONARD, Room 16 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—2-STORY and basement brick house No. 533 Adams-st., just east of Ashland-av. Apply at No. 535 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—35 ACRES ON MADISON-ST., near Car Shops; 35 acres on Division-st., near Car Shops; 35 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 13; 20 acres in Sec. 26, 38, 14; 20 acres in Sec. 24, 39, 13. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—47X100, ON OHIO-ST., BETWEEN LaSalle and Wells, north front, corner of alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE IMPROVED LOT, 24X125 on Artesian-av., between Fulton and Kinzie-sts. Inquire at 84 Artesian-av.

FOR SALE—ONE STORY-AND-A-HALF HOUSE and lot 48x125, on Artesian-av., between Fulton and Kinzie-sts. Inquire at 84 Artesian-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES EAST OF HUMBOLDT Park, $3,000 per acre.
40 acres, each cheap, Section 26, 38, 13.
210 acres s. w. of Brighton, near proposed railroad.
80 acres s. w. of Brighton, near proposed railroad.
BASH & SHAPLEY,
Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTH OF THIRTY-eighth, 25 or 75x120, east front; cheap. Fulton-st., near Ada, block of three houses, price $12,000; rent for $1,500 per year. Apply to W. M. WILLNER, Room 14, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 4, 39, 13, NEAR the new car shops; cheap, and long time. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER OF STATE AND Eighty-third-sts., having 1,500 feet on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs.; very cheap, and long time; subdivided, and ready to be recorded; the greatest bargain in the market. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, ON RANson-st., just east of the police station, and near the steel iron works. Store-room below, residence above; $4,500; ¼ cash; balance, 3 equal payments, 8 per cent interest. ANDREW M. HITT, office 19, Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOT IN SAMPSON & Green's Addition, worth $1,200; will take piano for first payment. Balance on time. Address P. O. Box 95.

FOR SALE—24X180; WEST FRONT, ON CALUMET-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts; will exchange for West Side property south of Harrison-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO. 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 158 NORTH DEARborn-st., east front; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. HENNEBERRY, NORTH-east corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.: 4 lots corner Sacramento and Twelfth-sts., fronting Douglas Park, 100 by 140 feet. Two-story house on Jefferson, between Van Buren and Jackson-sts.; rents for $100 per month; $7,500.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, new house of 10 rooms cor. Western-av. and Polk-st. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—4 FINE BRICK AND MARBLE FRONT houses, in different locations on West Washington-st. and Park-av., at prices from $9,500 to $14,000. Small cash payments, balance long time. CHAS. CRAWFORD, 162 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—48x125 TO ALLEY, ON WASHINGTON-av., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., south front. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY ALEX. H. GUNN, 143 LASALLE-ST. 40 acres in Sections 24, 40, 13, or will sell a half interest and take unincumbered property in part payment.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON WEST SIDE—Brick basement cottage on Hoyne-st., near Monroe.
7-room cottage on Indiana-st., near Carpenter.
Cottage and lot on West Lake-st., near Milwaukee-av.
6-room cottage on Tyler-st., near Morgan.
2-story house, and lot, on West Van Buren-st., near Hoyne; would take lots.
2-story house on Walnut-st., near Webster-av.; would take some lots.
2-story house on West Jackson-st., west of California; would take lots.
2-story and basement brick on West Adams-st., near Robey.
2-story house on North Carpenter-st., near West Indiana. Lots in part.
2-story brick house on Honore-st., near Adams. Will take in part, lots.
2-story house on South Jefferson-st., near Monroe. Would take good lots.
West Taylor-st., 2-story house near Halsted. Wants good building lot.
2-story and basement brick on Warren-av., near Oakley. Would take South Side lots.
2-story house on Honore-st., near Adams.
2-story house on Warren-av., near Lincoln. Would take lots in part.
A fine brick building on Madison-st., opposite Aberdeen.
2-story and basement house on Peoria-st., near Jackson.
2-story and basement brick house on Adams-st., near Ashland-av. Would take lots.
2-story and basement brick on Green-st., near Madison.
2-story and basement house on Centre-av., near Adams-st. Would take lots in part.
6 lots on West Madison-st., east of Central Park, 24x191.
9 lots on West Monroe-st., east of Central Park.
3 lots on Lake-st., fronting south on Central Park, 30x195.
6 lots on Fulton-st., 270 ft east of Central Park, 30x150.
6 lots on Washington-av.; same distance from Central Park.
5 lots in Block 10 Morton's Subdivision, one block from Central Park—north.
16 lots in Block 9, Harding's Subdivision, three blocks from Central Park.

ACRE PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE.

10 acres on Lake-st., east of Austin.
20 acres near Central Park, crossing the Boulevard.
28 acres near Irving Park. Will trade in part.
Lots and Blocks at Norwood Park, near station. Will trade.
40 acres adjoining Hawthorne on the east.
65 acres west, and adjoining Douglas Park Boulevard.
5 acres in Sec 15, T. 39, R. 13.
4 acres at Maywood, fronting Forrest-av.
A. P. DOWNS & CO.,
No. 92 South Clinton-st., to remove to 162 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LA-Salle-st.:
Halsted-st., near Diversy-av., Lincoln Park, and cars, large 2-story house, and lot 100x150, on easy terms, and at a great bargain.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av., a nice cottage, with basement finished; lot 33x133; very easy terms.
North Clark-st., near Diversey-av., nice 2-story house, 8 rooms; very easy terms.
Orchard-st., near Belden-av., 2 new houses; easy terms.
Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 30 ft, south front.
Belden-av., near Lincoln, 3 lots, south front.
Wells-st., near Clark, 1 lot.
Orchard-st., near Sophia, 2 lots, east front.
Clybourn-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Lincoln-av., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Willow, 1 lot, $1,200.
Mohawk-st., near Centre, 1 lot.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots, $1,200 each.
Burling-st., near Sophia, lots 25x124, $800 each.
Burling-st., near Belden-av., lots 24x125, $1,200 each.
Drexel-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 3 lots, $50 per foot.
Diversy-av., near Halsted-st., 7 lots.
Lincoln-av., corner Lill, 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 2 lots, $1,900.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots.
Owen-st., near Diversy, 3 lots.
Western-st., near Lincoln av., 2 lots; very cheap.
Lill-av., near Lincoln, 66 feet.
Sheffield-av., near Diversy, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 10 lots.
Florence-av., near Wrightwood, 10 lots, $800.
Wolfram-st., near Halsted, south front, $35 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY O. A. SMITH & CO., 188 EAST Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 4:
House and lot 868 South Halsted-st., with good barn.
House 724 Cottage Grove-av., lot 25x170.
Three houses on Union-av.
Three houses and lots on West Jackson-st.
Two 2-story houses on Langley-st., near Forty-second.
Several cottages on Langley-st. and Evans-av. $2,000 to $4,500.
93 lots in Tinkham's Addition, corner Western and Fullerton-avs. Very nice and very cheap.
23 lots near Stock Yards. Very cheap.
72x170 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
Also 72 feet on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
Lot 25x65 on Harrison-st., between Aberdeen and Centre-av.
50x125 corner Sophia and North Clark-st.
50x125 to alley on Monroe-st., near Wood. Cheap.
25x200 to alley on Monroe-st., near Hoyne, south front. Very cheap, and terms easy.
Two-story house on brick basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, on Twenty-fifth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., south front, $8,500.
Evanston Ill.—50x170 feet to alley, on Sherman-av., near Ladies' College, with two cottages, 8 rooms and kitchen each. The whole for sale at $4,500 cash.
Acre property in Riverside, Humboldt, Central Park, and Douglas Park-boulevards.
We have several pieces of choice acre property near Englewood and Washington Heights.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES EAST OF CENTRAL PARK, runs from Madison-st. to Barry Point road. 40 acres on Twelfth-st., near Douglas Park. 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st. 6 acres in school section, west of Central Park. 5 acres on Lake-st., west of Central Park. 40 acres near Central Park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE LEASE AND FURNITURE, 43 North May-st. 2 new marble front houses corner Van Buren and Paulina-sts. House and lot, 149 South Hoyne-st., 48 feet. Brick houses and lots Nos. 31 and 33 Park-av. Lot 50x150, on Park-av., near Union Park. Brick house No. 450 West Adams-st. House and lot, 161 Park-av., 33 feet. House and lot, 56 Warren-av., 30 feet. Lots on Washington and Lake-sts., east of Eastern Railroad. 200 lots on Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson-sts., near Central Park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — PRAIRE-AV., NO. 1224, NEAR Twenty-sixth-st.
Two-story frame, brick basement, 9 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Lot east front, 26x180 feet, $11,000, and 150 other houses and lots on the avenues, at from $4,000 to $40,000 each.

LOTS.

Burnside-st., near Fourteenth-st., and all along State-st., at 10 per cent below the lowest market price; also, on all the avenues at the same reduced figures. Please call and see our list.
WM. D. PALMER & CO.,
146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—14 LOTS ON PARK-AV., NEAR FALL-st. Twelve lots on Twenty-second and Hinman-sts., near Ashland-av. Four lots on Taylor-st., near Southwestern-av. Four lots on Indiana, Ashley, and Fourth-sts., corner of Lincoln. Three lots on Harrison and Polk-sts., near Loomis. Also, lots in the block cornering on Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st. Will close out the above singly or together, at less than ruling prices. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON MICHIgan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., in vicinity of very fine improvements; a great bargain.
Lots in grove on Charles-av., near Forty-third-st.
Lots on Wrightwood-av., close to terminus of street cars.
23 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Wahpanseh.
50 feet fronting Wicker Park.
CHARLES CRAWFORD,
162 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—MARBLE FRONT, TWO-story and basement, range, furnace, fine subcellar, barn; pleasantest location on West Randolph-st. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW COTTAGE AND LOT 25x134, situated on Langly-st., near Forty-second, convenient to street and steam cars. Inquire at No. 4 University-place.

FOR SALE — A STORY-AND-HALF HOUSE (Gothic style), to be removed. Call or address 52 South Ann-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF SOLD THIS WEEK—Brownstone front, 2 stories and basement, on Park-av.; corner house, south and west front; brick barn attached; all modern improvements; best neighborhood on West Side. Inquire of J. C. POLLEY, 145 South Clark-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON HUBBARD-st., near Hoyne; 6 rooms; price only $2,000, $600 cash. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—STORE 45 AND 47 MARKET-ST., WITH lease of lot; building 35x60. At a bargain. Apply on the premises to STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOR $2,500 CASH—House and lot one block from Archer-av. cars, two stories, 12 rooms; cost $2,400 to build house; must be sold to meet incumbrance. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE AND LOT 443 ARNOLD-st., $300, balance on time. Loans on real estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, EAST FRONT, ON WAbash-av., fifty feet south of Thirty-second-st.; will be sold at $200 per front foot if taken within the next ten days. This is a good chance to make money, as the property is cheap at the above price. Address U 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD OR ONE-HALF INTEREST in a valuable piece of improved business property, now paying over 20 per cent on investment; $10,000 to $20,000 cash required, balance time. Capital wanted to put into business, reason for selling. V 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — PLEASANT HOME IN COTTAGE Grove; house one year old, 12 rooms, modern improvements; lot 25x158, on Vincennes-av.; price only $6,000; terms remarkably easy; a bargain for some one. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Jefferson-st., near DeKoven. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 88 WASHINGTON-st., bargains in several well-located houses on the avenues, ranging in price from $7,000 to $25,000.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CORNER OF DREXEL-AV. and Fifty-seventh-st.; very desirable; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TO YOU THAT WANT A FIRST-CLASS house dirt cheap, with large lot in good location, one block west of Cottage Grove-av., on Evans-av., fourth house south of Forty-fifth-st. FRANK BENNETT.

FOR SALE—SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT, CHEAP. Inquire 205 Aberdeen-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE 2-STORY frame cottage and lot at a bargain. Apply to BARNES & GRITZNER, 50 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE — HOUSE AND LARGE LOT — THE greatest bargain out to a party who can pay $3,000 cash and $3,000 in 2 years; good location; South Side. Good chance for a home or speculation. Address F 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. Three-story and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire Room 34, Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY, high ground, near street cars and omnibus line; $400 to $500; easy terms. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house in good order on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., at a price and terms that cannot fail to suit purchaser. N. B. RAPPLEYE, 324 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1264 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRAME house, 9 rooms, with modern improvements; lot 25x190. Now is the time to get good home cheap, in popular locality. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., east front; lot 25x181 feet; offered for one week only. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE FINE 2-STORY AND basement house No. 240 Warren-av., 11 rooms, modern improvements; fine barn, good cellar; lot 30x125. Small payment down, balance in yearly payments; or will rent the same, finely furnished, from May 1. GILBERT & CO., Room 16, Boone Building.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VALUABLE PROPerties are to be sold at auction on Monday, March 24, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. For particulars see auction column this day.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND FURNITURE, No. 16 Aberdeen-st. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES AND LOTS, 25 feet front each, 571 Fulton-st., for $3,700. Terms easy. Also, 573 Fulton-st., for $5,000. Call on the owner, at store No. 55 West Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 MADISON-st., corner Clark:
2-story and basement house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., a great bargain can be had.
2-story gothic cottage on Oakley-st., $3,400.
2-story and basement house (new) on Fulton-st., near Paulina, a desirable place, $5,600.
2-story and basement house on Jackson-st., corner Morgan, all modern improvements, $9,000.
5 fine lots on Adams-st., near Jefferson Park.
4 fine lots on Jackson-st., near Jefferson Park.
20 fine lots on Wood-st., near Milwaukee-av.
10 fine lots on Milwaukee-av., near Division-st.
1 fine lot on Milwaukee-av., near Leavitt-st.
3 fine lots on Milwaukee-av., near Robey-st.
50x125, corner Leavitt-st. and North-av.; a very desirable corner.
10 good lots on Oakley-st., $650.
12 good lots on Davis-st., $650.
15 good lots on Stuber-st., $650.
6 good lots on Wilmot-av.
3 lots on Erie-st., east of Reuben.
50 fine lots on Fifty-seventh-st., east of Wallace.
50 fine lots on Fifty-eighth-st., east of Wallace.
20 large lots on Humboldt Boulevard in the neighborhood of fine improvements for the small price of $350 each.
14 lots in Bradwell's Addition.
300 feet east front on boulevard, corner Fullerton-av., only $30, not more than half its value.
150 very fine lots at Englewood, only two blocks from the station, only $230 each until April 1, when price will be raised.
5 acres at Englewood, near station.
40 acres at Washington Heights, less than present value.
160 acres in Sec. 10, 37, 13.
5 acres near depot at Cazenovia.
7 acres near depot at Cazenovia.
62 acres near depot at Cazenovia.
I have a large list of both city, suburban, and acre property, which I am offering at reasonable terms and prices.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st.:
635 Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick; lot 35x184 ft.
Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., marble front, 17 rooms; a bargain.
813 Monroe-st., 2-story frame house with barn, lot 50x200.
1277 Indiana-av., cottage with lot 50x178 ft.
133 and 135 Lincoln-st.; 2-story houses; bargains.
104 Lincoln-st., cottage and lot, good barn, $4,500.
Washington-st., near Oakley, cottage and lot, $4,700.
Washington-st., near Leavitt, nice cottage with 30-foot lot, $5,300.
784 Fulton-st., cottage 11 rooms, nice lot.
1027 Adams-st., cottage and lot cheap; $3,800.
10 Smart-st., cottage and lot, good barn, $1,600.
916 Lake-st., house and large lot at a bargain.
5 acres cor. Fifty-first-st. and Stewart-av.
4 acres in S. W. S. W. 35, 40, 13, near R. R. crossing.
11 acres on Grand-av. and Division-st., $1,800 per acre.
80 acres adjoining Austin, very cheap.
5 acres corner Reuben and Forty-seventh-sts.
10 acres S. E. 19, 39, 13.
10 acres N. W. 14, 39, 13, Madison-st. front.
2 acres N. E. 15, 39, 13, Madison-st. front.
7 acres N. E. 14, 39, 13, Madison-st. front.
50x125 ft, Van Buren, corner of Robey-st., $110.
24x125 ft, Monroe-st., near Leavitt, $150.
49x175 ft, Monroe-st., near Loomis.
50x176 ft, Adams-st., near Loomis.
24x188 ft, Adams-st., near Ladin.
24x125 ft, Madison-st., near Stanton.
277 ft fronting Humboldt Park; fine investment.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CORNER LOTS.
Corner LaSalle and Division-sts.; per foot $225.
Corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; cheap.
Corner Lake Shore-drive near Division-st.; choice.
Corner Chicago-av. and Leavitt-st.; business corner.
Corner Erie and Robey-sts.; business corner.
Corner Park-av. and Robey-st.; per foot $150.
Corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av.; $110.
Corner Clayton and Oakley-sts., 49x125; $1,600.
Corner Oakley and Van Horn-sts.; $850.
Corner Robey and Van Horn-sts.; $700.
Corner Bushnell and Buddan-sts.; $1,400.
Corner Wallace and Twenty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corner Main and Stearn-sts.; $1,000.
Corner Dashiell and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corners in fine suburban resident lands; $150 to $260.
Bushnell-st., near Wentworth-av.; $950.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.; per foot $150.
West Monroe-st., near Wood; per foot $125.
Van Buren-st., corner Wentworth-av.; per foot $110.
Clayton, Van Horn, and Evans-sts.; lots $650 to $750.
Brighton, lots near Brighton House; $400 to $500.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAINS IN BUSINESS and residence lots in all parts of the city and surroundings.
2 frame cottages and lots 44x107 each, on Robey-st., $1,500 each.
2 story frame house on Third-av., near Harrison-st.
2 two-story frame houses, 50-foot lot, Third-av., east front.
2 lots on Keely-st., near Thirty-first, must be sold at once.
75 feet opposite Custom House, fronting on Jackson-st. and Fourth-av.
Fine business lot on Franklin near Madison-st.
50x165 corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-second-st.
50x180 Michigan-av. near Twentieth-st.
2,000 feet on and near Humboldt Park Boulevard.
218x126 Tracey-av., near Boulevard.
A fine farm adjoining Aurora at a bargain.
AARON SHUBART,
Room 10, Foot Block, 184 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, 1041 PRAIRIE-av., marble front, very handsomely finished; fine barn. Will be sold on easy terms.
Indiana-av., marble-front, north of Twenty-second-st.; $19,000.
60 Rhodes-av., marble-front, carpets, gas fixtures, furnace, etc; $8,500.
Michigan-av., large brick, corner lot 60 feet front; $30,000.
Prairie-av., No. 1620, brick house; $10,000.
Thirtieth-st., No. 299, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story frame brick basement; all modern improvements, etc.; large lot. Price, $8,000; very easy terms.
Michigan-av., No. 502, three-story marble-front; $15,000.
We have a large list of desirable residence and business property, to which attention is invited.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.:
Residences on Michigan, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., from $12,000 upwards.
Several nice places on Ellis, Langley, Stanton, Wabansia, Ballerive and Evans-avs., cheap and on easy terms—some on monthly payments.
Choice residences, with all modern improvements, on West Monroe-st. and Park-av. Good residence properties, at a large range of prices, in various parts of the West Division.
ALSO,
The two acres between Wabash-av. and State-st., south of and adjoining Fifty-ninth-st. An offer wanted.
ALSO,
100 feet square, fronting on Lake-av., Greenwood-av., and Forty-third-st., on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON LAKE, Clark, State, and Monroe-sts.; also on Wabash and Michigan-avs.; also several long and desirable leases (99 years); also several choice residences on the South Side. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH-SIDE, $3,500.
House and lot North Side, $2,750.
House and lot South Side, $3,500.
Houses and lots West Side.
Illinois and Michigan farms.
W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, ON WENTWORTH-AV., lot near Fifty-first-st., $550; 2 cottages and lots near Thirtieth-st., $2,600 and $2,100. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 85 VERNON-AV., LARGE TWO-story, with brick basement, house, with 32 feet, for $10,000, half of purchase can stand ten years at 8 per cent; with furniture very cheap, if desired, or would sell 32 or 22 feet at a bargain; covered with shade, ornamental, and fruit trees. Call or address 85 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE — UNION-AV.—ONLY $4,500 — TWO frame 2-story houses of 8 rooms each; kitchen on main floor; finished last fall, and never have been occupied; terms to suit. F. B. HAMILTON, Room 27, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3-STORY STORE, West Madison-st., $17,000; rented for $2,400.
Three-story and basement stone front, with furniture, $12,000.
Two-story and basement frame; every convenience; only $6,000.
650 feet, Hyde Park, only $35 per foot.
Two acres at Parkside, $2,500 per acre.
Will be sold at the above prices or exchanged for other property.
J. Q. HOYT,
Room 1, 68 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—LOT FRONTING A pleasant grove east, within two blocks of street cars and boulevard; water and gas; cheap, and easy terms. Inquire at 1108 Michigan-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 23 University-place, 11 rooms, modern improvements, $8,000. Call at the house. DR. COLE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP— ON WABASH-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., two-story and basement marble front, 14 rooms, every convenience, immediate possession. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements, Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.; fine carriage-house, etc.; price $13,000, small cash payment. GEO. DE LOYNES & SON, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$6,500—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling 103 Wapanseh-av., opposite Ellis Park; 10 rooms, 5 closets, bath, gas, and hot and cold water; just calcimined; in first-rate order. For terms inquire on premises, and look through house any time, except Sunday; possession May 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID LOTS for farms, horses, carriages, tools, jewelry, etc. W. F. BOILVIN, 78 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN A NEW SUBDIVISION JUST outside fire limits, near street-cars, in the most rapidly improving part of the city, Western-av., Oakley, and Idaho-sts., two blocks south from VanBuren-st.; water on the premises; large, splendid building-lots; first-class neighborhood; remarkably cheap, terms easy. Make your selections at once. See plats with EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st., Fidelity Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES on South Side. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, WITH TWO DWELLings and factory, corner Washington and Western-avs. This will be sold at a bargain; want an offer. D. LEONARD, 16 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS, WITH ONE COTTAGE ON; $1,000 each, $200 cash, balance on long time. Apply on the premises, 814 Fourth-st., corner of Diller.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES AT DOUGLAS PARK, terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—75 feet near Douglas Park Boulevard. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON EASY terms, the convenient dwelling and barn 738 West Lake-st., two-story and basement, of 10 rooms. Inquire of owner, L. R. CARSWELL, Room 63, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TYLER AND HARRISON sts., corner Kedzie-av., at reduced prices, $350 and $25 each, half cash, balance on easy terms. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Forty-fifth, and 87½ feet on the corner. B. F. HEAD, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP— COTTAGES AND LOTS AT all times, on South Side. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12, Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWELFTH-ST., NEAR JESuit Church, a nice 5-room cottage and lot, water, and sewer into kitchen. For particulars apply to owner on premises, 507 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOTS ON monthly payments, and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren street cars. Prices from $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 15 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1457 INDIANA-AV., TEN-ROOM cottage and lot; gas, water, and sewerage; price low. Address U 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, ON TWENTY-ninth-st; 10 years' lease. No. 159. Very cheap.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE AND BRICK basement, containing 11 rooms, with gas and water, all in fine order; street paved and sewered. Apply on the premises and save commission. 257 Park-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, NORTH, SOUTH, AND West Sides, from $3,000 to $30,000; low prices and easy terms. M. CANFIELD, 150 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH:
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
150 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
25 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
25 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
250 ft., Wabash-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
132 ft., Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
88 ft., Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
140 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
150 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
41 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
125 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner Fifty-sixth-st.
25 ft., Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 ft., Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
25 ft., Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 ft., Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st.
33 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
150 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
200 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
175 ft., Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
40 ft., Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY SPENCER & HENCKEL, REAL Estate Brokers, 92 East Washington-st.:
Four 2-story and basement new octagon-front brick houses on Park-av., near Lincoln; all modern improvements; ¼ cash, balance to suit.
One 2-story and basement brick house on Warren-av.; modern; terms easy.
Eight lots on West Taylor-st., between Wood and Lincoln, south front, cheap.
Three lots in H. M. Thompson's Subdivision, Sec. 1, 39, 13, a bargain.
Six lots in A. M. Waterman's Subdivision, Sec. 6, 39, 14.
75 feet on Hoyne-st., near Madison, east front; easy terms.
42 feet on Madison-st., near Hoyne, north front; easy terms.
150 feet on Sangamon-st., south of Madison, east front; terms to suit.
125 feet on Morgan-st., south of Madison, west front; terms to suit.
150 lots on Archer-av., near Brighton; a bargain.
Seven choice lots at Oak Park; terms to suit.
20 acres in Sec. 8, 39, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 8, 38, 14.
13 acres in Sec. 33, 38, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
15,000 acres choice farming lands in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST RANdolph-st., near Canal.
House and lot on West Washington-st., between Ada and Elizabeth.
50x125 feet on West Washington-st., between Robey and Hoyne.
6 lots on Harbine-st., between Leavitt and Oakley.
2 lots on Polk-st., near Loomis.
3 lots on Taylor-st., between Leavitt and Oakley.
60x124 feet on Milwaukee-av., corner of Reuben-st., with 2-story house.
House and lot on Blue Island-av.
100x160 feet on Indiana-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.
20x100 feet on West LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av. $150 per foot.
2 brick houses and lots on Huron-st., near Dearborn.
Large new 3-story brick house on North Wells-st.
25x100 feet on Erie-st., between Pine and St. Clair.
Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 128 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building, Room 7.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES, AND HOUSES and lots, on easy terms.
Hurlbut-st., monthly payments; $3,000.
Wabash-av., elegant residence and lot, $25,000.
Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., stone front; $10,500.
West Washington-st., house and 36 feet; $9,500.
Walnut-st., near Robey, house and 40 feet; $5,500.
Warren-av., brick house and lot, near Oakley; $6,000.
Second-st., near Wood, monthly payments, $2,000.
Indiana-st., near Oakley, house and lot, $2,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., east of State; monthly payments.
Cottage and lot, 45 minutes' ride, $30 per month; $1,700.
Central manufacturing location and 18 years' lease.
Building, with power, on May-st., cheap.
Store and dwelling, West Lake-st., near Curtis; $3,500.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 89 Clark-st.
Fine stone-front dwelling, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., on small cash payment. Cheap.
Neat cottage, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., $5,500.
Two-story house, Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st., with lot, party time. Only $9,500.
Two-story and basement, Prairie-av., 10 rooms, with lot, a decided bargain. $5,800.
Church building, in good order, with 100 feet of ground, Burnside-st., near Thirtieth. Cheap.
50 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.
48 feet, Park-av. Only $80 per foot.
Lot on Tyler-st., near Centre-av. Only $80.
Cheap lots within the city, some at $400.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.
Desirable business property on Market, Franklin, and Randolph-sts., unimproved.
Dwelling houses and residence property in various desirable localities.
Commodious property for manufacturing purposes in the West Division.
Lots on Blue Island-av., near Eighteenth-st.; also, lots in block corner of Evans and Paulina-sts.

TO LEASE.

Stores on West Randolph-st.
Lots on Canal-st., north of Taylor.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIAM VALE & CO., 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st.:
House and lot on Fourth-st., near Ashland-av.
Choice lots on Hoyne-st. north.
Lots on Robey-st., north.
Lots on Leavitt-st., north.
Surrounding Wicker Park.
Lots at Englewood.
Acre property at intersection Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st.; cheap.
Lots at Northwestern car-shops.
Houses and lots in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. HAWLEY & CO., OFFICE 21 Tribune Building:
24x163 feet on Michigan-av., near Washington-st.
50x170 feet on Wabash-av., near VanBuren-st.
50x170 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
225 feet front on Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
25 feet front on State-st.
Two first-class stone-front residences on Carroll-av.
Lots on West Chicago-av., Superior, and Leavitt-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—33 FT., NEAR ERIE.
Mather-st.—96x118, east of Halsted.
Jefferson-st.—25x159, near Adams.
Michigan-av.—75x180, corner Thirty-second-st.
Calumet-av.—50x180, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Van Buren-st.—120 ft, corner Centre-av.
Several pieces improved property.
J. MATTESON or E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS ON SOUTH Side, on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., south of city limits, at $600, $700, and $800; one block from State-st.; good street car connections and fine improvements. Only a few lots left, which will be sold on three terms. Inquire this Sunday afternoon, at corner of State and Thirty-ninth-sts., or during the week at F. ARNOLD & CO.'S, Room 5, Greenebaum's Bank, Fifth-av., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—72X125 TO ALLEY, ON WEST LAKE-st., between Wood and Lincoln.
120x130 to alley, on Warren-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., in lots of 30 and 40 feet front.
40x145 on Vincennes-av., between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-sts.
WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN,
165 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT NO. 149 Vincennes-av., $7,000. Brick house and lot No. 89 Thirty-eighth-st., $6,500. Two-story cottage and lot near Langley-st., $3,600. Marble-front house No. 45 Langley-st., at a bargain. Each house has 10 rooms and all modern improvements. Purchasers can save commissions and get bargains by calling upon the owner at 69 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, GAS IN each, with lot 30x200 feet, on Union-av., close to Cottage Grove cars, for $6,500; small cash payment, balance long time if desired. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE MARBLE-FRONT ON ADAMS st., near Ashland-av., with all modern improvements, 14 rooms; also, a good cottage, with barn, on Jackson, for $460; also, one on Park-av. Address W F, 789 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., near Eighteenth, 50x150 feet of ground, by GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 81 and 83 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE LOTS IN C. H. HARRIson's Subdivision on Lexington-st. Two splendid lots on Calumet-av., in Dyer & Davison's Subdivision. Two lots on State-st., near Thirty-ninth-st. All cheap; easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—NEW COTTAGE and lot on Arnold-st., near Thirty-ninth-st., South Side. H. CORNELL, 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST OFFER MONDAY CAN BUY 25x125 on Warren-av., just west of Western-av. Inquire of M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS ON HARRISON AND TYLER sts., near Kedzie-av., $20 to $25 per foot.
4 lots on Jackson-st., east of California-av., $900 each.
H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOMES—TWO-STORY frame, deep lot, South Side, $5,500.
Prairie-av., 8-room house and lot, $4,500.
Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story and French-roof brick.
A large number of elegant houses on South Side, from $15,000 to $30,000. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence on Michigan-av., worth $15,000, for $11,000. If you want a bargain here is a chance to get one. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES, AND ON EASY terms, beautiful lots on South Park and Oakwood boulevards; also on Egan, Vincennes, Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. There is no choicer property for investment or for improvement. Liberal inducements will be given to those intending to build. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO CLOSE OUT THE REmaining lots in Stinson's Subdivision of blocks 15, 16, 17, and 18, Sec. 19, situated on Hastings, Mitchell, Henry, and Catherine-sts., between Ashland-av. and Wood-st., just outside the fire limits. JAMES STINSON, Room 8, 74 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF ADAMS and Honore-sts.—Two 2-story and basement stone-front houses; lots each 25x125 feet. Houses have all modern improvements. Price and terms very reasonable. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 149 AND 151 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank:
40 acres on Twenty-second-st., east of Douglas Park.
40 acres on Madison-st., near Central-av.
40 acres at Washington Heights.
60 acres at Washington Heights.
40 acres at Central Park.
80 acres in Section 17, 39, 13.
10 acres in Section 22, 39, 13.
5 acres in Section 15, 39, 13.
2½ acres west of Douglas Park, near Lawndale.
250 lots at Lawndale; easy terms.
Parties wishing to invest in acre property and lots will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our list.

FOR SALE—BY S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:
Paulina-st., corner Fifty-third-st., 12 lots at $200 each.
Harbine-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., 24x125, at $1,000.
Van Buren-st., corner Winchester-av., 123 ft.
Lincoln-st., between Adams and Jackson, 25x125.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN FORTY-first and Forty-second-sts., 25x160, will be sold cheap. Want an offer. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
12 acres fronting Harrison-st. and city limits, $2,500 per acre.
5 acres fronting Midway Boulevard, near Woodlawn.
40 acres fronting Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard.
5 acres on Sixty-third-st., 2 blocks from Englewood depot.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: A large list of houses on Park-av., Washington, Monroe, and Adams-sts., in vicinity of Jefferson and Union Parks. Call and get a list.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST., TWO-STORY HOUSE and large barn; bay window; full lot; near Monroe-st. $4,500. A bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 42.

THE C…

The Clergy on F… Mur…

Another Chapter … Press of…

Work of the Ameri… this…

To-Day's Sun… son—A $… qu…

The New First… Ch…

Programme of To-… endar for…

At a meeting of the … City, held for the pu… case of Mr. Foster, an… from that high moral … prevailed with great … liverance of Foster fro… courts would be a gro… and of incalculable i… Further remarks on th… *Observer*, show that, w… embody this opinion in … and to lay it before th… and the sentiment pr… pression would be imp… as they thought the ac… men who have so… Governor to arrest … tice in this case. … acted upon it, and w… signed the murderer to… the Governor was move… terial influences, or by… thwart the opinions o… break down the bulwar… the responsibility, and … blood of the innocent …

Most powerful press… upon the clergy, the p… nals, to induce them … Thousands and thous… pended, and any amou… number of petitioners… immense body of the … people trembled lest … pity for the afflicted, fo… munity.

In the same spiri… adds:

It is undoubtedly tru… Foster have often escape… worked against rather t… guilty of the same offense… circumstances, had not s… ishment, the Governor m… it not incompatible wit… Foster to the State Pr… Through the cunning o… the ignorance and weakn… more sorry to add, the … punity for murder had … metropolis of the New W… zens imperatively dema… law upon the manslayer…

As an illustration of … clergymen in Chicago … the subjoined letter:

To the Editor of The Ch…

SIR: I wish to expr… with the position of TH… tion of law for the prote… tion has just put down a… life. And now our civil … the forces of crime for t… of the lives of its citizen… nation's heart was thri… "The first man that pul… the spot." To the same … are the words of the sam… in our ears: "Every … blow at the life of his fe… his own is in certain per… Dix, in the notorious F… brought to bear upon hi… sentiment all over the … crime-cursed city, in f… the supremacy of the la… executive clemency in … exercise of mercy to … otherwise be endanger… of God's Word,—"Wh… man shall his blood be … kind hundreds of year… set up, the instincts of … society are demanding … ly tried and convicted, … as a safeguard to the … terly amazing that Dr. … New York should be … thies as to seek to inte… law, which, at once, … the true mercy.

CHICAGO, March 23, …

THE RELIGIOU…

No new star app… Chicago after the … of the *Standard* and … last Sunday's TRIBU… of seven years had r… Methodist organs ha… during all this while … religious growth a… of the rapidly growi… did, then, as now m… a good work, n… ations they repres… public good. Toge… Sabbath day's obse… the Bible, and the … have been better, o… work had been don… tell how much mo… Chicago would ha… pioneer religious jo… all alone those s… Smith, who has edi… ginning, and the … *cate* editors, … membrance from… At the end of this … denly burst into vi… spectroscope been … the lines of true P… this paper was …

edited by the Rev. … C. H. McCormick, … dollar, and very n… proprietor to mak… ianism in the West… It attained a circu… dered forth its Ca… and was then sold… This attempt to es… in Chicago was… others to-wit: … the *Standard*, an… *Presbyterian*. T… ter, which, after … was also disposed … delphia. The Pre… for some reason, … with the efforts m… an organ. The … may be allowed t… very strong, and … of time in questi… may have been i… acter of the pap… the fault has co… from the vast in… with the asteroi… cord as the third… Chicago,

which now rank… of the country, … that are publish… gregational Ch… men and other… church, about s… contemplated a… ing pastors a… soon abandoned… that these men… to their pulpit… more money … finally adopted… manipulating … Z. Culver, … E. Culver, … whom were … The fund secu… journal on the … $50,000, but a… than anticipat… ed. The edit… ton, D. D., an… editor-in-Chi… tor. Thus m… *Advance* set o… for, after all, …

THE CHURCH.

The Clergy on Foster, the Car-Hook Murderer.

Another Chapter on the Religious Press of Chicago.

Work of the American Tract Society in this City.

To-Day's Sunday-School Lesson---A $10,000 Bequest.

The New First Congregational Church.

Programme of To-Day's Services---Calendar for the Week.

At a meeting of the clergymen of New York City, held for the purpose of considering the case of Mr. Foster, and of giving expression from that high moral standpoint, the opinion prevailed with great unanimity that the deliverance of Foster from the sentence of the courts would be a gross outrage upon justice, and of incalculable injury to public morals. Further remarks on the meeting, given in the *Observer*, show that, when it was proposed to embody this opinion in the form of a resolution, and to lay it before the Governor, it was said, and the sentiment prevailed, that such an expression would be impertinent and indelicate, as they thought the action was of those clergymen who have sought to persuade the Governor to arrest the course of justice in this case. The courts having all acted upon it, and with calm deliberation consigned the murderer to the doom he deserved, if the Governor was moved by sectarian and ministerial influences, or by his own sympathies, to thwart the opinions of the legal tribunals, and break down the bulwarks of justice, on him was the responsibility, and society would require the blood of the innocent at his hands.

Most powerful pressure was brought to bear upon the clergy, the press, and private individuals, to induce them to favor the murderer. Thousands and thousands of dollars were expended, and any amount was ready. But the number of petitioners was very few, and the immense body of the law-abiding, intelligent people trembled lest the Governor should, in pity for the afflicted, forget to be just to the community.

In the same spirit, the *Christian Union* adds:

It is undoubtedly true that worse murderers than Foster have often escaped the gallows; but this fact worked against rather than for him. If worse men, guilty of the same offense, under far more aggravating circumstances, had not so often escaped deserved punishment, the Governor might, perhaps, have thought it not incompatible with the public welfare to send Foster to the State Prison instead of the gallows. Through the cunning of unscrupulous lawyers, and the ignorance and weakness of juries, and, we are still more sorry to add, the unfaithfulness of courts, impunity for murder had almost become a rule in this metropolis of the New World; and now all good citizens imperatively demand a rigid execution of the law upon the manslayer.

As an illustration of the feeling of prominent clergymen in Chicago upon this point, we give the subjoined letter:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to express my very great satisfaction with the position of THE TRIBUNE in favor of the sanction of law for the protection of human life. Our nation has just put down an insurrection against its own life. And now our civil State is in a deadly clutch with the forces of crime for the preservation of the sanctity of the lives of its citizens. In the former contest, the nation's heart was thrilled by the pronunciamento: "The first man that pulls down the flag, shoot him on the spot." To the same effect, in this present conflict, are the words of the same old hero-civilian, yet ringing in our ears: "Every man who strikes a murderous blow at the life of his fellow must be made to feel that his own is in certain peril." This declaration of Gov. Dix, in the notorious Foster case, against the pressure brought to bear upon him, will tend to tone up public sentiment all over the country, as well as in his own crime-cursed city, in favor of inflexibly maintaining the supremacy of the law. His refusal to interpose the executive clemency in this case was really the highest exercise of mercy to the people whose lives would otherwise be endangered. Leaving out the authority of God's Word,—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,"—a law enacted for mankind hundreds of years before the Mosaic system was set up, the instincts of humanity and the well-being of society are demanding that the willful murderer, justly tried and convicted, shall suffer the extreme penalty as a safeguard to the life of the people. It seems utterly amazing that Dr. Tyng and other clergymen in New York should be so carried away by their sympathies as to seek to interfere with the execution of the law, which, at once, embraces the highest justice and the truest mercy. J. E. ROY.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1873.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS OF CHICAGO.

No new star appeared on the horizon around Chicago after the successful commencement of the *Standard* and the *Advocate*—mentioned in last Sunday's TRIBUNE—until the sacred number of seven years had rolled away. The Baptist and Methodist organs had the field. It was for them, during all this while, to herald to the world the religious growth and ecclesiastical movements of the rapidly growing city. Standing, as they did, then, as now manfully by the right, they did a good work, not only for the denominations they represented, but for the general public good. Together they battled for the Sabbath day's observance, temperance, integrity, the Bible, and the divine ordinances. It would have been better, of course, if a much greater work had been done than was, but no one can tell how much more immoral or less religious Chicago would have been to-day, if these two pioneer religious journals had not pounded away all alone those seven years. The Rev. Dr. Smith, who has edited the *Standard* from the beginning, and the rotating corps of the *Advocate* editors, deserve perpetual remembrance from the Chicago churches. At the end of this time—1859—a new star suddenly burst into view from the zenith. Had the spectroscope been applied it would have shown the lines of true Presbyterianism. The name of this paper was

THE EXPOSITOR,

edited by the Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, and owned by C. H. McCormick, Esq. It was as sound as a dollar, and very noble was the effort made by its proprietor to make it the vehicle of Presbyterianism in the West, but, alas! this effort failed. It attained a circulation of about 3,000, and thundered forth its Calvinism for three short years, and was then sold to Dr. Nevin, of Philadelphia. This attempt to establish a Presbyterian journal in Chicago was followed speedily by two others to-wit: that of Dr. Nevin, with the *Standard*, and Dr. Erskine, with the *N. W. Presbyterian*. The former was sold to the latter, which, after reaching a circulation of 6,000, was also disposed of to Mr. Martien, of Philadelphia. The Presbyterians of the Northwest, for some reason, have never co-operated fully with the efforts made in this city to give them an organ. The journalistic patriotism—if we may be allowed to use that term—has never been very strong, and certainly not during the period of time in question previous to 1870. The fault may have been in part with the tone and character of the papers, but surely to some extent the fault has come from the field. But passing from the vast interplanetary spaces, filled only with the asteroids of exploded attempts, we record as the third successful religious journal of Chicago,

THE ADVANCE,

which now ranks among the leading periodicals of the country, and is the foremost one of all that are published in the interests of the Congregational Church. It was projected by clergymen and others, of Chicago, belonging to that church, about six years ago. The original design contemplated a college of editors from the leading pastors and professors of the city, a plan soon abandoned, however, as it was contended that these men had sufficient to do in attending to their pulpits and professorships. Accordingly more money and fewer editors was the plan finally adopted. Prominent among the parties manipulating this initial movement were H. Z. Culver, T. M. Avery, S. M. Moore, C. E. Culver, J. Scoville, and others, all of whom were sagacious, liberal-minded laymen. The fund secured for the purpose of placing the journal on the high plateau of success was about $50,000, but as the plateau was more elevated than anticipated, a greater sum has been expended. The editors selected were Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., and J. B. T. Marsh, the former as editor-in-Chief, and the latter as managing editor. Thus manned with men and money, the *Advance* set out on a somewhat uncertain sea, for, after all, the project was an experiment. No attempt of its kind had ever been made before. The Congregational Church was without an organ in the West. It was now to have one comparable with the best. And so the first number went out 50,000 strong! How it was received and its subsequent success the public know. It was everywhere styled the "new Chicago paper." Its very name was popular. Thousands at once became its patrons, and the *Advance* stood in the front ranks of religious journalism, a position which it has steadfastly maintained to the present. Of course, in certain directions it met with opposition. For example, the Presbyterian press did not relish very keenly Dr. Bushnell's sermon on the first page of the first number, and the New York *Independent* did not like such a full-fledged competitor. It took particular pains about this time to caricature the *Advance* in one of its illustrated numbers. Some of our readers no doubt recall this. There was the Goddess of Liberty, the American flag, prominent officials of the country, spears, battle-axes, etc., and in front of all, and down among the feet of the dignitaries, was a baby specimen of the canine species, with a collar about its neck, labelled "The Advance." This little dog was the "inspiration" of the picture. All else was background. When the caricature was shown to the Rev. Dr. Patton, with great composure, and in an under tone, he remarked, "That pup will grow." The doctor's predictions have been verified. The *Advance* has grown to a circulation of over 21,000 copies weekly, and is soon to be issued as an illustrated periodical. It is now comfortably "set up" in its new marble home on Fifth avenue, which is a four-story "kennel" of no small pretensions erected since the fire. The paper is owned by a number of gentlemen of Chicago, mostly laymen. Its management for a term of years has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. B. T. Marsh as editor, and H. L. Turner as publisher, both young men remarkably well-fitted for the work. Dr. Patton, though no longer editor-in-chief, is doing about the same work for the paper as before. The Rev. S. Gilbert, added to the corps of editors some two years ago, has done much to give the paper character, and is one of our best editorial writers. The *Advance* is remarkable for its exhaustive, compact and readable presentation of church news; as well as for its bold, timely and unequivocal editorials. Its reputation is already worldwide, and no religious journal east or west has a better outlook for the future. It is an honor to the denomination it represents, and a credit to the city which gave it birth, and in which it now labors with the vigor and energy of manhood. Chicago as a moral and religious centre is as well advertised through the columns of the *Advance* as any one of its religious periodicals.

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC.

The Catholic population of Chicago is not far from 120,000. There are twenty-seven prosperous churches in connection with the denomination in this city. The organ of this ecclesiastical body in the Northwest is the *Western Catholic*, a large eight-page weekly paper, published by the "Western Catholic Publishing Company," and edited by William Mackay Lomasney. It is now in its fifth year, and has a circulation of 15,000. Its make-up is comparable with the best of religious papers. Several previous efforts were made to start a Catholic journal, which proved abortive, among them we find the *Tablet* and the *Young Catholic Guide*.

The Sunday School Messenger is a successful juvenile periodical, issued by the Sunday School Association of the Holy Family in the interests of the Catholic population.

In this connection should be noted also *The Catholic Wochenblatt*, a prosperous weekly, started by Francis Xavier Brandecker several years since, and still published by him in the interest of the German Catholics. The gross circulation of the Chicago religious press in the welfare of Catholicism is very large, and fully up to the demand. It is quite true that the Catholic Church of the city is as well supplied with periodicals as the Protestant. And it is also true, that the two periodicals of which we have been more particular in speaking in connection with this denomination, are as permanently established as any of the religious newspapers of Chicago.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN CHICAGO.

Among the agencies by which the moral and religious character of the United States have been moulded for the last fifty years no one has worked more quietly, and yet effectively than the American Tract Society. Organized for the purpose of diffusing abroad the knowledge of the plan of salvation as understood and taught by the orhodox churches, it has been conducted and managed in all its business transactions, as well as its religious issues, upon the highest principles of integrity and honor; and has stood for nearly half a century, a tower of beauty and of strength, not only for other orthodox Christians, but for the "American" name as well.

The business transactions of its first year, as given in its first annual report, amounted to $10,000. In the third year, volumes began to appear, Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" leading in the list. In 1835, the bold purpose was formed of putting at least one good religious book into every family in the United States. In seven years more than 2,000,000 of volumes had been circulated, and the system of colportage was introduced. The plan of aiding foreign missions had already been adopted, and all the mission-fields began to enjoy the cheering encouragement of this truly world-wide and great-hearted American enterprise. The work by this time had become so great, and was immediately so much enlarged and extended by the new system of colportage, that the clear-headed business men of its Finance Committee saw the advantage and the necessity of the society's doing its own manufacturing. After long and careful investigation it was decided to tear down the original tract house and erect another larger and of sufficient strength to sustain the burden of twenty-four power presses, and the whole business of manufacturing its own publications. This was done at a cost of $80,000, which were obtained by a mortgage on the property, and ultimately paid by rents received from portions of the new building not occupied by the Society. Thus not a dollar was taken from the benevolent funds for this most important improvement.

With these valuable advantages the work of the society rushed forward with greatly accelerated speed. The number of colporteurs continued to increase until there were over 600 men at work when the war broke out.

The *American Messenger*, a monthly paper, filled with original religious matter relating to all Christian experience, and commended by the best men of all religious sects, has attained a circulation of 165,000 monthly. The German edition of the same has a circulation of over 40,000. In 1852 the *Child's Paper*, a smaller monthly issue for children, beautifully illustrated, was began, and such has been the attractiveness of both the letter-press and the cuts of this truly beautiful paper, always in advance, that it has attained the well-merited circulation of over 300,000.

No Sunday-school, of whatever name, can be fairly dealt with by its officers and teachers if they do not supply it with this model paper for children.

The *Morning Light* is another monthly recently issued, for the benefit of infant classes and beginners, and is so printed that it may be used as a monthly, semi-monthly, or a weekly paper. It has already a circulation of 40,000.

But the most important modern enterprise of the Society is the issue of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. Not only every Christian man, but every friend of his race, and every lover of his country must feel a permanent debt of gratitude to this noble American institution for introducing into the literature of this country a weekly paper unsurpassed in its typography and engravings by any weekly periodical in the world; superior in its literary character, hightoned in its moral sentiments, catholic and unmistakably evangelical in religion, judicious and impartial in its views of political movements, never shunning to declare the truth; sound in its judgment and faithful in its treatment of the Roman Catholic question in its relations to the institutions and Government of this country; and fearless and incisive upon the great questions of the day—temperance, the Sabbath, gambling, obscene literature, and the certain and quick execution of the penalties of law upon crime.

Not far from 600,000 copies of these papers are thrown off at every issue. Five thousand volumes, 20,000 tracts, and 30,000 periodicals are published daily. Its total issue last year exceeded 17,000,000. It has now on its catalogue 5,000 books and tracts, which are printed at the Tract House in New York, and nearly as many more which are printed in the astonishing number of 142 languages and dialects abroad.

It has printed 26,000,000 volumes, more than 300,000,000 tracts, and 160,000,000 periodicals, making an aggregate of nearly 500,000,000 publications, enough to furnish at least one copy to every family on the face of the earth. And the work still goes on at the rate of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 a year, beside the foreign issue abroad. To facilitate the operations of the Society, several district agencies have been established at the great commercial centres of the country, one of which was located in Chicago about twenty years ago, and has been maintained ever since. This agency embraces the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, together with the Territories adjoining north and west. Colporteurs are sustained in every State, and the publications are supplied from this office. Missionaries and Sunday-schools, and mission workers in all the Northwest apply here for grants of publications to aid them in their work, and no reasonable application is rejected. The grants of the Society for many years have averaged more than $1,000 a week, and they go to every nook and corner of the whole land. No one of the agencies of the Society occupies a more important field than that located in this city, which is nearly in the centre of a field 1,000 miles square. The present District Secretary finds the census of the United States showing a population of nearly 10,000,000 in his field, a large part of which was held by the Indians and the wild beasts when he first entered it in 1847. He has traveled 40,000 miles with a horse and buggy over the country when there were no railroads, and about 200,000 miles by rail since. From twenty to sixty colporteurs have been under his superintendence, and tens of thousands of fireside visits have been made annually. Hundreds of Sunday-schools have been organized, thousands of public meetings have been held, multitudes of conversions have occurred, and many churches have been organized in connection with this work. Such are the operations of one of the oldest and most quiet, but efficient, union Christian enterprises of our day.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

The subject of the Sunday-school lesson to-day is "Jacob at Bethel," the Scriptural account of which is given in Genesis 28: 10-22. In the analysis we find:

1—The Bed. Verse 11.
2—The Dream. Verses 12-15.
3—The Revelation. Verse 16.
4—The Fear. Verse 17.
5—The Memorial. Verses 16-19.
6—The Vow. Verses 20-22.

This dream treats of realities. There is a Heaven, and there is a communication with it. All are invited and encouraged to reach it. Christ is the ladder spanning the space between the sinful soul on earth and a holy God in Heaven, and all who are in Him, or united to Him, will be transferred in safety from a world of sin, and suffering, and sorrow to a world of holiness, and peace, and joy. God is always near us. We are never alone. In our darkest hours more heavenly influences are active about us than we dream of.

This lesson is among the most interesting of the "International Series." The following are a few of the "inferences" which we find in a foreign journal:

1—Good men and women may make mistakes. Rebekah and Jacob. But the Lord does not err.

2—When they do, they suffer for it, even though the Lord prevents the evil.

3—Children should learn to endure hardness, not to be dependent on all the comforts. Hardships may be in store for them.

4—Wherever God's word is, God's house is, if in a barn or a jail.

5—Where His word is, is the gate of heaven.

6—Vows are not made to *gain* promises, but *on* promises given and believed.

7—We are to give to God of whatever we have, and, if the heart is right, we shall be accepted even with a stone and a drop of oil.

8—Superstition imitates by art what Divine Providence made natural, and is forbidden. (See Lev. 26, 1.)

9—All that is personal in God's promise here, is made over to us in the Word.

10—Life's holy dreams are Heaven's realities.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The late James L. Reynolds, of the firm Reynolds, Ely & Co., according to the specifications of his will, in which he has given large sums of money to various benevolent objects, bequeaths to the Y. M. C. A., of Chicago, $10,000, the interest of which is to be devoted for the employing a lady missionary who shall administer to the spiritual and temporal wants of those who legitimately come within the reach of the benevolent work of that society. The same document also specifies that Mrs. Sarah G. Cleveland shall be the missionary appointed, which position she may hold so long as desirable. This is a deed worthy not only of remembrance, but also of imitation. The Y. M. C. A., of this city, has already done a great work, and is no less zealous, and deserving now. It should receive the hearty co-operation of all good people. It is proposed, at the earliest convenience, to rebuild on the Farwell Hall lot, and it is hoped that the work will begin during the summer, and the edifice be completed next fall. The library of the Association, which is now located at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson street, West Side, is to be removed in a few weeks to rooms on Madison street, near Aberdeen. The main office of the Society will probably be in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Building Committee of the First Congregational Church report the work on the new edifice as progressing satisfactorily. The plans and specifications agreed upon contemplate several changes, which will render the new more convienient, and perhaps more elegant than the former, building. The basement will be thirty inches higher from floor to ceiling than before, and better lighted. The gallery will not be connected with the organ loft as before. The building will be heated by steam, the pipes passing under the pews. The pastor's study is located in one corner of the basement as before. At this writing, a temporary roof is being placed in position, and a temporary lecture-room is being extepmorized, which, it is hoped, may be ready for occupancy within a month. Meantime, the society will hold its services in the Second Baptist Church.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. John A. Edgren, a native of Sweden, and a graduate of the Nautical School at Stockholm, has been appointed special agent to secure the sum of $25,000 for the purpose of endowing a Scandinavian Professorship in the Baptist Theological Seminary. The appointment was made by the Executive Committee of the Baptist Theological Union of Chicago.

The Rev. L. J. M. Stevenson, Secretary of the American Tract Society, of New York, is in the city.

Dr. Eben Tourje, of the Boston Academy of Music, is announced to appear in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church this morning, and in the Trinity Methodist Church this evening. His visit at this time is in the interest of church music and congregational singing, in which departments he is said to excel.

Rev. G. O. Barnes, a noted revivalist from Stanford, Ky., is in the city, and will preach every evening this week in Owsley's Hall, corner of West Madison and Robey streets. Mr. Barnes has many friends in the church circles of the city who will be glad, no doubt, to attend the meetings.

Rev. J. O. Peck, of Springfield, Mass., succeeds Rev. Dr. Fowler at the Centenary M. E. Church. Mr. Peck is a well-known and able divine, whose accession to the Chicago ministry is gladly announced.

GENERAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the West has been postponed from April 3 to April 17, in order to allow more time for the Treasurer to make out her report, as the fiscal year closes with the last day of March. Delegates are requested to leave their names at an early date to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Tolman, No. 21 University place.

Three persons were baptized in the Twenty-fifth Street Baptist Church last Sabbath. There is a good work in progress with the Sunday School of this church.

The Directors of the Chicago Baptist Union have arranged to hold the annual sociable and supper at the Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and Monroe streets, on Tuesday evening, April 1.

The first number of the *Advance*, illustrated, will be issued April 3. The designs are from the world-renowned artist, Mr. Dore.

Five persons were baptized at the Indiana Avenue Chapel last Sunday.

The Providence Baptist Church is enjoying a revival.

At a Roman Catholic fair and festival, recently held in the church at Dixon, $2,000 were realized, $500 of which was upon a gold-headed cane valued at $30.

The noon prayer-meetings for the week just closed have been characterized with the usual attendance and interest.

The interest in the Union Bible readings still continues. This week the meetings will be held in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 p. m. The meeting on Thursday will be more especially for the ladies, and will be led by Miss Emeline Dryer. On Tuesday, B. F. Jacobs officiates. Let the rooms be filled.

An interesting revival is progressing in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, pastor. The work began in the Sunday school.

The Children's Bible Meeting for the South Side was held in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock p. m., yesterday, and was led by Gen. Brown, of the Second Presbyterian Church. There will be a similar meeting held at the same place on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock. Much interest is being manifested in these Bible readings among the children.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates this morning and evening at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kenney will officiate as usual at the Church of the Atonement. There will be an early morning service and communion at 8 o'clock.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will officiate at Epiphany at the usual hours. The evening lecture is on "Woman: Her Position and Her Needs."

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach this morning at Grace Church. In the evening, by special request, the Rev. J. F. Walker will repeat his sermon on "Church and State Law."

—The Rev. Dr. Reynolds will officiate to-day at Christ Church at Harlem and Oak Park. In the evening there will be a lecture on "The Law of Labor and of Rest." There will be service Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday and Friday evenings.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney preaches this morning and evening at Christ Church.

—There will be three services to-day at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, the first being at 8 o'clock.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate as usual at Calvary Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Powers will preach this morning at St. John's Church. In the evening the Bishop will administer the rite of confirmation.

—The Rev. Mr. Sullivan preaches this morning in Trinity Church on "The Order of the Universe," and in the evening, on "Who Christ Was."

—The Rev. C. P. Dorset will preach to the members of the Church of the Ascension this morning, in the Clarendon House Parlors.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach as usual at the Union Park Church. The evening lecture is in the course on Genesis. "The First Homicide."

—The Rev. J. W. Cracraft will preach to-day at Oakland Church. The evening subject is "John Bunyan in Prison."

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach, this morning and evening, at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the First Church, will preach, this afternoon, in the Second Baptist Church, on Monroe street.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches, this morning and evening, at the New England Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Mr. E. Hill, of Terre Haute, preaches, this morning, at Trinity Church. Prof. Tourjee, of Boston, will conduct a Praise meeting in the evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach, this morning and evening, at the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. William F. Stewart will preach, this morning, in the Lecture-Room of the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. Mr. Thomas will preach at the First Church at the usual hours.

—Eben Tourjee, of the Boston Academy of Music, will speak this morning at the Michigan Avenue Church, on "The Relation of Music to Worship." The Rev. R. D. Sheppard will preach in the evening on "Judas."

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach at Unity Church this morning.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte preaches this evening at the Fourth Church. There is no morning service.

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning at Martine's Hall, on Indiana avenue, on "Fatalism and Free Will." There will be no evening service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach this morning and evening at Reunion Church.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach at the Third Church at the usual hours.

—The Rev. John Woods will preach as usual at the Ninth Church. The morning subject is "Life for Life—the Divine Law."

—Prof. Swing will preach at McVicker's this morning.

—The Rev. R. R. Sutherland, of Towanda, N. Y., will preach to-day at the Jefferson Park Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., preaches this morning and evening in the Ashland Avenue Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning at the First Church. B. F. Jacobs will lead the Gospel meeting in the evening.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Church.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach this morning and evening at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. John Gordon will preach this morning at the Western Avenue Church on "Jonathan and David," and this evening on "Esau."

—The Rev. W. G. Noyes preaches this morning at the Free Church on "Thou Shalt not Kill," and this evening on "Capital Punishment."

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas preaches this morning at the Michigan Avenue Church on "When will Christ come?" and in the evening on "Sentimental Christianity."

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Forrester will preach morning and evening at the Church of the Redeemer.

—The Rev. J. H. Farnsworth, of Springfield, Vt., will preach at the usual hours at Murray Chapel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield preach as usual in Mission Hall, No. 619 Lake street. The evening subject is "Modern Spiritualism."

—Elder William Sheldon preaches this morning and evening in Advent Christian Chapel.

—The Rev. O. A Burgess preaches as usual at the Christian Church.

—Louis Guise, the missionary, will hold services at half-past two, in the rear of No. 51 Carroll street.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach this morning and evening at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—There will be services this afternoon in the Christian Church Mission Chapel, on Sheldon street.

—The Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt preaches this morning at Oak Park Unity Church, on "A Personal God vs. Pantheism."

—The Christians meet this afternoon in Bremner Hall, No. 344 North Carpenter street.

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker preaches, this morning and evening, at the Church of God.

—The Rev. R. K. Wharton, of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, preaches this morning at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Prof. Whipple will speak, this morning and evening, to the First Society of Spiritualists. The evening subject is "The Antiquity and Destiny of Man."

—Thomas Wilson will lecture this evening, at the corner of Lake and Wood streets, on "What is the Gospel?"

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

March 23—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
March 24—Twenty-third Day of Lent.
March 25—Annunciation of the B. V. M.
March 26—Twenty-fifth Day of Lent.
March 27—Twenty-sixth Day of Lent.
March 28—Twenty-seventh Day of Lent.
March 29—Twenty-eighth Day of Lent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

March 23—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
March 25—Annunciation of the B. V. M.
March 28—Most Precious Blood of Our Lord.

ELSEWHERE.

Over 2,000 children are in the American Methodist Sunday Schools in Sweden.

The *Irish Evangelist* reports numerous revivals in Ireland, the first extensive awakening since 1859.

The Pasha of Egypt has given a sight for a church to the English-speaking community in Cairo.

The net gain of the Baptists in Massachusetts during the last year, on a membership of 42,000, was only 48.

A negro woman who preaches at a church hear Goldsboro, North Carolina, is attracting much attention by her extraordinary eloquence.

A Roman Catholic Cathedral is to be erected at Hartford, Conn., at a cost of half a million of dollars.

One-fifth of the Ministers of the Presbyterian Church at the South are without charges, and one-fourth of the churches have vacant pulpits.

Lots have been purchased in the city of New York by the Russian Government on which to erect a Greek church. The building will soon be commenced.

Rev Mr. Spurgeon believes that a mixed system for sustaining a church is best, having paid seats enough to support the preaching of the Gospel, with a certain number free.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in a recent speech, said that there are now eight Episcopal churches in his diocese composed of Indians, and four of the clergymen are Indians.

Per Hyacinthe has begun to preach in Genoa with marked effect. A dispatch of the 18th says his congregations are very large, and that he is fast gaining adherents.

The ... and it ... pal treasury is stated to be exceptionally full, sent by C... id that several millions of francs have been ment to the ... pal Antonelli to this country for invest... 's credit.

The Rev. Dr. ... of lisage on Mutiner Spring entered the 89th year daily. He is still the ... Feb. 23. He goes out almost byterian Church, New ... or pastor of the Brick Presove which he was settled ... his first and only charge, August, 1810.

S. Paul's German Luther... J., has asked to be admitted in... urch, of Newark, N. tery of the Presbyterian Church ... New York Presbybeen appointed by the Presbytery ... committee has ... ake arrangements for their reception.

... bill lately introduced in the India... give ministers fees of from $5 to $10 for ... mons, and more than that if the estate exceeds ... lature 000 the same to be a lien on the estate of the deceased.

As the Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, LL. D., about to leave Canada for England, it has been determined by his many friends in the Province, without respect to denomination, to give him a testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held.

The North Congregational Church, in Lynn, Mass., opened its church parlor on Sunday, during the hours not devoted to public service, with reading appropriate for the day provided for those who visit the room.

Several of the Methodist Episcopal Bishops have recently been in Washington to see about establishing a Methodist University at the Capital. Certain propositions of a gentleman of wealth are under consideration.

The free-pew system for churches is finding many advocates. Among the latest adopters of the plan are the Central and Plymouth Congregational Churches in Philadelphia; and in Toronto, recently, a Free and Open Church Association was organized to encourage the same system.

After litigation for many years, Oberlin College has obtained a final decision from the United States Supreme Court, affirming its title to lands in West Virginia, which were given to it in its early days by Gerrit Smith, and are now worth some $25,000 or $30,000.

The Rev. A. J. Potter, Methodist circuit preacher, out on the Texas frontier, does not rely on the "sword of the Spirit" for defense against the redskins. He rides a fine horse and carries a Winchester rifle and a six-shooter and a cartridge belt, with forty rounds of ammunition.

The London *Weekly Review* is in favor of a council of all branches of the great Presbyterian family. That paper says the time appears to have come for looking at the matter in a practical point of view, and suggests that such a council would be eminently conducive to the highest interests of Protestantism.

The "poor man's preacher," of Boston, better known to the outside world as Rev. Henry Morgan, has just concluded a series of Sunday evening lectures in the Cooper Institute, New York. An Eastern paper says that his addresses, while technically religious, are yet full of sound and wholesome instruction.

Pasteur Jaulmes Cook reports a Sunday-school in the Waldesian Valleys which commences at 5 o'clock in the morning, because most of the scholars have to watch the cattle on the mountains during the day. Even before that hour the pastor in charge of the church school finds the children gathered at the church door, awaiting his coming; and he is waked sometimes by their singing sweet Sunday-school hymns, as they stand there watching.

It seems that the church at Norwich, Vt., really made a serious matter of their pastor's playing blind-man's-buff and checkers, going so far as to call a council to consider the case. But the council very properly found nothing to consider, unless it was the church itself, which was informed that the charges against its minister were of "too trivial a character to demand any notice."

The oldest foreign missionary now living in active service is supposed to be Rev. John Ross, of the Free Church of Scotland, whose field is in South Africa. He completes the fiftieth year of his work the present month, and in celebration of the event the Scotch Foreign Mission Board have resolved to send out to him $2,500 to enable his native congregation to build a new house of worship for their use.

There are indications of a widening of the breach between the Wesleyans and the Establishment. Several Methodist laymen are now advocating the disestablishment of the Church, on the ground that it can no longer claim to exist as a bulwark of Protestantism; and the notion that Methodist ministers will submit to re-ordination in order to gain admission to the Church, or that they will accept the position of lay readers, is ridiculed.

A large and handsome Protestant church has recently been completed at Bonn, Germany, the birthplace of Beethoven. The Protestant movement did not find much favor in the Rhineland country about Bonn in the early days of the Reformation, and even as recently as 1818 the Protestant Church in Bonn numbered only sixty or seventy members. Now it counts about 6,000 members, and among them the chief citizens and scholars of the University.

The committee who have in charge the international series of lesson papers which have been adopted so generally in the Sunday-schools of the various denominations this year, met at Niagara Falls recently, and decided upon the subjects for 1874. The first six months will be devoted to the Pentateuch, commencing at Exodus, and the last six to studies in Mark. It is hoped that Great Britain, as well as Canada, may be persuaded into the adoption of this series next year. Among the eminent divines on the Committee are the Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, and Dr. Chapin, of Beloit College.

Baltimore has raised up a layman in whose philanthropy and munificence she may well take pride. Mr. John Hopkins, of that city, besides giving thirteen acres of valuable land for a public hospital, has further transferred to the Trustees a piece of property worth $2,000,000, the income of which shall go to the support of the institution. Within the Hospital and Orphan's Home can be accommodated at least 400 patients, to include "the indigent sick of Baltimore and its environs, without regard to sex, age, or color, who require surgical or medical treatment." Convalescent patients are to have a separate building.

From every point of the compass comes the gratifying news of an increasing interest on the subject of religion. Revivals of great power seem to pervade the land. Not since the noted year of 1858 has there been anything of the kind so remarkable. At Lodi, Wis., DesMoines, Dubuque, Burlington, and other points in Iowa; at Bloomington, Petersburgh, Chenoa, and generally, in Illinois, and at many places in the East, there have occurred recently, or are now progressing, meetings of unusual interest, at which large numbers of conversions are reported. It is estimated that nearly one thousand persons have united with the Baptist Church in the West alone. Other denominations have, no doubt, received a proportionate number.

A LOVER'S ADVENTURE.

What Might Have Occurred Had the Other Man Been a Policeman Instead of a Burglar.

The hour at which he was to call was 1 o'clock, but the impatience which possesses nearly all men under such circumstances caused him to anticipate the time, and he reached the house about half-past 12. Looking through the parlor windows, he saw that the family were still up, and, consequently, he tiptoed off, and walked up and down the streets, stopping occasionally at lamp-posts to see what time it was. After doing this kind of thing for some time he returned to the house about half-past 1, and very stealthily went up the front steps, opened the door, which was unlocked. Then he began the ascent of the stairs. All who have been out late at night and have tried to steal up to their rooms unheard, know the treachery of stairs, and how they will betray one, just when the haven of the landing is near. But in this case nothing of the kind happened. The stairs were well bred, and said nothing. Possibly they had had practice. When the lover stole along the passage-way more softly than—any poetic comparison will serve. He had reached the end of the corridor, and his hand was on the knob, ready to turn it, when he heard a slight noise.

He stood still and listened. Some one was opening the front door. The sound was very slight, but he could distinguish it. Then this second comer moved along as softly as he had done, and began ascending the stairs. Half-way up he stopped. The lawyer found himself in a most vexatious position. There was a serpent among the roses with a vengeance. Nothing was easier than to turn the knob. Doubtless the lady was waiting sleeplessly for him, and wondering why he tarried. Perhaps she had heard him, and could not understand the coyness which kept him on the wrong side of her chamber door. Perhaps—horrible thought!—she took him for a fool, a low-bred fellow. He remembered the expression about there being no worse fury than a woman scorned, and speculated what this particular specimen would do.

But then the man on the stairs, the man who remained there, half-way up, neither retreating nor advancing. Why was he there? There were but three explanations. He might be another lover. His lady love might have two or more strings to her bow, and might have made a mistake in the assignments. But that would have seemed more plausible to an outsider than to the lover, who disbelieved it, not since it was a reflection on the character of the lady, but since it would have been an insult to himself. In the second place, he might be a thief, and third, and most likely, he might be a policeman, who, having seen the hero enter, had followed him to find what he was after.

This seemed very reasonable, and the lover, having a fine eye for consequences, became aware of the peculiar pickle in which he was. If the man was a policeman, he would wait there on the stairs for him, for it was pleasanter sitting there than wandering around on the street. The man would be convinced that he was a burglar, and would carry him off to the station. He could not explain why he was there, since, in the first place, the lady would deny it, and, in the next place, it was his duty to shield her reputation—that is, to make other people think her better than she was. So he nobly resolved that he would make no noise, and when the inevitable arrest came, he would quietly go along, and meet the worst.

He waited yet a little while longer, stuck ot the wall, holding his breath, divided in thought between the expectant woman in the bed-room and the expectant policeman on the stairs. At last he got sick of that, and determined to do something. He moved noiselessly back to the head of the stairs, and stood there in the angle of the wall. Presently the man below him began gradually ascending. When he reached the top, the lover jumped forward, seized him tight by the collar, and whispered in his ear not to say a word. Then he quietly pushed and shoved him down stairs and out into the street. Still retaining his hold, he walked along the street with him a little way, and then asked him what he was doing in there. The unknown replied generally that he had as much business there as the other, which the lawyer denied. They walked along together, the latter indulging in general observations as to his business there, and trying to draw out the other in order to learn just how he should explain his presence.

At last the stranger came out with it. "Why, The...d he, "I know your lay, and I went in and hnou." Then the lawyer understood. rand. The thief, who had seen him enter, admitted ... him on a similar er- gone in the ... took the cue, and finally The thief told him ... as a thief, and had tentiary eleven days be... on that errand. happened to be loafing ne... out of the Peni- seen the lawyer the first ti... that evening he looked in, and that, guessing w... and had he had secreted himself in the h... he waited his return. When he came up and had followed him in the house to help him share the proceeds. Thereupon the two ... a friendly parting, and the lawyer went to his room, to sleep or to think.

He has not yet told what he said to the lady, or she to him.

This story is of no particular value, except so far as it teaches young men how to act under similar circumstances.

Peculiarities of Different Languages.

The Hindoos are said to have no word for a "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for our "humanity." The Russian dictionary gives a word, the definition of which is "not to have enough buttons on your footman's waistcoat;" a second means "to kill over again;" a third, "to earn by dancing;" while the word "knout," which we have all learned to consider as of exclusively Russian meaning and application, proves upon investigation to be their word "knut," and to mean only a "whip of any kind." The Germans call a thimble a "finger-hat" (which it certainly is), and a grasshopper a "hay-horse." A glove with them is a "hand-shoe," showing evidently that they wore shoes before gloves. Poultry is "feather-cattle," whilst the names for the well-known substances, "oxygen" and "hydrogen," are, in their language, "sour-stuff" and "water-stuff." The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he, in his politeness, makes to it is to threaten to "give a blow with his foot;" the same thing, probably, to the recipient, in either case, but it seems to want the directness, the energy, of our "kick." Neither has he any word for "baby," nor for "home," nor "comfort." The terms "up-stairs" and "down-stairs" are also unknown in French. In English we "cure" meat and "cure" sick people, and we like our girls to be "quick," but never wish to see them "fast."—*Our Monthly*.

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Four Good Mattress-Makers.

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YOUR ONLY CHANCE!

Sales of tickets to the **Third Grand Gift Concert**, for the benefit of **Public Library of Ky.**, are peremptorily ordered to be **closed** throughout the country on **April 1**, proximo. **Drawing and Concert positive on April 8.** Ten thousand Gifts, **all cash**, aggregating a vast total of **HALF A MILLION DOLLARS CURRENCY**, and ranging in value from **$10 to $100,000** each, will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders. One ticket in every ten draws. Secure tickets immediately if you desire to participate. Money from a distance may be sent by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter or Express, prepaid. Concert is held under authority of a special act of the Legislature, and all business arrangements have been intrusted by the Library Trustees to Hon. Ex-Gov. **Thomas E. Bramlette**, of Ky.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply to F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 987 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 687 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 853 State-st., L. MANASSE, Optician, 83 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

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Wholesale and Retail

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers, and Dealers in Flat Paper, are now located in their new quarters,

NO. 91 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

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HAVE REMOVED TO

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Manufacturers and Importers of

Artificial Flowers, Roses, Leaves, Etc.,

For Millinery use,

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We are prepared to move all kinds of household goods and furniture. Having careful men we are certain we can give satisfaction. UNION TEAMING CO., Room 4, 156 Washington-st.

NOTICE.

...ping property between Kinzie and Fourth ...on, are requested to meet at Tam... diana and Lincoln-sts., on Thurs... p. m., if they wish to keep their property.

GO TO 119 ... JONES & CO.,

and get your CLOTHES ... and neatly CLEANED.

JOHN JONES.

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LAKE FOREST HOTEL.

This hotel will be opened for the accommodation of guests May 1. Rooms may be secured by applying at the office of the Lake Forest Hotel and Land Company, 150 LaSalle-st. J. BARRELL, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of H. G. Burdick & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. G. BURDICK,
E. M. WINEMANN.

Chicago, March 18, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of W. ALLEN & CO., Grocers, 158 North Clark-st., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will not be liable for any debt or debts contracted after this date. All assets and liabilities will be received and paid by F. C. GRANNIS, present proprietor.
W. ALLEN,
C. E. WHITE.

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY

At Cost!

A large stock of FINE WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, remain yet unsold from our Retail Stock, which we offer at Retail at ACTUAL COST, at our NEW WHOLESALE ROOMS,

148 STATE-ST. (Up Stairs),

Opposite our Old Store.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR GOODS.

CAMPBELL'S

Hair Store,

76 East Madison-st.,

NEXT TO McVICKER'S THEATRE.

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SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANO.

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These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT. Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

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(New Edition now ready.) THE BURNING OF CHICAGO. A Poem. By PROF. THOS. CLARKE.

This classic monument to "OLD CHICAGO," by "one of the first poets of the age," as the author is pronounced by the best American and English critics, is a gem of which the West may well be proud; for truly we have few such gems left, since the great fire swept away "The Two Angels," "The Battle," "Sir Copp," and all the other works of the same author.

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Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

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CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

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Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st. ALLAN & CO., Agents.

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INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, March 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, April 5, noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports	$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports	35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports	38.00 Currency.

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From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

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Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

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AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

Joseph Arch, the Representative of the English Agricultural Laborers.

The Character of Hamlet---Poems by Bayard Taylor and Joaquin Miller.

The Legend of St. Martin---A Roman Catholic View of Public Charities.

An Hour Among the Greenbacks.

THE GALAXY.

In the April *Galaxy*, Justin McCarthy turns from his pencilings of Parliamentary celebrities to sketch one of the new men whom agricultural distress in England is bringing to the front as champions of the political rights of the farm laborers. Association has always been a much more marked feature of English civic life than of ours. This tendency, which was at first excited into action as a means of securing recognition for rights which English class legislation denied, has not slackened with the widening concessions of suffrage and other political functions. Castes, social, political, and industrial, exist in Great Britain to a degree unknown to us; and upon each of these subordinate circles there lies the weight of enough oppression to rally it to organization as the only means of self-protection and self-aggrandizement. Odger, Bradlaugh, Arch, and a dozen other popular leaders head each a distinct sect.

ARCH,

for instance, is one of the most powerful of the representatives of the agricultural laborers, who are downtrodden the most of all the English helots.

Until last spring, no one outside his own village had ever heard of Joseph Arch. In a few weeks he became famous. I doubt whether any man in England could have drawn together a larger audience than he could. When he presented himself this night on the platform in St. James' Hall, he was greeted with a burst of cheering such as might have welcomed the greatest statesman or the most popular orator of our day. Mr. Arch is a stout, robust, florid-cheeked, dark-eyed man, with that curious stoop of shoulders and awkward attitude which somehow one seems to identify at once with the English agricultural counties. He was not dressed as a laborer, but wore the conventional dark frock-coat of city life, and did not seem by any means uneasy in his Sunday garb. He did not, in fact, look like a laborer at all, and thus far, perhaps, he disappointed some of us. To me he seemed precisely like a certain type of humble Methodist preacher; and this resemblance was not spoiled when he became perfect. I did not then know that Arch, although only a rural laborer, had been in the habit of preaching to his companions and his class in the village where he lives. He spoke with a broad provincial accent, and with considerable fluency and force. There was no eloquence, or attempt at eloquence, in anything I heard. There was none even of that rough and bold rhetoric with which earnestness sometimes supplies the most uncultured lips. It was good, simple, shrewd, homespun prose. It was enlivened here and there by a rough and hearty joke. It appealed altogether to the plain common sense of the average uncultivated mind. It left the ideal to labor. There was not a single abstraction in it, nor any allusion to human brotherhood or the rights of man. It hit those to whom it was addressed as directly as a cricket-ball goes and the wicket.

Mr. Arch is the leader of what McCarthy styles "one of the most remarkable movements originated in England during the present generation; a movement which most people would, two years ago, have pronounced impossible. It is, in fact, the first attempt ever made in England to bring the rural laborers into combination and united action for the improvement of their social condition—for their mutual defense as a laboring class, and for the enforcement of what may now fairly be considered their political rights."

Mr. McCarthy draws a vivid sketch of the squalid wretchedness of the condition of the farm-laborer, who "drags through his whole life with only wages enough to keep body and soul together. Too often he looks forward to nothing but the workhouse as the refuge of his old age. He hardly ever eats meat, except a miserable fringe of rusty bacon now and then; and he hardly ever knows how to read. There can scarcely be said to exist any world for him outside his own parish. His life is fully occupied in trying to live, and he has no time for anything else. I suppose I need not say that he has not a vote. When the Reform bill a few years ago placed the suffrage within the reach of all the workingmen in towns, it left their rural brothers out in the cold."

While the artisans of the cities, with quiet, self-reliant ability, had organized themselves into an army of trades-unions quite able to sustain their own interests, the agricultural laborers remained "slaving, pauperized, ignorant, and seemingly stupid; to all appearance as incapable of cohesion and combined action as a herd of calves; without political privilege, and too dull to miss it or care to have it." Suddenly this stupor began to lift itself, and Tory London was affrighted with the news that these beasts of burden began to act as if they had some of the attributes of a self-asserting manhood. The way in which this suspicious change was wrought is happily described:

How the thing first came about is not very clear. It seems that in one of the South Warwickshire villages was a wonderful man—a laborer who had traveled, a wanderer who had seen men and cities. He had led a wild life, this adventurous man; he had traveled out of his native village, away, far away, quite into the next county, and even, it was reported, into the county beyond that again. A man must be very stolid whose mind is not brightened up by experience like this. Our rover had seen strange, unfamiliar ways of life. He had been in the iron-manufacturing regions—the Black Country, as it is called—and he had heard about strikes and had been present at meetings of grimy workingmen, who talked out and made their demands as boldly as the masters themselves could do. The wanderer returned to his native village, and he talked a good deal of the wonders he had seen, and perhaps found incredulous listeners. But there came a somewhat harder time than usual in South Warwickshire. The wages of $2.50 or $3.00 a week utterly failed to keep up the family. There was sad and sullen talk of starvation. The farmers refused to pay higher wages, declaring that the rents they had to pay to the great landlords would not allow them. The great landlords said they got no more rent than their land was worth, and they could do nothing. Meanwhile it was evident that the farmers had plenty to eat, drink, and wear; that the landlords were living better than most Princes; and that the laborer was on the verge of starvation. The traveled man of whom I have spoken whispered in his village the one word "Strike!" The thing took fire somehow. A few men accepted it at once, in the neighboring village was a man who, although only a day laborer, had been long accustomed to act as a volunteer preacher of Methodism, and who, by his superior intelligence, his strong character, and his effective way of talking, had acquired a great influence among his fellows. This man was Joseph Arch. He was consulted, and he approved of the proposal. He was asked if he would call together a meeting and make a speech, and he consented. Calling a meeting of day laborers there was about as bold a step as proclaiming a revolution. Yet it was done somehow. There were no circulars, no placards, none of the machinery which we all associate with the getting-up of a meeting. The news had to be passed on by word of mouth, that a meeting was to be held at such a place. Everybody had to be convinced that there was really to be a meeting; the timid had to be prevailed on to take courage and go. The meeting was held under a great chestnut tree, which has become historic ever since of fame, and there a thousand laborers came together and were addressed by Joseph Arch. He carried them all with him. His one great idea (great and bold to them, small and simple as it appears to us) was to form a laborers' union like the trades' union of the cities. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm. Village after village came in. New branches were formed every day. Arch kept on holding meetings and addressing crowds. The whole movement spread, naturally enough, into other hands. How completely it was a rural laborers' movement, how little help or guidance it received in its origin from other sources, how profoundly isolated from the outer and active world was its scene, will be best understood when I say that it was nearly six weeks in action before its very existence was known in London.

Then the special correspondents went down to the spot and turned a blaze of light on it. Some men, of a very different class from poor Arch, went down to lend advice and a helping hand. Mr. Auberon Herbert, the eccentric, generous, and high-minded, aristocrat-republican, was soon on the stump at meetings, making speeches, office villages, and doubtless lending very magnificent companionship. Mr. Edward Jenkins, the wild, Lady Florence Baby," a man of energy and ability, also appeared on the scene—laborer never deserted movement. Meeting after did he ever show any and Mr. Arch to surprise up with any political lonship of Mr. Odger apprehended by many, ence Harrison, and with their understandsimply in the wake of the mere political ...ved to be unreal. The laborers took the the guidance of Herbert and Dilke, and even ...or and George Potter, so far as the mere con... of the organization was concerned, but they did not show any inclination to allow the project to expand as yet beyond its simple and natural limits. But, on the other hand, it was clear that, so far as the laborers had political sympathies, they were with Liberalism and against Toryism. This, too, was a little surprise for the public. Most persons had supposed that a race of beings brought up for generations under the exclusive tutorship of the landlord, the parson, and the wives of the landlords and the parsons, would have had any political tendencies they possessed drilled and drummed into the grooves of stolid Toryism. But the laborers seemed to waken up all at once to liberal sympathies as well as to a sense of their individual and class rights. Mr. Joseph Arch has appeared often on political platforms in London and other great cities, since the night when I saw him for the first time. He has almost always been found in companionship with the prominent Radicals, delivering his most telling jokes at the expense of Tory squires and Tory electioneering agents. It may, therefore, be accepted as a fact—and it is one of great significance to the future of England—that the great volume of the new strength, whatever it may be, which the emancipation of the rural laborers will contribute to our politics here, will be decidedly given to swell the force of the current of Radicalism. This is a fact which must already have shaken the equanimity of many of the Tory leaders. Feudal interests, of whatever kind, usually wall themselves up in the same sort of ideas; and it was always a dogma of the Tory landlords, as it used to be of the Southern slave-owners, that the serfs, if set free to act, would show themselves the devoted defenders of their masters' political cause. The shock of surprise and conviction with which the opposite idea suddenly impressed itself on the minds of our conservative squires found ready and angry expression.

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THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET

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Mr. Durand first quotes from Goethe's and Coleridge's criticisms:

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His own view is, that—

Hamlet, in accordance with the moral development of humanity, is the modern ideal of men, the poetic symbol, up to Shakspeare's time, of human experience and culture. He is not alone a Greek incarnation of physical beauty, but also the intellectual and moral incarnation of the Christian cycle; true to himself and faithful to others, he estimates men according to the Christian test of personal integrity; he is the pattern of human excellence in all temporal and social relationships. The action of Hamlet's career, from an emotional point of view, begins with the revulsion of that feeling which arose in his breast through the sad consciousness of human frailty forced upon him by the conduct of his mother. He had cherished her as Goodby as his dead father, and she commits in his eyes an unpardonable sin; she marries "a little month" after that father's death. Eo views the act as deliberate sensuality, an indelicate violation of true sentiment, and it moves him to the centre of his being. Maternal depravity naturally leads him to introspection, and thus to a judgment of others.

Personal integrity seems, then, to have been the foremost idea in Shakspeare's mind in working out the moral and intellectual problem of Hamlet. Consciously or unconsciously, he presents dramatically a type of human character the product of ages of Christian discipline. Hamlet's genius is the highest result of that discipline that it is possible to give us in secular relationship. He exhibits the triumph of moral and intellectual power, refined by long culture, over passions and sympathies the most uncultured type. It was good, simple, shrewd, homespun prose. It was enlivened here and there by a rough and hearty joke. It appealed altogether to the plain common sense of the average uncultivated mind. It left the ideal to labor. There was not a single abstraction in it, nor any allusion to human brotherhood or the rights of man. It hit those to whom it was addressed as directly as a cricket-ball goes and the wicket.

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An Hour Among the Greenbacks.

THE GALAXY.

In the April *Galaxy*, Justin McCarthy turns from his pencilings of Parliamentary celebrities to sketch one of the new men whom agricultural distress in England is bringing to the front as champions of the political rights of the farm laborers. Association has always been a much more marked feature of English civic life than of ours. This tendency, which was at first excited into action as a means of securing recognition for rights which English class legislation denied, has not slackened with the widening concessions of suffrage and other political functions. Castes, social, political, and industrial, exist in Great Britain to a degree unknown to us; and upon each of these subordinate circles there lies the weight of enough oppression to rally it to organization as the only means of self-protection and self-aggrandizement. Odger, Bradlaugh, Arch, and a dozen other popular leaders head each a distinct sect.

ARCH,

for instance, is one of the most powerful of the representatives of the agricultural laborers, who are downtrodden the most of all the English helots.

Until last spring, no one outside his own village had ever heard of Joseph Arch. In a few weeks he became famous. I doubt whether any man in England could have drawn together a larger audience than he could. When he presented himself this night on the platform in St. James' Hall, he was greeted with a burst of cheering such as might have welcomed the greatest statesman or the most popular orator of our day. Mr. Arch is a stout, robust, florid-cheeked, dark-eyed man, with that curious stoop of shoulders and awkward attitude which somehow one seems to identify at once with the English agricultural counties. He was not dressed as a laborer, but wore the conventional dark frock-coat of city life, and did not seem by any means uneasy in his Sunday garb. He did not, in fact, look like a laborer at all, and thus far, perhaps, he disappointed some of us. To me he seemed precisely like a certain type of humble Methodist preacher; and this resemblance was not spoiled when he became perfect. I did not then know that Arch, although only a rural laborer, had been in the habit of preaching to his companions and his class in the village where he lives. He spoke with a broad provincial accent, and with considerable fluency and force. There was no eloquence, or attempt at eloquence, in anything I heard. There was none even of that rough and bold rhetoric with which earnestness sometimes supplies the most uncultured lips. It was good, simple, shrewd, homespun prose. It was enlivened here and there by a rough and hearty joke. It appealed altogether to the plain common sense of the average uncultivated mind. It left the ideal to labor. There was not a single abstraction in it, nor any allusion to human brotherhood or the rights of man. It hit those to whom it was addressed as directly as a cricket-ball goes and the wicket.

Mr. Arch is the leader of what McCarthy styles "one of the most remarkable movements originated in England during the present generation; a movement which most people would, two years ago, have pronounced impossible. It is, in fact, the first attempt ever made in England to bring the rural laborers into combination and united action for the improvement of their social condition—for their mutual defense as a laboring class, and for the enforcement of what may now fairly be considered their political rights."

Mr. McCarthy draws a vivid sketch of the squalid wretchedness of the condition of the farm-laborer, who "drags through his whole life with only wages enough to keep body and soul together. Too often he looks forward to nothing but the workhouse as the refuge of his old age. He hardly ever eats meat, except a miserable fringe of rusty bacon now and then; and he hardly ever knows how to read. There can scarcely be said to exist any world for him outside his own parish. His life is fully occupied in trying to live, and he has no time for anything else. I suppose I need not say that he has not a vote. When the Reform bill a few years ago placed the suffrage within the reach of all the workingmen in towns, it left their rural brothers out in the cold."

While the artisans of the cities, with quiet, self-reliant ability, had organized themselves into an army of trades-unions quite able to sustain their own interests, the agricultural laborers remained "slaving, pauperized, ignorant, and seemingly stupid; to all appearance as incapable of cohesion and combined action as a herd of calves; without political privilege, and too dull to miss it or care to have it." Suddenly this stupor began to lift itself, and Tory London was affrighted with the news that these beasts of burden began to act as if they had some of the attributes of a self-asserting manhood. The way in which this suspicious change was wrought is happily described:

How the thing first came about is not very clear. It seems that in one of the South Warwickshire villages was a wonderful man—a laborer who had traveled, a wanderer who had seen men and cities. He had led a wild life, this adventurous man; he had traveled out of his native village, away, far away, quite into the next county, and even, it was reported, into the county beyond that again. A man must be very stolid whose mind is not brightened up by experience like this. Our rover had seen strange, unfamiliar ways of life. He had been in the iron-manufacturing regions—the Black Country, as it is called—and he had heard about strikes and had been present at meetings of grimy workingmen, who talked out and made their demands as boldly as the masters themselves could do. The wanderer returned to his native village, and he talked a good deal of the wonders he had seen, and perhaps found incredulous listeners. But there came a somewhat harder time than usual in South Warwickshire. The wages of $2.50 or $3.00 a week utterly failed to keep up the family. There was sad and sullen talk of starvation. The farmers refused to pay higher wages, declaring that the rents they had to pay to the great landlords would not allow them. The great landlords said they got no more rent than their land was worth, and they could do nothing. Meanwhile it was evident that the farmers had plenty to eat, drink, and wear; that the landlords were living better than most Princes; and that the laborer was on the verge of starvation. The traveled man of whom I have spoken whispered in his village the one word "Strike!" The thing took fire somehow. A few men accepted it at once, in the neighboring village was a man who, although only a day laborer, had been long accustomed to act as a volunteer preacher of Methodism, and who, by his superior intelligence, his strong character, and his effective way of talking, had acquired a great influence among his fellows. This man was Joseph Arch. He was consulted, and he approved of the proposal. He was asked if he would call together a meeting and make a speech, and he consented. Calling a meeting of day laborers there was about as bold a step as proclaiming a revolution. Yet it was done somehow. There were no circulars, no placards, none of the machinery which we all associate with the getting-up of a meeting. The news had to be passed on by word of mouth, that a meeting was to be held at such a place. Everybody had to be convinced that there was really to be a meeting; the timid had to be prevailed on to take courage and go. The meeting was held under a great chestnut tree, which has become historic ever since of fame, and there a thousand laborers came together and were addressed by Joseph Arch. He carried them all with him. His one great idea (great and bold to them, small and simple as it appears to us) was to form a laborers' union like the trades' union of the cities. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm. Village after village came in. New branches were formed every day. Arch kept on holding meetings and addressing crowds. The whole movement spread, naturally enough, into other hands. How completely it was a rural laborers' movement, how little help or guidance it received in its origin from other sources, how profoundly isolated from the outer and active world was its scene, will be best understood when I say that it was nearly six weeks in action before its very existence was known in London.

Then the special correspondents went down to the spot and turned a blaze of light on it. Some men, of a very different class from poor Arch, went down to lend advice and a helping hand. Mr. Auberon Herbert, the eccentric, generous, and high-minded, aristocrat-republican, was soon on the stump at the organization was concerned, but they did not meetings, making speeches, office villages, and doubtless lending very magnificent companionship. Mr. Edward Jenkins, the wild, Lady Florence Baby," a man of energy and ability, also appeared on the scene—laborer never deserted movement. Meeting after did he ever show any and Mr. Arch to surprise up with any political lonship of Mr. Odger apprehended by many, ence Harrison, and with their understandsimply in the wake of the mere political ...ved to be unreal. The laborers took the the guidance of Herbert and Dilke, and even ...or and George Potter, so far as the mere con... show any inclination to allow the project to expand as yet beyond its simple and natural limits. But, on the other hand, it was clear that, so far as the laborers had political sympathies, they were with Liberalism and against Toryism. This, too, was a little surprise for the public. Most persons had supposed that a race of beings brought up for generations under the exclusive tutorship of the landlord, the parson, and the wives of the landlords and the parsons, would have had any political tendencies they possessed drilled and drummed into the grooves of stolid Toryism. But the laborers seemed to waken up all at once to liberal sympathies as well as to a sense of their individual and class rights. Mr. Joseph Arch has appeared often on political platforms in London and other great cities, since the night when I saw him for the first time. He has almost always been found in companionship with the prominent Radicals, delivering his most telling jokes at the expense of Tory squires and Tory electioneering agents. It may, therefore, be accepted as a fact—and it is one of great significance to the future of England—that the great volume of the new strength, whatever it may be, which the emancipation of the rural laborers will contribute to our politics here, will be decidedly given to swell the force of the current of Radicalism. This is a fact which must already have shaken the equanimity of many of the Tory leaders. Feudal interests, of whatever kind, usually wall themselves up in the same sort of ideas; and it was always a dogma of the Tory landlords, as it used to be of the Southern slave-owners, that the serfs, if set free to act, would show themselves the devoted defenders of their masters' political cause. The shock of surprise and conviction with which the opposite idea suddenly impressed itself on the minds of our conservative squires found ready and angry expression.

In a contribution to Shakspearean study, Mr. J. Durand makes "An attempte to rescue that aunciente English poet and play-wrighte, Maister Williame Shakspeare, from the many errours faulsely charged on him. . . . and to let him speak for himself as right well he wotteth."

THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET

is the subject of his brief article, and his views gain increased interest from the recent personation of that character in this city by Mr. Booth, who has a hereditary and an individual claim to be the greatest of American interpreters of that great conception.

Mr. Durand first quotes from Goethe's and Coleridge's criticisms:

Goethe asserts that it was Shakspeare's intention in "Hamlet" "to exhibit the effects of a great action imposed as a duty upon a mind too feeble for its accomplishment;" the great Dane being of a "pure, highly moral disposition, but without that energy of soul which constitutes the hero."

Coleridge says that "one of Shakspeare's modes of character is to conceive any one intellectual or moral fault in morbid excess, and then to place himself, Shakspeare, thus mutilated or diseased, under given circumstances;" and that in "Hamlet" "he wished to exemplify the moral necessity of an equilibrium between the real and imaginary world."

His own view is, that—

Hamlet, in accordance with the moral development of humanity, is the modern ideal of men, the poetic symbol, up to Shakspeare's time, of human experience and culture. He is not alone a Greek incarnation of physical beauty, but also the intellectual and moral incarnation of the Christian cycle; true to himself and faithful to others, he estimates men according to the Christian test of personal integrity; he is the pattern of human excellence in all temporal and social relationships. The action of Hamlet's career, from an emotional point of view, begins with the revulsion of that feeling which arose in his breast through the sad consciousness of human frailty forced upon him by the conduct of his mother. He had cherished her as Goodby as his dead father, and she commits in his eyes an unpardonable sin; she marries "a little month" after that father's death. Eo views the act as deliberate sensuality, an indelicate violation of true sentiment, and it moves him to the centre of his being. Maternal depravity naturally leads him to introspection, and thus to a judgment of others.

Personal integrity seems, then, to have been the foremost idea in Shakspeare's mind in working out the moral and intellectual problem of Hamlet. Consciously or unconsciously, he presents dramatically a type of human character the product of ages of Christian discipline. Hamlet's genius is the highest result of that discipline that it is possible to give us in secular relationship. He exhibits the triumph of moral and intellectual power, refined by long culture, over passions and sympathies the most uncultured type. It

can be nothing new among us—we have traveled over each other's minds." "Sir," said Johnson, "you have not traveled over *my* mind, I promise you."

Here is a good story of Sheridan:

Meeting the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York one day as he was leaving the club: "We've just been discussing, Sherry," said the Duke, "whether you are a rogue or fool," "I am between both, your Royal Highness," he replied, taking an arm of each before passing on. Of the Garrick Club, that popular rendezvous for literary men, from James Smith ("of Rejected Addresses") to Thackeray, who dined for the last time away from home in its cosy coffee-room,—a choice spirit was "Tom Hill," an antiquarian and bibliomaniac who knew everything and everybody. Although he was not more than 30 when he died, his friends affected to consider him a modern Methuselah, and his age was the standard joke. James Smith once said it was impossible to discover his age, for the parish register had been burnt in the fire of London; but Hook capped this: "Pooh, pooh! he's one of the little Hills that are spoken of as skipping in the Psalms."

The gin-punch made with iced soda-water was a notable potation at the Garrick. When Hook was first introduced to this beverage, one July afternoon, he drank six jugs of it at a sitting, after which he went away to keep a dinner engagement at Lord Canterbury's. He always ate little, and on this occasion less than usual. A friend anxiously inquired if he was ill. "Not exactly," was the reply; but my stomach won't bear trifling with, and I was tempted to take a biscuit and a glass of sherry about 3."

CATHOLIC WORLD.

Among the books noticed by the *Catholic World* in is criticisms is

"SHAWL-STRAPS,"

by Miss Alcot. This book has received so wide-spread Protestant commendation that the alternative effect of caustic Catholic criticism like the following will not be too harsh:

This book is written in a light, trifling, flippant style, which may be very pleasant and appropriate when used to describe certain things, but when applied indiscriminately to all that one sees abroad, it certainly is not agreeable, to say the least of it. Neither is it pleasant, in a book of travels, to find that nothing is considered true, or even worthy of respect, unless the *author* believes in it. A Mass at St. Mark's, Venice, is described in this way: "The patriarch was a fat old soul in red silk, even to his shoes and holy pocket-handkerchief; and the service appeared to consist of six purple priests dressing and undressing him like an old doll, while a dozen white-gowned boys droned up in a gold cockloft, and many beggars whined on the door mat below." A visit to the Carthusian Convent, Pavia, calls forth the following comment: "A nice way for lazy men to spend their lives, when there is so much work to be done for the Lord and his poor! Wanted to shake them all round," etc. In the description of the inundation of parts of the City of Rome we read: "Livy indulged the sinful hope that the Pope would get his pontifical petticoats very wet, be a little drowned and terribly scared by the flood, because he spoiled the Christmas festivities," etc. Victor Emmanuel is spoken of as "the honest man," with the remark that "that is high praise for a king." Such expressions as "sullen old gentleman in Vatican," "silly Madonna," and others in the same character, enliven the pages in various places.

We can scarcely believe that this book is from the same pen as "Little Women," which left a world be far better, when one is only willing to see things through their ignorance and prejudices, not to attempt to make others see with their eyes.

THE LEGEND OF ST. MARTIN

is thus rendered:

After many strifes and battles, and after having been for years Administrator of Thrace, Asia, and Egypt, with Duke Macedonia, to which he disbanded and executed Emperor of the West, Gratian, had appointed him, Theodosius I., the Roman Emperor, returned from Thessalonica, his former headquarters, to Constantinople.

The day was cold and stormy, and many a one of the Emperor's suite wrapped his cloak closer around his shivering body, as the snowflakes fell thicker and faster, covering the road quickly in the white mantle of winter.

The troop had just entered a small village, when the Emperor's horse was stopped by a man miserably clad and trembling with cold.

Impatient of the detention, Theodosius pressed his spurs into the sides of his steed, and flew past the wretched beggar.

But a knight called Martin, from Pannonia, who followed next, halted and looked pityingly upon the poor trembling form. Willingly would he have given him money or clothing, but a soldier seldom has much to give, and, except his hat and coat, the knight possessed nothing. One moment only he reflected, and the next he drew forth his sword and cut into the large cloak hanging over his shoulders. Handing the one half to the beggar, and wrapping himself closely in the other, he followed the Emperor with lightning speed, without listening to the words of blessing which fell from the lips of the mendicant.

After the sun had set, the Emperor and his followers took quarters for the night.

All had gone to rest, and Knight Martin also had laid himself down, and soon was fast asleep. Shortly, however, he felt as if his eyes were forced open by a most brilliant and dazzling light. He sat up, and perceived at his feet a man upon whose head was a crown of thorns. Shining angels surrounded him, and the mantle which Martin had given to the beggar hung around his shoulders. Pointing to it he asked St. Peter (who stood by his side) in sweet and gentle voice: "Do you see this mantle?"

"From whom did you receive it?" St. Peter questioned.

"From Martin here," was the reply, given in a heavenly voice, his finger pointing at the same time to the astonished soldier. "Risen my son," he then continued—and his angelic smile was ravishing to the eyes of Martin—"I have chosen this mantle from which to form a vesture. Until now thou hast been a blind heathen: thou shalt now become a shining light in my army. Put up thy sword; thou shalt be a soldier of God." And then Martin knew that it was the Lord Himself who spoke to him.

An angel kissed the mantle's border—and Martin awoke.

The morning broke. He rose quickly, and left the place never resting, never stopping, until he had reached the portal of a cloister; there knocked and entered.

Soon he became famous for his goodness and piety, and, as Bishop, served his Master with spiritual rather material weapons.

PUBLIC CHARITIES

is the leading article, and is a presentation of the Catholic argument concerning "sectarian appropriations." The *Catholic World* accedes to the influence of public charities, saying: "As citizens, as Americans, we feel the same interest in them, experience the same pride in them, and, as a question of property and public right, we hold them as a common heritage, in which we have the same interest and authority as our fellow-citizens;" but it still complains that "Catholic children, in institutions which are supported in whole or in part by public funds,—funds, therefore, in which we have a common property with our fellow-citizens,—instead of being allowed the instruction and practice of their Catholic religion, are taught Protestantism, in its, to us, most offensive form, and are thus exposed to the almost certain loss of their faith."

Protestants deny that they proselytize Catholic children so as to make them members of any distinctive sect, but they admit that Catholic teaching and practices are rigidly excluded, and yet the children are taught a certain religion. Is it not evident that, if such religious instruction produce any result, it is to make these children cease to be Catholics, to become non-Catholics, to take the Bible as their only rule of faith, to reject the infallible teachings of their own Church, and to accept the teachings of the institutions as all that is necessary for them to know? This is the most offensive kind of proselytism; our children are either made *liberal Christians*, or are placed in circumstances which inevitably lead to their joining one or other of the distinctive forms of Protestantism or lose all religion whatever. Wherever a Chaplain is employed, he is either a Methodist minister, such as Rev. Mr. Pierce in the New York House of Refuge, or he is a Baptist, Episcopalian, or other sectarian minister. In other institutions, the religious instruction is under the direction of a lay Superintendent, as in the Protestant School of Reform.

The reports of the officers of the Five Points House of Refuge, the Children's Aid Society, the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Wanderer's House of Industry, and the Catholic Protestant Mission and Home, and of Catholic children, each of whom are cited to show the good and evil wrought by the managers of each, and numerous testimonials by the managers of these institutions

WASHINGTON.

Some Representative Men in the Lobby.

The Cotton-Tax Man and the Great $7,000,000 Bore.

The French Spoliationist and the Levee Fellow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1873.

I have no doubt that many of my readers may be asking themselves, What kind of a fellow is a lobbyist to look at?

DEFINITION.

A lobbyist is an operator upon his acquaintance, his wits, and his audacity. Your lobbyist may be an old man, whose experience, aplomb, suavity, or venerableness may recommend him. He may be a strong man in middle life, who commands what he is paid for doing by a knowledge of his own force and magnetism. He may be an adroit young man, full of hollow profession, who dexterously leads his victim along from terrace to terrace of sentimentality, until that dell is reached where the two men become confederates, and may whisper the truth to each other.

BON HOMMIE.

The average lobbyist must seem an agreeable man, whether he be so or no. He is seldom so foolish as to risk a quarrel for no end, and therefore a newspaper-writer can readily approach him and learn the news,—there being a tacit truce understood between them, by which the writer gets his news on the understanding that he will give trouble, in the way of revelations, to none less than the lobbyist's principals. The native lobbyist rather likes to read quick-witted accounts of such operations as he is about, and, if somebody in his own line, other than himself, be described, enjoys the matter hugely.

I recollect, on one occasion, having it suggested to me that a sketch on the game of poker as played at Washington might incidentally trend upon a character of lobby influence not generally understood. The intimation which I received was, that certain prominent men in Congress and the Government were very fond of the Western game of draw-poker; and that certain gentlemen in the lobby, knowing this fact, humored the inclination, and played a losing game with the aforesaid dignitaries, in order that the acquaintance might be closer, and the legislative business in hand easy to approach. It is well-established that, if you can deceive a man into believing that he has plundered you at cards, he feels under a sort of chivalric obligation; and hence a strong lobbyist will permit himself to lose heavily at the poker-table, under the assumption that the great Congressman who wins the stake will look leniently upon the little appropriation he means to ask for. As the appropriation is sure to be twenty-fold the loss at cards, it is plain that the loser really plays the best game at poker.

MISCHIEF AFOOT.

On this occasion, I went directly to a couple of fellows whom I knew to be prime hands at the draw game, and stated to them that I could not play poker, and wanted to get an idea of it, *sans* experience, and also some points with which to point my article. Both men entered into the spirit of the proposition, and, while one sat down, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, and gave me some inside information, the other slipped off and bought a book called "The American Hoyle," which he sent to me under the frank of the very member of Congress who was to be the subject of the article.

THE COTTON-BUG.

Amongst the lobbyists at Washington, is one very agreeable, well-behaved, and most learned man, who is on excellent terms with some of the most prominent of the Judges, Senators, etc., at the Capital. He formerly enjoyed the advantages of a partnership at law, and in a distant State was quite an influence in politics and at the bar. I believe that an unfortunate streak of luck came to him in the course of his practice, by which he was able, upon a speculation involving some legislative proceedings, to make very much more money in a short space of time than he could do in a year or two by methodical practice. Whatever the cause, he slipped his moorings as a fair lawyer, and took to the Legislature every winter, but never in support of any small matter. His propositions were all imperial, and to hear him talk you would think his ends were his country's, his God's, and truth's. He had a fine way of talking about "the equities," which he explained to be something superior in morals to mere points of law and evidence; and, with his fine, grave face, suave manner, and enormous determination, he never failed to be respectable, and I always wondered how he ever could fail. Yet he always did fail,—that is, he could inspire sufficient confidence in those who backed him with money to be kept at Washington from year to year at their expense, but his proposals were so preposterous in the amount asked, that nobody dared to vote for them.

On one occasion I was bound to New York, when this gentleman was discovered to have the adjacent berth to mine, and to be my companion in those agreeable hours one spends sitting up until the berth shall be made, the lights put down, and the last passenger turned in. I was but imperfectly aware of his business at Washington, where he had always addressed me respectfully, and, with a lazy man's privilege, I turned to him more unguardedly than on previous occasions, and soon found myself under the glamour of a very remarkable mind. He had spent much of his life in a distant part of the country, amongst associations interesting in themselves, and the grade of his acquaintances was high, and often eminent. He was President-making on this particular evening, and called my attention to the force, record, and consistency of some gentlemen whom I had never thought of in association with the Chief Magistracy. As he proceeded in his talk, I felt a luminous mind near me as truly as if I had been sitting close under some shining orb. His literary tastes were just crude enough to be original and honest. His acquaintance with men was that of one who never took a suggestion but he gave one back like an equal. There was bearing in the man also, and that feeling of warm interest in my youth which had the effect to make me feel that there was something to pity in my associate. Without any clear knowledge that he had ever been wronged, I got to feel that his desert had been unequal to his aspiration, and imperceptibly the impression was made upon me that he had lost his grasp upon fortune by too much courage, rather than by the abandonment of his friends; for, like every man in the lobby, as I afterwards found out, he placed much stress upon personal fidelity. You never find a genuine lobbyist but he makes it a point of honor that friendship is the last manly element to be given up, and I suppose that this is an approximate notion to that older relation we express when we say that there is honor among thieves. At Washington, one hears much more of loyalty to one's friends than of loyalty to one's country. In fact, one would soon become unpopular in that promiscuous society by affecting any undue or juvenile consideration for his country. They expect John A. Bingham, or Daniel Voorhees, or some of the professional orators, to attend to that kind of sentiment exclusively.

Time ran on, and I discovered what my quondam companion of the sleeping-car was working his brain upon during the pending session. He had one scheme, based upon the nicest principles of equity, to take $60,000,000 out of the Treasury to refund the cotton-tax. I have never been able to persuade myself that he did not believe he was engaged in a highly meritorious duty in seeking to have the cotton-tax taken out of the Treasury and refunded, because, as he expressed it, the Supreme Court had been equally divided on the subject, and would certainly have made a decision as he argued it, except that two unjudicial Justices had been added to the Bench to anticipate certain railway decisions, and were not to be relied upon when a fine point of law and honor came up. The $60,000,000 were not to be grossly shoveled out of the Treasury, for my friend was no such gross disturber of the revenues and the tax-scale. Like every other lobbyist, he preferred the pleasant form of a

BONDED RESTITUTION.

The Treasury was merely to listen to the courts, as the courts were merely to do justice to a war-ridden people. If the courts should be so lost to judicial integrity as to slip the matter over from term to term, he did not entertain the supposition that a Congress of his countrymen would be equally tardy in doing their duty. When this Congress had shown, in a chivalric way, its origin with the constituency, and its respect for law and "equity," by passing the little bill which he proposed, nothing else was necessary than for the Treasury to issue $60,000,000 of bonds, redeemable in forty years, with the proper coupons attached. Having your coupons attached, you, as a friend of the outraged planter, were merely to collect the interest annually; and here my friend was wont to stop and say, with a look which was as impressive as Chevalier Bayard's: "What is interest at 7 per cent to a nation like ours, which owes so much to the cotton interest?"

You can see it all in a twinkling. The whole thing involved but $4,000,000 or so per annum; while, meantime, with his 3 cents per pound on cotton refunded to him, the planter would take new heart, believe again in the generosity of the country, put this annual amount into gins, seed, and labor, and push the country so far ahead that, when the bonds came due at the end of 40 years, so far from anything being lost, there would only be a magnificent investment on all sides. It would bless him that gave and him that took.

If there could be such a thing in our days as a simple-minded man in Congress, it might not be hard to suppose that a scheme like this might carry conviction to his mind. But my friend, probably, had a less sentimental backing than this to his proposition. All that portion of the press, all those Congressmen, all the commercial interests, in the cotton area, were, perhaps, already driven up and prepared to vote for this job as a sectional issue; for he makes a great mistake who thinks we have got out of sectionalism by getting out of slavery. It was the cotton which made the sectionalism before fully as much as the slave; because the slave might grow anywhere, but the cotton would not. In this scheme, however, there was still another powerful interest lying back in the rear, and that was a combination of disinterested gentlemen who paid my friend's expenses in Washington, and had already secured nearly the whole sum to be restored from the Treasury, by obtaining the refusal of nearly all the said claims for the cotton which had been seized.

Although $60,000,000 were to be represented by the bonds which the Treasury was to issue, it might take but a few thousand dollars to get control of the bonds in anticipation of their issue. These few thousand dollars would, perhaps, come from some plethoric banker who was to be promised the negotiation of the bonds when the Treasury should put them out. In order to make everything fair, perhaps a stock company, with no capital to see, but plenty to talk about, had arranged to distribute stock in anticipation of the bonds, to redeem the stock with the bonds when they were at last printed, and perhaps the whole confederacy was to be "taken in" somewhere between the passage of the bill and the issuance of the bonds.

I was never so astonished as to see in one of the leading reviews of this country an argument in favor of the restitution of this tax, just about the time the bill was being pressed upon Congress; and I could only account for such a review by the possible coincidence that an honest man had thought out the law on this case without knowing anything about the scheme, and that the scheme might possibly have had some fairness in a judicial view. During a portion of the time when this matter was pending, the fine old lobbyist was in bad health; but he used to take his carriage, and climb into it with difficulty, like a great commander going to the field of battle, when the hosts had to be marshaled and the attack begun. He would come out of his door with the fire of purpose and benevolence mixed together in his eye, and, in half an hour, you would see him in the lobby, leaning upon his cane, driving up this weak member, and appealing to the sense of rectitude in that one, until the longer one looked the more he wondered whether a thing could be half as well acted under belief as under simulation.

THE LEARNED BORE.

Another of our sterling knights of the lobby of Washington is the gentleman who is responsible for the great tunnel project.

This man is a Columbus, a Lesseps, and a De Witt Clinton of his kind. He is, I believe, a native of Prussia, and a fine-looking man, with Oriental features, a dark eye, excellent address, in despite of his German accent, and he is both an author, a pleader, and a diplomatist. Some say he is no engineer; but, if this be the case, he has performed an enormous amount of work as a mere assumer, which would have been hard to do as well by a real professional mining engineer.

I made this gentleman's acquaintance the first year I came to Washington, while visiting, as I was in the habit of doing, Mr. Riley, clerk of the Mining Committee.

Mr. Riley had led a life of adventure; had edited a newspaper in British Columbia, and subsequently made a journey to the diamond-fields of South Africa, to write a book for a Hartford publishing house. He died of cancer in the face before his book was completed.

One day, while speaking to Mr. Riley, he called my attention to some large and beautiful albums, filled with the richest photographs of Kings and Queens, works of art, fine architectures, and people prominent in literature, opera, and adventure, which could be collected in Europe. I had never seen, even in Europe, such a perfect and exquisite library of photographs, and they have been uniformly the admiration of all who have seen them. They were the property of the tunnel-maker. Adjacent to these photographic books was a magnificent collection of gems, minerals, etc., from the various mines of Europe. I was told by Mr. Riley, as a mark of confidence, that he would see to it that I should become possessed of a copy of an extraordinary book on mining which his great friend and collector was at that time publishing.

In due time this book came out, and it was, indeed, an expensive and entertaining work, and of a somewhat technical character.

The title of this work was, "The Comstock Lode, and the Evils of the Present System of Mining."

It began with a description of the

COMSTOCK LODE,—

a mighty vein of gold and silver in the State of Nevada, which was discovered in the year 1869, and on which nearly 40 companies owned claims. These companies had already produced the incredible sum of $130,000,000 in bullion. The shafts into the lode had been sunk more than 1,000 feet, so that, between the cost of labor, the interference of water, and the loss of power, the whole lode was in danger of abandonment. If abandoned, 100,000 people would be deprived of their occupation and means of subsistence! Such a calamity Providence had done its part to avert by raising the lode a thousand feet or more above the adjacent valley, which was thus manifestly designed to be used for the propulsion of a tunnel beneath the lode, which would at once draw off the water and carry off the ore by an inclined plane, and permit economica and vastly ramified mining for a hundred years to come. This tunnel, which would be called after its proposer, would have a length of 21,000 feet, with shafts making the amount total 43,000. The scheme had been already proposed to eminent "experts" in Europe, who forthwith came to the aid of the engineer with letters of indorsement, all duly printed in this beautiful volume. The mining companies working far above the lode had agreed to pay $2 a ton for the ore which the great tunnel should carry out for them. The tunnel was to have two substantial railroad-tracks. Such tunnels had been built in Germany and elsewhere, as in the Harz Mountains; and the engineer staked his reputation, and gave the whole tunnel, liberally, as security, that, if Congress would issue bonds and come to the aid of the work to the extent of $5,000,000, $50,000,000 per annum of precious metal could be brought out, science would be benefited, the mineral domain would be filled with immigration, the burdens of the people in taxation would be reduced, and the national debt paid off!

CHARACTER POINTS.

Some years have passed since this book was placed in my hands, and every year the indefatigable engineer adds another tome, if possible more agreeable, more eloquent, and more convincing, in favor of the proposition. He has obtained some private credit, and has had sympathy among the miners, hundreds of whom have given parts of their work for nothing; while, in Congress, men like William D. Kelley, Gen. Banks, and Senator Nye, have made such speeches in his favor as Queen Isabel might have delivered before the King of Arragon in aid of Columbus. Every session of Congress finds the engineer in good apartments at Washington, patiently reasoning out the cause, showering his scorn upon those too blind to see and too selfish to help; and, in the face of the opposition of the most powerful capital on the Pacific Coast, he has succeeded in getting two or three reports from the Mining and other Committees, indorsing his project. Horace Greeley committed the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune* to it. If never achieved, it has become one of the notorieties of the period.

There is a certain kind of nature in your fine old lobbyist, which grows tough and sturdy by opposition. In the amount of opposition, it avows that it finds at least the bitter half of the appreciation which belongs to it. This tunnel, however, has not risen above the usual cares of such popular propositions, and the handsome shares of stock of the Tunnel Company, which represent the golden meed of victory, if ever that time comes, are not uncommon on the streets of the Federal City.

But, "Pshaw!" says your fine old lobbyist, "what is there wrong about our stock? What is our property we have a right to divide, as we are a chartered institution under the laws."

VERSUS.

The great banking institution which is fighting the tunnel proposition has, however, its own suggestion for the development of the country and the decrease of taxation on a scale scarcely less extraordinary, in the matter of

IRRIGATION.

While our engineering friend wants to take all the water out of the Comstock lode, the quartz company and bank which oppose him want to flood all the San Joaquin Valley with water, and redeem an empire from the drought. They have had engineers from India to demonstrate the entire feasibility of the project, and I believe that their bill passed Congress near the close of the session, sustained, as it was, by all the powerful influences which resist the scheme of the tunnel.

What will become of us if the great tunnel and the great irrigating scheme combine and drench all the Pacific Coast with the water pumped out of the lode? If both the schemes be successful, our heads will fly off; and, if both fail, where will be our pockets?

THE OLD FRENCH CLAIMANT.

The next of our exalted lobbyists is the gentleman who watches the claims for French spoliation. He advertises with the regularity of the original Jacobs, whenever the prospect revives for paying those 70-year-old losses. Does the Alabama Treaty arrange to pay losses inflicted by British slavery-corsairs? So much more the reason for beginning in the right way with the wrongs of our grandfathers! Is there a Venezuelan claim commission prepared? Then why do we expect other Governments to deal restitution to us who began with swindling our countrymen during the French republican wars? We think our gifted friend deceased sometimes; like Mr. Hood's infant:

> We thought him dying when he slept,
> And sleeping when he died;

for, after we have ceased to regret him, hard as his loss has been, up turns that familiar advertisement in the Washington journals:

"The French claims agency. In uninterrupted existence for 45 years. Justice is to be done to us at last, friends! I have never doubted the integrity of the United States Government, if the matter were pressed steadily upon its attention. The prospects at the present time are light almost unto the perfect day. Send us the name of your grandfather's stepfather. If the middle name is remembered, please put it in; otherwise no matter, for we shall be sure to know all about it. We keep a list of ships, captains, breadth of beam and keel, and damages at compound interest. Broken hearts, assuage your tears! All will be well by addressing Brobiggan, post-office box 41,144."

What kind of looking man is this French claim agent? I often wondered! Is he the son or grandson of himself, having inherited the business in direct line, or is he like "Pecksniff, architect," possessed of the designs of Chuzzlewit, merely a clerk of the original Jacobs, who has wormed into the scheme or purchased it for the heirs? If he be himself, the same in memory, faith, and perseverance, the same stalwart old-hunker of the lobby whom Benton fought, and who stood with fortitude the thunder of Silas Wright, let him come forward and give us a specimen hair from his brave old wig. Let him organize the Third House and make it regular; for late Congresses have not even been dignified lobbies.

THE LEVEE LOBBYIST.

Do I see amongst these great knights of the lobby my old friend who wishes a self-respecting government to behave itself at once, neglect the great considerations of empire no longer, and rebuild the levees of the mighty Mississippi? I do! His honest face shines with its wonted fires. He is a little deaf on one side, but it does not affect the sonorousness of his elocution, nor make him swerve one hair from his intent. He fought in the Confederate army, but he laid down his arms like a man. He knew when he was whipped. From that day to this, he has accepted the arrangement of bunting as we tendered it to him upon the end of a pole. He kneels to the judgment of Heaven and the comities of time. Yes, he will take something, as in former days.

We see him wipe his magnificent brow, and grow slightly more pronounced in the Southern foreshortenings and inflections. We see his forefinger extended, and that oath which has done more service on great occasions than the involuntary prayer come forth with the rare intensity of a low whisper.

When he sees the alluvial of his country running by the thousands of tons into the Gulf of Mexico,—the richest soil under the providence of Heaven, with capacity for several nations to the square acre,—to build up Cuba and that foreign archipelago which is merely the delta of the Mississippi——

"Stop!" say we, "are not the West Indies of volcanic formation?"

Volcanic, of course! That's where the wrong and devastation lie. Left to their volcanic selves, they would be barren as the burning marl; but it is *our* alluvial which clothes them green, and makes them teem with sugar, indigo, and tobacker. Yes, he will have some Havanny tobacker, though he despises the fatality which produces it.

And my lobby friend, with unfailing resources, spirits, and individualism, unfolds again his olden tale. A few thousand miles of embankment, at a few thousand dollars a mile, will narrow the Mississippi and each of its arteries, and correspondingly deepen them. Hence you save all that you spend for improving rivers; you make every great river navigable the year round; you can build railroads on your levees. And, instead of 5,000,000 bales of cotton, you make 15,000,000. Mark this, and wonder at the blindness of human governments! Do you spend the Treasury's money to accomplish such a result? Oh, no! You give merely that useless credit which blesses him that gives and him that takes; you give merely the indorsement of the United States to the bonds of a levee company, which relieves the Federal Government from the jealousy of the States in undertaking local work. The levee corporation accomplishes its object, collects taxes on all staples raised on the redeemed territory, meets the interest on the bonds, and pays the principal when they fall due in 20 years. Oh, Chivalrickards!

Do you still harp upon your State rights, and prefer to be taxed by a construction company instead of by your Government? Show me that stock with which your pockets are filled! Whose image and superscription is it? If men would render frankly unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, how much less would they have to render unto God! It is this which the Democratic party has grown to be. At one time jealous even of the Federal State, it apes that jealousy now, and is the slave of levee companies and of Credit Mobiliers. Start not, Mr. Beck of Kentucky! Had Nature not endowed you for Kentucky politics with Scottish birth, she would have born you a Massachusetts Yankee, and the mistake would have been slight. The man who talks about Federal aggression, and does not hear the rattle of chains in Credit Mobilier, is neither a Democrat nor honest! GATH.

THE EXILE OF ERIN ON PATRICK'S DAY.

What sweet emotions throb within his breast
As orient sun-beams gild the eastern way,
And bid the night-tired moon to take her rest,
To usher in the dawn of "Patrick's Day."

The exile rises from his couch to gaze
Along the ocean where his loved home lies;
In gushing splendor are the morn's bright rays
Now dancing o'er it in the cloudless skies.

His heart is full of grief too deep to tell;
With sweet home-thoughts his fancy's crowded o'er;
He thinks upon that morn he bade farewell
To home and friends upon his native shore.

That sweet May morning—ah! it seems a dream,
But too familiar to the exile now,—
His boyhood's home beside the Anner's stream,
Its sun-bright meadows by the mountain's brow.

He wanders forth with trembling hope to find
But one dear treasure on that foreign strand;
He leaves full many a weary mile behind
To seek the shamrock of his native land.

More dear than all the gems that ocean yields
Would be to him one dewy emerald spray,
So often sought in Ireland's sunny fields,
In happier years, upon this festive day.

His eyes are flowing o'er with blinding tears,—
With tears that manhood need not seek to hide;
He now forgets the lapse of wandering years,
As fancy bears him on to the Anner's side.

But scattered are the friends whose feet would throng
In hopeful love around the cheerful hearth,
And hushed the notes of melody and song,
Usurped the valleys that have given them birth.

He thinks of Erin, and he weeps her fate,
That e'er the spoiler on her green hills trod;
That ruined, and profaned, and desolate,
Are temples that were formed to worship God.

He knows she writhes beneath the oppresser's hand;
Her chains and bondage she must now endure;
But oh! there is no brighter, better land,—
Her sons are brave, her daughters true and pure.

And tho' he mourns in grief far, far away,
In loneliness, upon a stranger shore,
Our thoughts, our hearts, are with him on this day,
Tho' distance severs and dark oceans roar.

Saint Patrick, blest Apostle, kindly smile
Upon each exile, wheresoe'er he'll roam;
Oh! lead him back in safety to our Isle,
To wear the shamrock in his own loved home.

DAISY.

—Recently, a proof-sheet of the list of members of the Michigan House of Representatives was given out, on which corrections were to be made if any errors were discovered. Soon after, the compiler of the manual received the following note from one of the single men: "In proof-sheet of manual in House, I see you say I am married. Please correct, or send the woman around, and oblige."

HOME MATTERS.

"H. H.'s" New Book---The Story of Blue Eyes.

Breaking the Will---Ventilation of Schools ---The Republic of a Family.

"Boys Not Allowed"---Wanted, a Home.

"H.H."—whose dainty "Verses," in which are those beautiful poems, "Lifted Over," "Love's Fulfilling," "Spinning," and whose spirited "Bits of Travel," in which is that droll but pathetic sketch of the "German Landlady," won her so wide a circle of admirers—has written a new book entitled "Bits of Talk About Home Matters." (Roberts Bros., Boston; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.) The talks are crisp, chatty little essays on all sorts of domestic, social, and literary themes; and the first nine of them are pleas for the prevention of cruelty to children, who are, in the light of the high and tender humanity of her code, certainly the most cruelly abused of all animals. "H. H." talks are not idle theorizing, for plainly the writer knows whereof she speaks. The first three articles, on "The Inhumanities of Parents," may be startling to rigid disciplinarians; but even the sternest cannot read the story of Blue Eyes without sympathy for the miniature trials that to her were mountainous. This is

THE STORY OF BLUE EYES,

as H. H. tells it to Blue Eyes' mother:

It was one of those ineffable mornings, when a thrill of delight and expectancy fills the air; one felt that every appointment of the day must be unlike those of other days,—must be festive, must help on the "white day" for which all things looked ready. I remember how like the morning itself you looked as you stood in the doorway, in a fresh white muslin dress, with lavender ribbons. I said, "Oh, extravagance! For breakfast!"

"I know," you said; "but the day was so enchanting, I could not make up my mind to wear anything that had been worn before." Here an uproar from the nursery broke out, and we both ran to the spot. There stood little Blue Eyes, in a storm of temper, with one small foot on a crumpled mass of pink cambric on the floor; and nurse, who was also very red and angry, explained that Miss would not have on her pink frock because it was not quite clean. "It is all dirty, mamma, and I don't want to put it on! You've got on a nice white dress; why can't I?"

You are in the main a kind mother, and you do not like to give little Blue Eyes pain; so you knelt down beside her, and told her that she must be a good girl, and have on the gown Mary had said, but that she should have on a pretty white apron, which would hide the spots. And Blue Eyes, being only 6 years old, and of a loving, generous nature, dried her tears, accepted the very questionable expedient, tried to forget the spots, and in a few moments came out on the piazza, chirping like a little bird. By this time the rare quality of the morning had stolen like wine into our brains, and you exclaimed, "We will have breakfast out here, under the vines! How George will like it!" And in another instant you were flitting back and forth, helping the rather ungracious Bridget move out the breakfast-table, with its tempting array.

"Oh, mamma, mamma," cried Blue Eyes, "can't I have my little tea-set on a little table beside your big table? Oh, let me, let me!" and she fairly quivered with excitement. You hesitated. How I watched you! But it was a little late. Bridget was already rather cross; the tea-set was packed in a box, and up on a high shelf.

"No, dear. There is not time, and we must not make Bridget any more trouble; but"—seeing the tears coming again—"you shall have some real tea in papa's big gilt cup, and another time you shall have your tea-set when we have breakfast out here again." As I said before, you are a kind mother, and you made the denial as easy to be borne as you could, and Blue Eyes was again pacified, not satisfied, only bravely making the best of it. And so we had our breakfast; a breakfast to be remembered, too. But as for the "other time" which you had promised to Blue Eyes; how well I knew that not many times a year did such mornings and breakfasts come, and that it was well she would forget all about it! After breakfast,—you remember how we lingered,—George suddenly started up, saying, "How hard it is to go to town! I say, girls, walk down to the station with me, both of you."

"And me too, me too, papa!" said Blue Eyes. You did not hear her; but I did, and she had flown for her hat. At the door we found her, saying again, "Me too, mamma!" Then you remembered her boots: "Oh, my darling," you said, kissing her, for you are a kind mother, "you cannot go in those nice boots: the dew will spoil them; and it is not worth while to change them, we shall be back in a few minutes."

A storm of tears would have burst out in an instant at this the third disappointment, if I had not sat down on the door-step, and, taking her in my lap, whispered that auntie was going to stay too.

"Oh, put the child down, and come along," called the great, strong, uncomprehending man,—Blue Eyes' dear papa. "Pussy won't mind. Be a good girl, pussy; I'll bring yom a red balloon to-night."

You are both very kind, you and George, and you both love little Blue Eyes dearly.

"No, I won't come. I believe my boots are too thin," said I; and for the equivocation there was in my reply, I am sure of being forgiven. You both turned back twice to look at the child, and kissed your hands to her; and I wondered if you did not see in her face, what I did, real grief and patient endurance. Even "The King of the Golden River" did not rouse her; she did not want a story; she did not want me; she did not want a red balloon at night; she wanted to walk between you, to the station, with her little hands in yours! God grant the day may not come when you will be heart-broken because you can never lead her any more!

She asked me some questions, while you were gone, which you remember I repeated to you. She asked me if I did not hate nice new shoes; and why little girls could not put on the dresses they liked best; and if mamma did not look beautiful in that pretty white dress; and said that, if she could only have had her own tea-set, at breakfast, she would have let me have my coffee in one of her cups. Gradually she grew happier, and began to tell me about her great wax-doll, which had eyes that could shut; which was kept in a trunk because she was too little, mamma said, to play very much with it now; but she guessed mamma would let her have it to-day; did I not think so? Alas! I did, and said so; in fact, I felt sure that it was the very thing you would be certain to do, to sweeten the day, which had begun so sadly for poor little Blue Eyes.

It seemed very long to her before you came back, and she was on the point of asking for her dolly as soon as you appeared; but I whispered to her to wait till you were rested. After a few minutes I took her up to your room,—that lovely room with the bay window to the east; there you sat, in your white dress, surrounded with gay worsteds, all looking like a carnival of humming-birds. "Oh, how beautiful!" I exclaimed, in involuntary admiration; "what are you doing?" You said that you were going to make an affghan, and that the morning was so enchanting you could not bear the thought of touching your mending, but were going to luxuriate in the worsteds. Some time passed in sorting the colors, and dceiding on the contrasts, and I forgot all about the doll. Not so little Blue Eyes. I remembered afterward how patiently she stood still, waiting and waiting for a gap between our words, that she need not break the law against interrupting, with her eager—

"Please, mamma, let me have my wax dolly to play with this morning. I'll sit right here on the floor, by you and auntie, and not hurt her one bit. Oh, please do, mamma!"

You always mean to be a very kind mother, and you spoke as gently and lovingly as it is possible to speak when you replied:

"Oh, Pussy, mamma is too busy to get it; she can't get up now. You can play with your blocks, and with your other dollies, just as well; that's a good little girl."

Probably, if Blue Eyes had gone on imploring, you would have laid your worsteds down, and given her the dolly; for you love her dearly, and never mean to make her unhappy. But neither you nor I were prepared for what followed.

"You're a naughty, ugly, hateful mamma! You never let me do *any* thing, and I wish you were dead!" with such a burst of screaming and tears that we were both frightened. You looked, as well you might, heart-broken at such words from your only child. You took her away; and when you came back, you cried, and said you had whipped her severely, and you did not know what you should do with a child of such a frightful temper.

"Such an outburst as that, just because I told her, in the gentlest way possible, that she could not have a plaything! It is terrible!"

Then I said some words to you, which you thought were unjust. I asked you in what condition your own nerves would have been by 10 o'clock that morning if your husband (who had, in one view, a much better right to thwart your harmless desires than you had to thwart your child's, since you, in the full understanding of maturity, gave yourself into his hands) had, instead of admiring your pretty white dress, told you to be more prudent, and not put it on; had told you it would be nonsense to have breakfast out on the piazza; and that he could not wait for you to walk to the station with him. You said that the cases were not at all parallel; and I replied hotly that that was very true, for those matters would have been to you only the comparative trifles of one short day, and would have made you only a little cross and uncomfortable; whereas to little Blue Eyes they were the all-absorbing desires of the hour, which, to a child in trouble, always looks as if it could never come to an end, and would never be followed by anything better.

Blue Eyes cried herself to sleep, and slept heavily until late in the afternoon. When her father came home, you said that she must not have the red balloon, because she had been such a naughty girl. I have wondered many times since why she did not cry again, or look grieved when you said that, and laid the balloon away. After 11 o'clock at night, I went to look at her, and found her sobbing in her sleep, and tossing about. I groaned as I thought, "This is only one day, and there are 365 in a year!" But I never recall the distorted face of that poor child, as, in her fearful passion, she told you she wished you were dead, without also remembering that even the gentle Christ said of him who should offend one of these little ones, "It were better for him that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and he were drowned in the depths of the sea!"

In the short article,

"BREAKING THE WILL,"

there are earnest and much needed words against the wrong of the "breaking" to use in the Hudson River steamboat scene in to Uncle Sam." The idea is to have each of the child ngers intently engaged in reading these assertion large papers, and thus give an illustra- national weakness for all that is im- ment, is wor the same time satirize our univer- moral characte ading propensities. does simply what outside pressure." tte is likely to figure in an-

School committees wo weeks ago it published a hints in "The Reign of Ararably upon Mr. Gildren in Nova Scotia," and ked World." The consideration to the vital questioess of workman-

VENTILATION: ured, remark-

"Why do you come home so sick lly hardens every day?" we asked of a brown little her passentered upon his winter term at the "In ab- School," after a summer out of doors. "Oh it all the scholars are sick just the same way after vacation. It's the close air; we don't mind it after awhile." There was a great deal of pathos in what the little fellow said, when we consider the contempt for fresh air shown by ignorant architects, and by School Boards who are economical of building materials, and prodigal of the good health of our children.

In the articles, "A Day With a Courteous Mother," "The Awkward Age," and

"THE REPUBLIC OF A FAMILY,"

there are wholesome truths, which we regret we cannot reprint. This extract from the last shows the common-sense tenor of all:

In any average family, the position of an unmarried daughter, after she is 20 years old, becomes less and less what it should be. . . . Who does not number, in his circle of acquaintance, many unmarried women, between the ages of 30 and 40, perhaps even older, who have practically little more freedom in the ordering of their own lives than they had when they were 11? . . . .

It is really a monstrous wrong; but it seems to be rarely observed by the world, and never suspected by those who are most responsible for it. It is perhaps a question whether the real tyrannies in this life are those that are accredited as such. There are certainly more than even tyrants know! . . . . . .

In the ideal household of father and mother and adult children, the one great aim of the parents ought to be to supply, as far as possible to each child, that freedom and independence which they have missed the opportunity of securing in homes of their own. The loss of this one thing alone is a bitterer drop in the loneliness of many an unmarried woman than parents, especially fathers, are apt even to dream,—food, and clothes, and lodgings are so exalted in unthinking estimates.

"H. H.," as she says, has been hopeless knight-errant of oppressed boyhood all her life, and

"BOYS NOT ALLOWED"

is one of the brightest of her talks. We give it entire:

It was a conspicuous signboard, at least four feet long, with large black letters on a white ground: "Boys not allowed." I looked at it for some moments in a sort of bewildered surprise: I did not quite comprehend the meaning of the words. At last I understood it. I was waiting in a large railway station, where many trains connect, and most of the passengers from the train in which I was were eating dinner in a hotel near by. I was entirely alone in the car, with the exception of one boy, who was perhaps 11 years old. I made an involuntary ejaculation as I read the words on the sign, and the boy looked around at me.

"Little boy," said I, solemnly, "do you see that sign?"

He turned his head, and, reading the ominous warning, nodded his head, but said nothing.

"Boy, what does it mean?" said I. "Boys must be allowed to come into this railway station. There are two now standing in the doorway directly under the sign."

The latent sympathy in my tone touched his heart. He left his seat, and, coming to mine, edged in past me; and, putting his head out of the window, read the sentence aloud in a contemptuous tone. Then he offered me a peanut, which I took; and he proceeded to tell me what he thought of the sign.

"Boys not allowed!" said he. "That's just the way 'tis everywhere; but I never saw the sign up before. It don't make any difference, though, whether they put the sign up or not. Why, in New York (you live in New York, don't you?) they won't even stop the horse-cars for a boy to get on. Nobody thinks anything'll hurt a boy; but they're glad enough to 'allow' us when there's any errands to be done, and"—

"Do you live in New York?" interrupted I; for I did not wish to hear the poor fellow's list of miseries, which I knew by heart beforehand without his telling me, having been hopeless knight-errant of oppressed boyhood all my life.

Yes, he "lived in New York," and he "went to a grammar-school," and he had "two sisters." And so we talked on in that sweet, ready, trustful talk which comes naturally only from children's lips, until the "twenty minutes for refreshments" were over, and the choked and crammed passengers, who had eaten big dinners in that breath of time, came hurrying back to their seats. Among them came the father and mother of my little friend. In angry surprise at not finding him in his seat where they left him, they exclaimed:

"Now, where is that boy? Just like him! We might have lost every one of these bags."

"Here I am, mamma," he called out, pleasantly. "I could see the bags all the time. Nobody came into the car."

"I told you not to leave the seat, sir. What do you mean by such conduct?" said the father.

"Oh, no, papa," said poor Boy, "you only told me to take care of the bags." And an anxious look of terror came into his face, which told only too well under how severe a *regime* he lived. I interposed hastily with—

"I am afraid I am the cause of your little son's leaving his seat. He had sat very still till I spoke to him; and I believe I ought to take all the blame."

The parents were evidently uncultured, shallow people. Their irritation with him was merely a surface vexation, which had no real foundation in a deep principle. They became complaisant and smiling at my first word, and Boy escaped with a look of great relief to another seat, where they gave him a simple luncheon of saleratus gingerbread. "Boys not allowed" to go in to dinner at the Massasoit, thought I to myself; and upon that text I sat sadly meditating all the way from Springfield to Boston.

How true it was, as the little fellow had said, that "it don't make any difference whether they put the sign up or not!" No one can watch carefully any average household where there are boys, and not see that there are a thousand little ways in which boys' comfort, freedom, preference will be disregarded, when the girls' will be considered. This is partly intentional, partly unconscious. Something is said to be undoubtedly on the advantage of making the boy realize early and keenly that manhood is to bear and to work, and womanhood is to be helped and sheltered. But this should be inculcated, not inflicted; asked, not seized; shown and explained, not commanded. Nothing can be surer than the growth in a boy of tender, chivalrous regard for his sisters and for all women, if the seeds of it be rightly sown and gently nurtured. But the common method is quite other than this. It begins too harshly, and at once with assertion or assumption.

"Mother never thinks I am of any consequence," said a dear boy to me, the other day. "She's all for the girls."

This was not true; but there was truth in it. And I am very sure that the selfishness, the lack of real courtesy, which we see so plainly and pitiably in the behavior of the average young man to-day is the slow, certain result of years of just such feelings as this child expressed. The boy has to scramble for his rights. Naturally, he is too busy to think much about the rights of others. The man keeps up the habit, and is negatively selfish without knowing it.

Take, for instance, the one point of the minor courtesies (if we can dare to call any courtesies minor) of daily intercourse. How many people are there who habitually speak to a boy of 10, 12, or 14, with the same civility as to his sister, a little younger or older?

"I like Miss ——," said this same dear boy to me, one day; "for she always bids me good-morning."

Ah! never is one such word thrown away on a loving, open-hearted boy. Men know that safe through all the wear and tear of life they keep far greener the memory of some woman or some man who was kind to them in their boyhood than of the friend who helped or cheered them yesterday.

Dear, blessed, noisy, rollicking, tormenting, comforting boy! What should we do without him? How much we like, without suspecting it, his breezy presence in the house! Except for him, how would errands be done, chairs brought, nails driven, cows stoned out of our way, letters carried, twine and knives kept ready, lost things found, luncheon carried to picnics, three-year-olds that cry led out of meeting, butterflies, and birds' nests, and birch-bark got, the horse taken round to the stable, borrowed things sent home—and all with no charge for time?

Dear, patient, busy Boy! Shall we not sometimes answer his questions? Give him a comfortable seat? Wait and not reprove him till after the company has gone? Let him wear his best jacket, and buy him half as many neckties as his sister has? Give him some honey, even if there is not enough to go round? Listen tolerably to his little bragging, and help him "do" his sums?

With a sudden shrill scream the engine slipped off on a side-track, and the cars glided into the great, grim city-station, looking all the grimmer for its twinkling lights. The masses of people who were waiting and the masses of people who had come surged toward each other like two great waves, and mingled in a moment. I caught sight of my poor little friend, Boy, following his father, struggling along in the crowd, carrying two heavy carpet-bags, a strapped bundle, and two umbrellas, and being sharply told to "Keep up close there."

"Ha!" said I, savagely, to myself, "doing porters' work is not one of the things which 'boys' are 'not allowed.'"

The last talk is called

"WANTED—A HOME."

Club-life in Chicago has not yet become the dread destroyer of wifely happiness that it is in New York and London, but these fell institutions are multiplying, and, if Chicago wives hope to maintain a successful rivalry with their attractions, let them hasten to study "H. H.'s" words of wisdom. Men, she says, "are wide-awake and gay at clubs and races, and sleepy and morose in their own houses;" "sons lead lives independent of their fathers, and apart from their sisters and mothers;" "girls run about as they please, without care or guidance." This state of things is "a spreading social evil," and men are at their wit's end to know what is to be done about it."

The trouble is in the homes. Homes are stupid, homes are dreary, homes are insufferable. If one can be pardoned for the Irishism of such a saying, homes are their own worst "banes." If homes were what they should be, nothing under Heaven could be invented which could be bane to them, which would do more than serve as useful foil to set off their better cheer, their pleasanter ways, their wholesomer joys.

To make them such, to fight the fight against the tendencies to monotony, stupidity, and instability which are inherent in human nature, is the work of women; this is the true mission of women, their "right" divine and unquestionable, and including most emphatically the "the right to labor."

Before she can do this, she must have development; in and by the doing of this comes constant development.

Wiziak to America, but she was enlevee for the Cairo theatre, where Verger, Stoltz, Waldmann, and Smeroschi are also going. Mr. Strakosch has bought the sole right to the production of "Aida" in America. He has consented to leave Adelina Patti in Russia for another year, his privilege to her contract for this year having been bought from him on high terms by the management."

THE HAYMAKERS.

Mr. George F. Root's cantata of "The Haymakers" was given at the University-Place Baptist Church, on Thursday evening last, with great success and to a crowded house. The soloists were as follows: *Mary*, Miss Fannie Root; *Anna*, Miss Nettie Everts; *Dairy Maid*, Miss Georgie Leonard; *Farmer*, Mr. C. T. Root; *William*, Mr. G. S. Stebbins; *John*, Mr. W. R. Roney; *Snipkins*, Mr. George F. Root. The Misses Clara and Nellie Root also took part in the concerted music, and the whole passed off so pleasantly that an invitation was extended on for a repetition, and accepted, next ing being selected, the place being rily looked in her series of resolutions was also and it always rang cl Hibbard, and passed by the auleaf, which, in spite of heir thanks to Mr. Root for found time to put by our in the cause of muthe essay or story she had cussed in the evening, there was requesting him her influence. She has always cal society for the be my ideal of a mother, wife, home the University, quick brain, loving heart, and exquisite National Noradded the appliances of wealth and the end of which of a wider culture, here would have been of Carl the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have seen. It is more than twenty years since I crossed threshold. I do not know whether she is living or not. But, as I see house after house in which fathers and mothers and children are dragging out their lives in a hap-hazard alternation or listless routine and unpleasant collision, I always think with a sigh of that poor little cottage by the seashore, and of the woman who was "the light thereof;" and I find in the faces of many men and children, as plainly written and as sad to see as in the newspaper columns of "Personals," "Wanted,—a home."

TREE-PLANTING.

Ornamental Planting on the Streets and Avenues.

BY H. W. S. CLEVELAND, LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

Since the appearance of my communication of last week on the above subject, I have been asked several times what I meant by an "unsympathetic" method of tree-planting. Let me forestall further questioning by referring all inquirers to the printer, who probably thought the word more expressive than "unsystematic," which was what I wrote.

In that article I endeavored to show the objectionable character of the universal custom of inclosing the front areas of fine residences with railings or fences, which never fail to injure the appearance of a street or avenue, calling attention, by way of illustration of what I would recommend instead, to an elegant residence in front of which the stone curbing has been set preparatory to the erection of a railing, which has not yet been put in place. Such a curbing, rising a few inches above the sidewalk, is all the inclosure that is needed in the ordinary cases, where the houses are in juxtaposition, or nearly so. If the area extends, on either or both sides, to the rear of the house, and it is desirable, on any account, to shut off that portion from the street, a light railing may be run across from house to house, on the line of their fronts. If a garden is one of the appurtenances of the place, it must, of course, be inclosed; but the fact should never be forgotten that the fence is not, and cannot be made, an ornament to the garden, and is only the more offensive in proportion as it assumes to challenge attention by its pretensions to elegance. It is simply a necessary guard, and should perform its duties in the most simple and inconspicuous manner consistent with efficiency. But the great majority of cases to which I allude are those where the houses are immediately, or very nearly, in connection, but setting back 15 or 20 feet from the sidewalk. In all such cases, the front fence should be dispensed with entirely, and the front area simply filled and sodded even with the top of the curbing, and divided into beds by the necessary paths of gravel, stone, or asphalt, which should also be flush with the grassy surface. In some cases, flowering shrubs or beds of flowers may be tastefully introduced, as I shall show hereafter.

The objections which will be made to the proposition to do away with front fences, and throw the area open to the street, will arise mainly from the feeling that it involves, to a certain extent, a surrender of private rights; and it will, of course, be said that it is impossible to preserve the grass or flowers from being destroyed or stolen by trespassers.

As an illustration of the principle which may be cited in reply, let me relate an anecdote, for the truth of which I can vouch:

Nearly 40 years ago, a gentleman in an Eastern city opened a private classical school for boys, and fitted up his school-room in a style at that time unheard of,—with handsome mahogany desks, a carpeted floor, and the walls adorned with works of art. His friends remonstrated with him against such needless extravagance, assuring him that his fine furniture would only be a temptation to the boys to deface and destroy it. His reply was: "On the contrary, it will teach them to behave themselves like gentlemen, which is quite as important a part of their education as Latin or Greek;" and the result proved that he was right.

When it was first proposed in Paris to make gardens of grass and flowers in the Champs Elysees and public squares, it was scouted at as an impossibility with such a rough and excitable people; and one of the strongest arguments of the opponents of the New York Central Park was the absurdity of such an extravagant outlay for a public garden, which would serve only as a temptation to the rowdy element of the population. Yet, in these and many other cases where the experiment has been tried, it was found, not only that the flowers were undisturbed, but that they exert a constant and powerful, though silent, influence in refining the character of the people, by the very sense of confidence implied by their presence, their beauty, and their helplessness.

It is possible that at first, while it was a new thing, advantage might be taken of the opportunities offered for the perpetration of petty outrages, but, with the growth of the custom, the temptation would pass away, while the interest in the prevention of outrages would become almost universal; and let it be remembered that the cost of fences which would be saved would more than suffice for the support of an ample police force till such time as the practice had become habitual.

As to the surrender of private rights, nobody now makes any use of the front area, except by trying to make it contribute to the attractive appearance of the premises; and, for the most part, the effort to do so is confined to the erection of the fence, which so far conceals whatever is behind it that its beauty is lost, and shades the ground so much that only a half-starved and sickly vegetation is possible, which is, of all things, the most forlorn and depressing.

If the fences were removed, and the ground properly prepared, grass could be had everywhere, and, in most cases, nothing should be attempted beyond the securing of a rich green sward, which is always beautiful and refreshing, and requires no care for its protection from year to year. Flowers cannot, of course, be cultivated on the south side of streets running east and west, as they would get no sun; and their culture should in no case be recommended unless some member of the family has sufficient love of them to induce a personal supervision, so that they may never wear the appearance of neglect. There are, however, many varieties of flowering shrubs which may be grown in such places with perfect success, and requiring no more care than grass or trees. In selecting these, regard should be had to their size at maturity, which should be proportionate to the space they are to occupy. This is a point which is rarely regarded; and it is very common to see trees or large shrubs planted in areas so small that they fill them before they are half grown, whereas they should never be cramped, or occupy a space out of proportion to their relative importance.

Some of the dwarf evergreens might be introduced with charming effect as area-ornaments, such as the "pigmy fir," "dwarf black spruce," and "Gregory's dwarf fir,"—the first of which grows only a foot or two in height, the others from 3 to 5 feet, but spread themselves out over a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and cover the whole with a dense mass of evergreen foliage The Irish and the scaled junipers (j. squamata) are also appropriate and attractive ornaments for area-planting; and, of deciduous shrubs, there is a large choice of varieties, though many which thrive in the same latitude at the East cannot be grown here. The different varieties of lilacs, the bush-honeysuckles, weigelas, syringas, euonymous, and some of the spireas and dentzias, can be grown here without difficulty, and might, by tasteful management, be frequently introduced.

a series of papers in the *Messenger*, descriptive of foreign musical celebrities whom he has met.

The *Musical Independent*, Mr. Goldbeck's magazine, is out for March. It contains the fourth part of the Musical History of Chicago, devoted to the operatic record, admirable editorial articles on musical subjects, and a thorough review of musical intelligence. It is due to Mr. Goldbeck to say that he is making one of the best musical magazines in the country.

THE DEATH OF CARLO PATTI.

The telegraph has already announced the death of Carlo Patti, the violinist, brother of Adelina, Carlotta and Amalia Patti, which took place at St. Louis on the 17th inst. He was born in the green-room of the Theatre Royal, Madrid, during the performance of the opera of Norma, in the writer of 1842. His mother, then a popular prima donna, on the evening of his birth, lent her superb voice to the first two acts of that opera, but was forced, from her indisposition, to desist from attempting any further singing, and retired to her room, where, shortly after, the celebrated violinist was born. The deceased, in his twentieth year, had attained such proficiency in the use of his favorite instrument, the violin, that he led the orchestra at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, his father, mother, and sisters having come to this country some years previous. Afterward he made a tour of concerts as violin-soloist with Gottschalk. His affiliation with the South led him to enter the Confederate service, in which he served with distinction. Later the chief triumphs of his career were in forming and directing the great orchestra of the Grand Opera House, New York, during the opera season, and tree conducting the famous Ninth Regiment Band get the arts, numbering upon occasions 150 instru- Europe, His success in New York was in abundance little occurrence of a private nature brated Prince of Erie, Jim Fisk—an

Before leaving ged before the public the name let me not forget ully Pieria. Indeed, it may be which, under judicious was an unfortunate one made one of its most as it did, from the symals, like the cypress vine, whose antipathy to are hardly appropriate, exc and strongly ex- use, and under the to St. Louis to I have named for flo field Opera- that some members of the family shall and his sonal supervision of them, to prevent death. having a seedy or neglected look.

Creepers—that is, such vines as attach themselves closely to the walls of buildings by rootlets growing from the vine itself, as the English ivy, Virginia creeper, etc.—are not so well adapted to wooden buildings as the honeysuckles, clematis, and bitterwort, which should have supports provided for them, or be suffered to twine themselves around the columns of a portico or piazza. For brick or stone houses, the Virginia creeper is, perhaps, the most desirable, for this climate, of any that is available, being perfectly hardy, requiring little or no care, and being beautifully green throughout the summer, and of brilliant hues in the autumn. Many will remember the luxuriant growth of this vine which clothed the walls of the church at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, before the Fire. The Chinese Wistaria is a very beautiful vine, with rich clusters of purple flowers hanging, like large bunches of grapes, from every shoot; but of its hardihood here I am not informed. At the northeast corner of Second avenue and Seventh street, in New York, is a vine of this kind which is a vegetable wonder. It covers the whole of the front and end of a large four-story house, besides forming two arbors, covering the whole area on each side of the entrance,—the house being 15 feet back from the street. Its trunk divides into several large branches at its starting point from the ground, and is as large as that of an elm 30 or 40 years old. The soil must, of course, be peculiarly adapted to its nourishment; and it should be remembered that most vines are gross feeders, and will amply repay the care of providing a deep bed of rich soil, by the increased rapidity and vigor of their growth.

HYPATIA.

'Tis fifteen hundred years, you say,
Since that fair teacher died
In learned Alexandria
By the stone altar's side:—
The wild monks slew her, as she lay
At the feet of the Crucified.

Yet in a prairie-town, one night,
I found her lecture-hall,
Where bench and dais stood aright,
And statues graced the wall,
And pendent brazen lamps the light
Of classic days let fall.

A throng that watched the speaker's face,
And on her accents hung,
Was gathered there: the strength, the grace,
Of lands where life is young,
Ceased not, I saw, with that blithe race
From old Pelasgia sprung.

No civic crown the sibyl wore,
Nor academic tire,
But shining skirts, that trailed the floor
And made her stature higher;
A written scroll the lecturn bore,
And flowers bloomed anigh her.

The wealth her honeyed speech had won
Adorned her in our sight;
The silkworm for her sake had spun
His cincture, day and night;
With broider-work and Honiton
Her open sleeves were bright.

But still Hypatia's self I knew,
And saw, with dreamy wonder,
The form of her whom Cyril slew
(See Kingsley's novel, yonder),
Some fifteen centuries since, 'tis true,
And half a world asunder.

Her hair was coifed Athenian-wise,
With one loose tress down-flowing;
Apollo's rapture lit her eyes,
His utterance bestowing—
A silver flute's clear harmonies
On which a god was blowing.

Yet, not of Plato's sounding spheres,
And universal Pan,
She spoke; but searched historic years,
The sisterhood to scan
Of women,—girt with ills and fears,—
Slaves to the tyrant, Man.

Their crosiered banner she unfurled,
And onward pushed her quest
Through golden ages of a world
By their deliverance blest:—
At all who stay their hands she hurled
Defiance from her breast.

I saw her burning words infuse
A warmth through many a heart,
As still, in bright successive views,
She drew her sex's part;
Discoursing, like the Lesbian Muse,
Of work, and song, and art.

Why vaunt, I thought, the past, or say
The later is the less?
Our Sappho sang but yesterday,
Of whom two climes confess
Heaven's flame within her wore away
Her earthly loveliness.

So let thy wild heart ripple on,
Brave girl, through vale and city!
Spare, of its listless moments, one
To this, thy poet's ditty;
Nor long forbear, when all is done,
Thine own sweet self to pity.

The priestess of the Sestian tower,
Whose knight the sea swam over,
Among her votaries' gifts no flower
Of heart's-ease could discover:
She died, but in no evil hour,
Who, dying, clasped her lover.

The rose-tree has its perfect life
When the full rose is blown;
Some height of womanhood the wife
Beyond thy dream has known;
Set not thy head and heart at strife
To keep thee from thine own.

Hypatia! thine essence rare
The rarer joy should merit:
Possess thee of that common share
Which lesser souls inherit:
All gods to thee their garlands bear,—
Take one from Love, and wear it!

—*Scribner's.*

Virginie Chesquieres.

A woman named Virginie Chesquieres has died in the Petits-Menages Asylum, at Issy, France, within fifty-five days of attaining her 100th year. A remarkable act of heroism is related of this female under the First Empire. During an engagement in the Peninsula war the Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment had been killed, and left on the ground, when a Sergeant, a slight young man, and two soldiers devoted themselves to recovering the body of their officer. They started together, but the two men were struck down on the way, and the Sergeant only reached the spot. He attempted to lift the corpse on to his shoulders, but was too weak to do so. Perceiving two of the enemy at a distance, he made signs as if he were wounded, and the others hastened forward expecting to make a prisoner, when the Sergeant fired and brought down one of them, then seized his horse—the other had fled—got the body on it, mounted himself, and galloped back to the French lines. There it was seen that the young man was himself wounded, as blood was flowing freely from his breast; he was undressed in spite of his resistance, when he was found to be a woman! It was Virginie Chesquieres, of Delimont, in the eDpartment of the Nord, who, six years before, seeing her young brother drawn in the conscription, had dressed herself in men's clothes, and, taking his place, had been incorporated in the Twenty-seventh regiment, and had risen to the grade of Sergeant. This is the woman who has just expired in the asylum at Issy.

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Sunday Morning, March 23, 1873.

DRIVER, M'ALLISTER, AND THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* has taken a text from the refusal of Judge McAllister to grant a *supersedeas* in the Driver case to read the Judge a pretty severe lesson in the moralities, although it takes the same general view as the Judge in one respect. It will be remembered that the latter, after stating the points upon which he based his refusal to grant the writ, indulged in some sentimental moralizing, which had no special connection with the law of the case. It is this brief screed which has aroused the *Advocate*. While indorsing the general statement, the *Advocate* does not hesitate to read the Judge a severe personal lecture, which must lead the reader to infer that the Judge preaches what he does not practice. That our readers may have a clear comprehension of the main point made by the Judge, with which the *Advocate* coincides, we reproduce the closing paragraph of the decision:

> His [Driver's] crime, like a majority of all those committed by violence upon the persons of others, was caused by the excessive use of strong drinks. This the record conclusively shows. So far as this case is concerned, society, *failing to perceive its own responsibility*, will say, "Let him suffer the penalties of the law." So he must. And the warning uttered by his crime, his trial, and his scaffold, will be forgotten like the voices of an ugly dream.

The purport, if not the intent, of this statement, which the *Advocate* substantially indorses, is to shift the responsibility of crime from the person who commits it to the shoulders of society, because society allows the use of strong drinks, which, of course, places the responsibility nowhere. We confess we are a little surprised to see such a doctrine as this advanced by the *Christian Advocate*, or any other advocate of Christianity. We had supposed the doctrine of personal responsibility to be one of the fundamental elements,—the very groundwork of its faith, and that, without this cardinal principle, there would be little efficiency in the Christian system. Most certainly, in all its appeals to sinners, the evangelical pulpit insists upon this doctrine as a vital point. They are told, with great earnestness and emphasis, that it will be no excuse for them because other men sin; to put it still more strongly, it will be no excuse even because some members of churches sin. They are told that all the goodness of society cannot save them, and that all the badness of society cannot excuse them. This lesson is earnestly impressed upon them, that they are responsible for themselves, and that they must answer for themselves in the Day of Judgment. This is the teaching of the Bible. It is the teaching of all religionists and theologians, from the Fathers of the Church to those who are to-day standing in the Christian pulpits. Else why was a conscience implanted in the human breast to infallibly indicate what is good and what is evil?

An illustration which affords a parallel case will answer our purposes. The Lord created the Garden of Eden and filled it full of all pleasant things which were goodly to the eye and taste, and created man and the lower animals to live in it and enjoy them. Having done this, he filled the tree with fruit and hung its branches with temptation, and, knowing the frailties of Eve and Adam, informed them of the fatal consequences which must ensue from eating it. Meanwhile they had everything in abundance which could minister to the enjoyment of the senses,—all pleasant sights, delicious perfumes, agreeable sounds, and dainty viands, and nothing to do but to enjoy them, without care, without work, without troublesome people about them, without taxes to pay, or any of the annoyances and misfortunes which distract their descendants. But here was the fruit of the tree of good and evil constantly hanging before them, and, to increase the temptation, the Devil was allowed to accost Eve in an alluring form of speech, and invite her to eat of the fruit with the assurance that it would result in no harm to her. The weak woman yielded, and she and Adam were punished equally by banishment from Paradise and condemnation to life-long labor. Now, according to the doctrine of the *Christian Advocate*, society was responsible, in part, for the fall of Adam and Eve, and not they themselves. The only society of that time was the Lord and the Devil, and, according to this doctrine, the Lord and the Devil must share the responsibility. If the Lord had not allowed the temptation to exist and to allure the curious and fickle Eve day after day, and if he had not allowed the serpent to exercise his wiles also, then most certainly Eve had not fallen, and we might all of us to this day have been wearing fig-leaves and living without work. Do we understand the *Advocate* to carry out its doctrine to its logical and analogical conclusions? If so, do we understand it as ready to lay the responsibility of Eve's sin upon the Lord and acquit that unfortunate woman of all blame in the premises? There is certainly no difference that we can see in the moral bearings of the two cases. In the one case, it was an apple; in the other, the juice of rye. The forms of the temptations differ, but the principle involved is the same. If those who now provide a temptation to sin are responsible, then those who provided Eve with temptation are also responsible. On the other hand, if the *Advocate* holds Eve solely responsible for the commission of sin, after yielding to temptation, then certainly is the man solely responsible who yields to temptation and commits a murder or any other crime. The doctrine which the *Advocate* has advanced is applicable to every degree of crime. If society is responsible for crime because it allows whisky to be used, then it is also responsible for suicides, because it allows pistols and poisons to be used. If a man murders his wife by the administration of arsenic, or any other poison, then society is responsible, because, if it had not permitted the manufacture and sale of these deadly compounds, knowing them to be deadly and that brutal men would use them, then the woman might not have been killed. Even the thief might plead a division of responsibility because the jeweler had tempted him with a show-window full of gold, silver, and diamonds. The moment that the *Advocate* commences to shift personal responsibility in crime upon society, it commences to break down the safeguards of the community just as effectually as it would break down the foundations of religion, if it advocated personal irresponsibility for sin. Such a doctrine as this would leave crime to flourish unchecked, because no one would be particularly responsible for it.

SCHURZ ON CALDWELL.

Mr. Carl Schurz made one of the most eloquent speeches of his Congressional career on the resolution declaring Caldwell's seat in the Senate vacant. He examined the case (1) as a question of law, (2) as a question of fact, and (3) as a question of public policy. In regard to the law, he did not pause to go over the ground of English precedents, assuming the more independent and respectable position that there is no higher legislative body in the world than the United States Senate, and none other with a better right to establish its own precedents. The law of the case he conceived to be clearly enunciated in that clause of the Constitution which provides that "each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members." The House of Representatives has repeatedly acted under this constitutional provision, and the language leaves no doubt that the Senate has equal power in the case of its own members. In answer to the point, urged by those who oppose the resolution, that the bribery occurred before the election actually occurred, Mr. Schurz held that the fraud was of a nature to vitiate the contract, and that the constitutional provision clearly gave the Senate authority to go back of the election to ascertain the means by which it was brought about, when it prescribed the prerogative of judging not only of the returns and the qualifications, but of the election itself. It was an anomalous position in which certain Senators were found, insisting that the vacating of Mr. Caldwell's seat was an encroachment on State sovereignty, when the same gentlemen had openly advocated measures, the encroachment of which was not even denied. Senators once elected pass out of the control of their State Governments and become a part of the Federal Government. It is only under the constitutional clause making each House the judge of its own membership that Senators are amenable to any control. The facts in the Caldwell case have been reviewed carefully by Mr. Schurz, who finds that the man was distinguished by only one thing—an uncommon abundance of money. His election was managed by a horde of political managers, versed in the law tricks of the trade, and familiar with the appliances of corruption. Back of him was a huge moneyed corporation, prepared to extend its power with the employment of its funds. One candidate was bought off for $15,000; it became known that there was money in the election; if one man's vote was worth a certain sum, another's was worth as much. The contagion spread, and, in the words of Mr. Schurz, "the frequency of the practice blunts the individual conscience, and the Legislature was transformed into a market where votes are bought and sold." Such are the law and the facts of the Caldwell case.

The question of public policy involved in the Caldwell case is one that reaches beyond the immediate action of the Senate. It affects the morals of the whole country. If it be established that a seat in the Senate obtained by purchase may not be vacated by a majority vote, then purchasers will become more numerous. The giant moneyed corporations, which already own Legislatures, will extend their power by retaining seats in the United States Senate. The precedent would inaugurate a policy whereby the use of money to control Senatorial elections would no longer need to be covered up, whereby the acts of Congress would be shaped in the interests of private individuals, and whereby money would be taken out of the pockets of the people to be transferred to the pockets of the favored few. Mr. Schurz pointed to the Credit Mobilier developments and the comments thereon to prove that the confidence of the American people was already shaken as to the integrity of our public men. The confessed inability or unwillingness of the United States Senate to rebuke the use of money in the control of elections, and to refuse the recognition of an election so procured, would weaken public confidence still more, besides encouraging the practices thus virtually condoned. In this way the character of representative government is at stake. When it has come to be known that no penalty awaits the purchase of a seat in the Senate; that it is only necessary to get there by fair means or foul in order to hold the seat with the full privileges and powers of membership, it is useless to deny that the efforts to purchase will increase. With the increase of these efforts, and the recognition of a common practice of buying and selling, the temptation will lose all the essence of its warning, the yielding will be unaccompanied by remorse, and the oppressors of the people will buy themselves the power necessary to sustain their system of plunder. The moral of the Caldwell case is thus clearly and eloquently stated by Senator Schurz:

> Sir, whatever personal disagreements, whatever partisan quarrels, may divide us, upon this, at least, all American Senators should be unanimous. For I entreat you not to forget—and no man who has read the history of the world with profit will or can forget—that when, in a Republic circumstanced like this, the power of corruption has grown great, and threatens to become overwhelming, and a movement of the popular mind has sprung up to resist and check it, one of two results will follow: either that movement of healthy reaction will succeed, the social and political atmosphere will be purified, and all will go well, or the movement will fail; a feeling of discouragement, and then of torpid indifference, will settle upon the popular mind; further effort will be deadened by hopelessness, and corruption will riot, not as it did before, but far worse than ever before; and nobody knows where it will end. I need not say to which of these two results the American Senate should use its powers to contribute.

That this is the alternative from which the American people must choose, is taught by history and confirmed by human reason. The riot of corruption, the depth of depravity, the excesses of social and political immorality, which the American people would reach in their fall and decline, would be measured only by the grandeur hitherto attained in the paths of rectitude.

The first complication resulting from the filibustering enterprise known as the Samana Bay Company promises to be with the British Government. As was to have been expected, the legitimacy of the Baez lease to the American Company was practically disputed in the shape of a revolutionary movement. The first revolt was not so general, however, but that it was speedily put down, and some of the leaders took refuge in the house of the British Consul. The demand for their surrender was refused, and the refugees were taken away by force. The British Consul claims that this was an invasion of the recognized sanctity of diplomatic residences, and it is reported that a British man-of-war has been sent for. The British Government has never been slow to resent construed insults to its representatives, and has gone to further quarters of the globe than the island of Santo Domingo to protect its citizens or to avenge its wrongs. The fact that the present difficulty has grown out of the American movement on the island, and may lead to the checking of the proposed private government to be set up on the peninsula, will probably act as an additional inducement for the British Government to assert the full measure of whatever rights it may have in the premises. An open revolt among the people at this time is also indicative of a more formidable revolution when the Samana Bay Company, the object of the popular antagonism, shall actually proceed to establish its anomalous sovereignty.

WIFE-WHIPPING IN ILLINOIS.

The House of Representatives of Illinois has rejected a bill which, perhaps, ought to have received a different fate. The bill proposed to punish habitual wife-whipping by the summary process of whipping the offender publicly upon the bare back.

The whipping-post is generally denominated a "relic of barbarism," and this is perhaps the reason why the bill was defeated. The objection to a whipping-post is, that the man who has once been publicly flogged is forever thereafter so degraded that he may be considered as having lost his manhood. It is considered that such a degradation is inconsistent with civilization. This punishment was once general in England and in this country for petty offenses. There was a time, and not so very remote, when forgery, larceny, false swearing, and other crimes were punished by death. The whipping-post, the pillory, and the stocks were then the punishment for what was considered the inferior class of crimes. In the mitigation of punishments for crimes, and when the reformatory principle took the place of the avenging one, imprisonment was substituted for hanging in a large class of cases, and the whipping-post, stocks, and pillory were abandoned. The lash, however, was continued for a long time in the army and navy, and it has not been quite twenty years since it was abolished in the American service. In several States the punishment of flogging for petty crimes was kept up as applied to negroes, or to slaves, but at this time we do not believe it is in force as a punishment for general crimes in any State except Delaware and North Carolina. The member of the Legislature who prepared this bill did not intend to revive the whipping-post as a general institution; he proposed to confine that mode of punishment to the one crime of habitual wife-whipping; for instance, that the man convicted for the third time of whipping his wife, instead of being fined and imprisoned, should be punished by ten blows upon his bare back, administered with a rawhide. It is questionable whether the House of Representatives did not err against humanity in rejecting this bill.

There is no crime more degrading and infamous than that of wife-whipping. No rational or decent man can imagin any circumstances where a husband should beat or whip his wife, when it would not be just as lawful and proper for him to whip or beat any other woman. As a general rule, the man who beats his wife never beats any other person. He has all the evil propensities of other brutes, but lacks the courage to try his hand when he might get worsted. When he wants to beat anybody, and to gratify his ruffianly taste, he selects a woman, and that woman his wife, who has no person to take up her quarrel. Unable to resist him, she has to take whatever violence he chooses to inflict, and, when the wretch has gratified his malignity, he threatens her with another whipping should she make any complaint. What is the woman to do? As a general thing, these victims are in humble circumstances, and have helpless children dependent on them. The wages or earnings of the husband are essential to their support. To fine and imprison him, is to provide him with a home and wholesome food and comfortable lodging at the public cost, and reduce her and the children to destitution and want. The law does not punish him at all, but it does punish with want and destitution the wife who appeals to it for protection against the husband. In this State of the law wife-whipping is encouraged; the victim of the beating endures the whole penalty, while the coward brute becomes the guest of the public; is comfortably lodged; "has his meals regular;" has medical attendance, and enjoys the benefit of religious teachings and the pleasure of a well-selected library. While he is thus cared for, the wife and her babes are left to suffer for want of food and shelter.

How would the case be if, instead of a fine and sixty days in the Bridewell, the wife-whipper was taken from the court into a room at the station, and there given ten stripes on the bare back, and then sent back to his work, and compelled to support the wife and family he had abused? What would be the effect on the man? In the first place, justice would be vindicated, because the whole punishment would fall on the guilty, and not on the innocent, as now. Would the man be inhumanly degraded? What can further degrade a man who beats his wife? The man who is shameless enough to stand up in open court and avow himself a wife-whipper, and is willing to go to prison for ninety days, that she and his children may starve in the meantime, does not possess that kind of manly spirit and high-strung valor that can be crushed or humiliated with a rawhide. Such a man has no respect for anything but superior violence; no punishment but physical pain has any terror for him; and, if he had to take ten welts upon his bare back each time he whipped his wife, he would no more strike her than he would strike a man from whom he knew he would receive a wholesome thrashing. Punishment should not only be proportioned to the crime, but adapted to its prevention. So long as the law provides no practical punishment for wife-whipping, the crime is encouraged, and, in providing a penalty that will be adequate and at the same time preventive, perhaps the Legislature could not do better than treat the criminal in kind, let him taste his own discipline, and feel the force of his own instrument.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, the son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, England, and well known as a poet, has recently written a work in which he comes to the defense of the Bible against the theologians, in a manner which is creating a very decided breeze in England. Mr. Arnold believes in holding fast to the Bible as to life itself, taking it in its simple and natural meaning as a guide to conduct and a rule of righteousness in actual living; and in throwing away all the criticism and tinkering of the theologians. He denounces the latter as narrow, commonplace, and bigoted people, who construct for themselves a narrow, commonplace, and bigoted Godhead, and says that the current conception of the Trinity is a trio of "infinitely-magnified and improved Lord Shaftesburys." There is a widespread sympathy in England with his courageous defense of the Bible against the D. D's. but his personalities have made him many bitter enemies.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

Several seasons have elapsed since this phrase was but upon its travels. It gained its fullest meaning on the completion of the Pacific railways, although its first use dates back to the Holliday stages. The completion of the railway lines from ocean to ocean awoke enthusiasm among the world of travelers; and admiring sight-seers deluged the press with descriptions of the wonders of the great interior. It is timely to ask whether the full promise with which the great route was opened has been maintained among the world of tourists, and to ask the reasons for the decadence. It is not to be found in any disappointment experienced by sight-seers who have come back round-eyed with wonder at the Yosemite, the Geysers, and the mountain and mining marvels. There has been nothing discernible in the route that has chilled the zeal with which, two seasons ago, the phrase "across the continent" was entertained in a discussion of tours.

The simple fact would seem to be, that in this, as in other respects, the great Pacific lines have fallen into a cold, selfish management, whose policy has swung between the two extremes of lavish profuseness in dead-heading and short-sighted niggardliness in common business transactions. To help schemes of covetousness and greed, it was nothing to send train-loads of dead-heads over the road, followed by trains whose passengers and freight were alike burdened with extortions. We deem the late circular cutting off the pass system a good beginning of a better era, for a pass over that route would almost certainly, after this, burn a hole in the pocket of the legislator or editor receiving it. It is well to reform it altogether, and no one will be left to complain, if the rule is a rigid one.

But does that meet the whole case, and remove all the disabilities of this great trans-continental thoroughfare, whose line runs through a new world of wonders? Why is it that the tourists have fallen off, that the pleasure-seekers and summer-travelers and summer excursions have so notably lapsed from patronage of this route? Foreign-bound steamers leave New York loaded down to the guards with passengers, whose state-rooms have been secured months in advance. These Americans go abroad, turning their backs upon wonders of nature in their own country which the Old World cannot equal. Is it not about time to find the reason for this hegira, a reason that can be brought home to the management of the Pacific roads? The traveler calls for his money's worth, and these railroad allies in extortion have fastened a price upon their commodity which tourists declare to be too high. They can get more for the same outlay in another direction. Let us consult Nordhoff, whose work on California should be an oracle as to Pacific Railway figures, and suppose a tourist party of three, studying routes and guide-books in New York for a two months' summer trip. Shall they go across the continent or to Europe? As to the former, Nordhoff tells them the expense for fares as follows:

New York to San Francisco and return (exclusive of sleeping-cars)	$280.00
Salt Lake and return	5.00
San Jose and return	10.00
Geysers and return	26.00
Big Trees and Yosemite, and return	38.00
Total	$359.00
For a party of three, $1,077.00.	

For a party of three, or for 300, there is no abatement. Two hundred delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association recently offered $200 apiece as an excursion rate from New York to San Francisco and return—$40,000 for the party. It was loftily refused. So the Nation Convention Y. M. C. A. meets this year in Poughkeepsie.

Now suppose our party of three in New York look at an European tour. An old-established system meets their demand with a route whose features show as follows:

Tickets issued by Cook, Son & Jenkins, in New York:	
Liverpool and return, first-class	$130.00
Liverpool to Manchester and London	8.75
London to Paris	7.75
Paris to Turin *via* Mt. Cenis Tunnel	21.25
Turin to Genoa, Florence, Pisa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Rome, Naples, back to Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Padua, Verona, and Milan	35.75
Milan, through Switzerland	10.00
Basle to Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Worms, Mayence, down the Rhine to Aix-la-Chappelle, Brussels, Antwerp, back to London	26.25
London to Liverpool	8.75
	$248.50
Add for gold premium	37.50
	$286.00
For a party of three	$858.00

Our party sit down to a short calculation, and discover that *the tour of Europe can be made for $219 less than the trip "across the continent,"* a saving of $73 to each. Is it any marvel that they postpone the Big Trees and the Yosemite, to the loss of our great national highway? It is the first necessity of successful business to understand your competition, and railway managers cannot escape suffering from failure to observe the rule. Even though they hold their heads very high, and have an eye mainly to the foot-ball game of their company's stock in Wall street, seeking their own private gains therefrom. Perhaps it is not for the public, nor for the press representing the public, to prescribe fares to railway managers. But we can at least give some of the reasons why pleasure travel has largely diminished on the Pacific Railways, and why last season we heard little or nothing of excursions, and why the tourists are all going abroad. These facts, it strikes us, are something for Mr. Horace F. Clarke and his associates to consider. They did well in cutting off dead-heads. We hope they meant business. But is there nothing they can do to bring their great national thoroughfare into more favor with pleasure travelers, singly and in crowds? Not only are they the sufferers, but all connecting lines east of the Missouri River, that should be their feeders, when the season of pleasure travel begins. In behalf of these lines, as well as the general public, we have made this presentment of facts, which the Union Pacific management may sublimely, but not wisely, disregard.

The promotion of Fred Grant, the son of the President, and a Second Lieutenant in the military service, to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy on Gen. Sheridan's staff, over the heads of such officers as Maj. Geo. A. Forsyth and others, is one of the most shocking instances of injustice and nepotism which has ever characterized the action of the President. Maj. Forsyth is one of the most gallant officers in the service, whose bravery has been tested in the most signal manner, and to whose heroism and skill Gen. Custer and others have borne public testimony. That he should now be supplanted by a young Lieutenant, who has never seen any service at all, and whose only public act has been to make a European tour in a government vessel, is simply a rank and cruel injustice to those officers who have seen hard and dangerous service. If President Grant had desired to give his son a start in military life, he should have sent him to the Modoc lava-bed, where he might have had a chance to flesh his maiden sword, show what sort of stuff was in him, and demonstrate his fitness to step into the place of a soldier who is every inch a hero. We are glad to know that Lieut. Grant himself was opposed to the transfer, and thought it both indelicate and unjust, but was constrained against his own inclinations to accept the position which was thrust upon him. At the same time, this fact does not relieve the President or his family from the charge of insufferable selfishness and injustice, and will not lessen the indignation which the announcement has caused in this community.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The declaration of a Republic in Spain was due more to the connivance of the abdicating Amadeus, than to any popular desire for that form of government, or any preparation of the public mind for such an event. The Italian Prince foresaw that there was but one form of royalty that was possible in Spain, and that was despotism. Unwilling, even if able, to maintain such a rule, he resented the insults heaped upon him by the Spanish nobility, and punished his enemies by quietly surrendering the Government into the hands of the theoretical Republicans. The Republicans, even in the face of two royal claimants, each invading Spain, and with a National army of doubtful tendency, find themselves distracted in council by the rival demands that the Republic shall be "one and indivisible," that is, a consolidated Republic, or Democracy, or that it be a federal Republic, the constituent members of which are to be "States," with boundaries known in the ancient history of Spain as the limits of independent kingdoms.

These States are to comprise the modern provinces which compose what were once the separate kingdoms and ancient divisions of Castile, Aragon, Leon, Navarre, Grenada, Catalonia, Andalusia, Valencia, Murcia, Asturias, with the American dependencies, organized as integral States. All this reads very well theoretically, but, unfortunately, it is only a theory in Spain. The more advanced Republicans accept the United States as a model, and regard our geographical division into States as the strengthening power, forgetting that, after all, a republic is only a government of written law, depending upon intelligence, love of country, and obedience to law on the part of the people. These essentials to a Republic seem to be wholly wanting in Spain, if, indeed, they are not foreign to the education, thought, and natural disposition of the people. The population of Spain may be classed under three general heads: 1. The Nobility, the proudest, most arrogant, and wealthiest in Europe, and numerous enough to constitute one-fifteenth of the whole people. 2. The Ecclesiastics who are, in their sphere, as exacting, as opposed to popular government, and as rich, as the nobility. They, with their dependants, form a large body of the population. These two classes own, or hold and control, the productive lands of Spain. 3. The Commonality, which has several grades, but, as a whole, is as low in educational and intellectual culture as is consistent with civilization. The power of the nobility and of the Church over the mass of the people has always been supreme. The mercantile or trading classes may form liberal governments, but, with the conservatism of commerce, prefer peace. There has never been a successful revolution in Spain, except when it has been accomplished by a division among the nobility; such revolutions have never been in the interest of popular liberty, but, by a portion of the privileged classes, in favor of one absolutist, against another. The temporary success, or existence, of the Republic is due not to any respect or fear of the existing Government, but to the intense rivalry between the Royal claimants. It was true that four years ago Isabella was expelled, but that was accomplished as much by the arts and secret support of the friends of rival Monarchists, as it was by those who sought a liberalization of the Government. Liberalism in Spain means greater privileges and power to the nobility and to the Church; it goes no further. Any King who seeks to control these noble and ecclesiastical chiefs, must do so at the cost of civil war, and, as the rulers of Spain during the last centuries have been despotic in the fullest sense of the term, popular liberty has been placed as if between the upper and nether millstone—the Crown and the Aristocracy.

The union of Spain under one monarchy dates with the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and is contemporaneous with the discovery of America in 1492. Their daughter (Jane the Insane) married Philip of Austria, and they gave to the world the famous Emperor, Charles the Fifth. Under him and his son, Philip II., and the successors, Philip III. and Philip IV., Spain reached and maintained imperial power, controlling not only many of the States of Europe, but the greater part of the American continent, and large possessions in Asia and Africa. With the death of Philip IV. the Austrian line ended, and the introduction of the French Bourbons followed in the person of Philip V., grandson of Louis XIV. of France, who, in the long struggle for the succession, was stripped of many of his European possessions. He was succeeded by his sons, Ferdinand IV. and Charles III., the latter dying in 1788. Charles IV. succeeded his father, and with him begins the rivalry that is maintained to this day as to the rightful succession to the throne.

Charles IV., with his oldest son Ferdinand, were compelled to abdicate by Napoleon, who placed Joseph Bonaparte on the Throne of Spain. In 1814, Ferdinand VII., to the exclusion of his father, was recognized by the allies as King. He was one of the worst of the many despots the Bourbon family has produced. During his whole reign he was at war with his Nobles. The latter had no objection to despotism, but the King included them among his victims. The King had four wives, the last, Christina of Naples, alone bearing him children. These were Isabella, born in 1830, and Maria Louisa, born in 1832. When Charles IV. died he left surviving him, besides Ferdinand, two other sons, Charles, and Francis De Paula. The Salic law excluding females prevailed in Spain. When near his death, by the procurement of Christina, Ferdinand abolished the Salic law in favor of his daughters, thereby excluding his brothers from the succession. Notwithstanding this, upon the death of the King, in 1833, Charles claimed the Throne, and a civil war, accompanied by all the horrors of Spanish vindictiveness, followed for six years. It was marked by the most atrocious scenes of cruelty. In 1839, Charles temporarily retired, but, in 1843, renewed the war. In 1846, after a long succession of intrigues, in which Louis Philip of France, sought to marry his son to Isabella, she was married to her cousin, Francis, son of her uncle, Francis de Paula, thus uniting the oldest and youngest branches of the family against Charles, or as he is known to history as Don Carlos. At the same time, much to the surprise of Europe, the Queen's sister, Marie Louisa, was married to the Duke of Montpensier, son of Louis Philip of France. In time, the contemplated fraud was apparent. The husband chosen for the Queen was but a slight degree removed from mental and physical imbecility. The nobility and the Church were united in support of Isabella, and it was owing to their combined support against Carlos that she was able to maintain the throne. Whatever may have been the expectations of Montpensier, they were defeated by the fact that some six years after her marriage, she begun having children, and five or more of them were born in succession. Montpensier is the father of eight or ten children by the Queen's sister. After a reign, dating from her father's death, of thirty-three years, Isabella was deposed, in 1868, by a military insurrection under Marshal Prim, and fled to France, where, a year later, she formally abdicated in place of her son Alfonso. The Government remained for two years in the hands of Prim and his associates. Their offer of the crown to a Prince of the house of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, led to the controversy between France and Prussia, that resulted in war. Finally, Amadeus, of Italy, was elected King, and, after a reign of two years, he has abdicated.

In the meantime, Don Carlos, who, after several abortive attempts to revolutionize Spain, abdicated in favor of his son, Charles, Count de Montmelin, and died in 1855. In 1860, Montmelin was proclaimed King by a portion of the army, but was arrested, and, with his brothers Ferdinand and Juan, renounced their claims. Charles and Ferdinand both died in 1861, leaving Juan, the representative of their family. He was born in 1822, and, in 1868, renounced the succession in favor of his son Charles, the present claimant, who was born March 30, 1848. Charles, the present head of the Carlist party, married the Princess Margaret of Parma, and has three children. He is supported in the field by his brother Alfonso, who was born in 1849.

Prince Alfonso, son of Isabella, was born in 1857, and is but 16 years of age. The Duke of Montpensier is a candidate for the throne, representing his wife and his son Ferdinand, born in 1859. As between these three claimants the Church and nobility are divided; a large body of the Church supports Carlos, and the others support Alfonso. The nobility more generally support Alfonso. Montpensier has but a limited support. When the Church and nobility shall agree upon Carlos, or upon Alfonso, then the Republic will drop out of existence, and a monarchy of the old-fashioned, despotic fashion, will be restored in Spain.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Mr. Lecky, in his *European Morals*, calls attention to a "momentous intellectual revolution" which is taking place in England, and, he might have added, in this country. He points out that the work of instructing the public, which used to belong to bookmakers, has been almost wholly handed over to the journalists who give us the results of their thinking in the daily and weekly press. Even touching abstruse subjects, such as philosophical and ethical theories, he maintains that the weekly English papers exercise a greater influence than any other productions of the day in "forming the ways of thinking of ordinary educated Englishmen." These statements may startle the thoughtful reader, and strike him, at first, as overcharged; but who that considers the number, variety, and ever-increasing ability of these periodicals, can doubt it? The public journal, at once the echo and the prompter of public mind, is constantly enlarging its power and widening its scope. Not only is it becoming the common people's encyclopædia,—its school, lyceum, and college,—but the educated classes are looking to it more and more as their oracle. Is this a fact to be deprecated, or shall we rejoice at a revolution which it is evidently not in our power to stop?

There is a class of persons who talk in a very melancholy strain about the "light literature" with which they say we are deluged in these days. They hardly know which to regard as the more deplorable, that the American people should read so many newspapers and magazines, or that scholars should waste so much of their time in contributing to these ephemeral publications. Under their baleful influence we are losing, it is feared, all terseness, elegance, and idiomatic purity of style, and all capacity for serious thought. Skimming the surface of things, acquiring no solid, thorough information, we shall be speedily, in Dr. Johnson's phrase, like the inhabitants of a besieged town, —we shall have "a mouthful of every kind of knowledge, and a bellyful of none." But what do these croakers mean by *light* literature? Is not the word purely relative? May not reading which is light as chaff to one man be as weighty as grain to another? The question with the great majority of men is not whether they shall read newspapers and magazines, or solid, thoughtful books, but whether they shall read the former or nothing. Henry of Navarre longed for the time when every Frenchman should have a hen in his pot. That he deemed a better sign of a people's prosperity than occasional big feasts in the castles of the great. The newspapers and magazines bring literature into every home, just as an aqueduct and pipe bring the water of Lake Michigan into the homes of our citizens. It is quite true that the water tastes occasionally of iron, and wears a rusty strain,—quite true that a purer draught may be found at some lake in the shadow of the hills; but the water is flowing in every house—which is the great desideratum; and, moreover, it is often as pure in the basin of the citizen as beneath the trembling sedges which the wild duck loves.

The truth is, the "light reading" so much stigmatized is a necessary prerequisite to a taste for something more substantial. As a horse cannot live upon oats without hay, so the popular mind cannot digest its nutriment if it is too concentrated. There must be bulk as well as nutriment. Destroy our periodicals, and who believes that Bacon and Milton would have one reader a century hence where they now have a hundred? To thousands and tens of thousands the newspaper is an academy, in which they are prepared to profit by the instruction they will afterwards get in the university of which Bacon, Newton, Locke, Mill,—all the world's great thinkers,—are professors.

We deny, however, the propriety of the term "light," when applied in so sweeping a manner to the newspaper literature of the day. Those who use the term forget the enormous stride which journalism has made within the last forty years. Our leading newspapers are no longer filled with news exclusively, with raw-head and bloody-bones stories, or with gossip and twaddling criticism, but with ably-written editorials and contributions, containing the results of much thought and research, touching the gravest questions of the day, political, moral, social, literary, and scientific. Often, too, our great journals contain choice extracts—the *creme de la creme*,—the wheat thrice winnowed,—of the ablest works of the day on art, literature, theology, finance, and science in all its forms; and the profoundest thinkers and the ripest scholars often make the daily and the weekly press the vehicle of instruction to the world. Many of the best books now published are reprints of articles contributed by the Dickenses, Thackerays, Mills, Macaulays, Spencers, Martineaus, Agassizes, Herschells, Huxleys, Hawthornes, and hundreds of other writers equally brilliant, learned, or profound, to the newspapers, magazines, and quarterlies of the day. The newspaper is, in fact, the people's book,—the only book which thousands feel able or willing to buy, or think they have time to read; and if by buying it they can be cheated into devouring entire books in slices, or even the juicy and most nutritious portions only, shall we not rejoice? Is it necessary, in order that a man may be nourished and strengthened by roast-beef, that he should have before him a whole joint?

Shall we be told for the thousandth time that "A little learning is a dangerous thing,"—that the smattering of knowledge one gets of difficult and complex subjects from newspapers is worse than ignorance? Pray tell us, Mr. Wise Man, how many there are in the community, even among the educated, who have a *really*,—not a *relatively*,—profound knowledge of any subject? How many philosophers, who have exhausted all that is to be learned in *any* department of knowledge? And, if a little knowledge is to be shunned as dangerous, how is one ever to acquire a great deal? It seems to us that if a little knowledge is dangerous, no knowledge is more dangerous still. A little chemistry will teach a farmer whether his soil needs animal or mineral dressing. A little geology will keep a man from digging hundreds of feet for coal, in formations where it cannot be found. A little mineralogy will prevent him from mistaking mica for gold. A little knowledge of poisons and their antidotes may save his life. It is well enough to know the multiplication-table, though you should never scale the dizzy heights of mathematics, where La Place and Newton dwell like stars apart.

Wendell Phillips once said that there are two kinds of education; that there is the education of Harvard and Yale, and there is the education of the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Post*; and the latter kind is quite as valuable as the former. The rudimental discipline of school is, of course, indispensable, and the broader culture and severer training of the college are of high advantage to the young; but who can doubt that the stimulus furnished to their minds by the newspaper,—its pungent, suggestive paragraphs,—its fiery or thoughtful leaders,—the libraries of information it contains,—its faithful pictures of the great world, "its fluctuations and its vast concerns,"—its prompt sympathy with the ideas and sentiments of to-day,—all combine to render it as an educator more effective and more enduring in its effects, for good or ill, than any other human agency? To live in a village was once to be shut up and contracted; but now a man may be a hermit, and yet a cosmopolite. For the newspaper is "a spy-glass, by which he brings near the most distant things; a microscope, by which he leisurely examines the most remote; an ear-trumpet, by which he collects and brings within his hearing all that is done and said all over the earth; a museum, full of curiosities; a picture-gallery, full of living scenes from real life, drawn not on canvas, but on paper with printer's ink."

As to the regret that scholars and scientists "waste their time" in contributing to periodicals, we do not see "the waste." When persons cry out against such men frittering away their brains in the production of a literature which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the waste-paper basket, they forget the facts we have just stated, and, above all, that, as periodical literature is that which reaches the greatest number of minds, its worth is exactly proportioned to the number of able and well-instructed men who contribute to produce it. Journalism, which reaches the million, is the very last kind of literary production that should be abandoned to feeble, shallow thinkers and vulgar writers who lack capacity for more enduring work. It should be the work of minds of the largest size and of "the divinest mettle." Who can estimate the good to the community when the leading thinkers, instead of lecturing a dozen times a year to audiences of 500, or publishing books to be read by a few thousands, pour out their treasures through the daily or weekly press to a hundred thousand readers? Why should the feeblest men control the tremendous power of the press? Why should the elephant be harnessed to the go-cart, and the mouse to the load of hay?

Those persons who complain when a savant or scholar, instead of concentrating his energies upon some single task, and devoting a life-time to it, writes upon various topics for the press, assume that the former course would be better for himself and the world. They forget that, instead of having one pet notion which he would like to ventilate, he may have a dozen, or a hundred,—perhaps a new one daily or weekly. Perhaps not one of these notions is worth expanding into a book, yet they may all be admirable themes for a newspaper article. Journalism enables a writer to say just what the subject exacts and no more, to say it when the inspiration moves him, and to say it to just those persons to whom he wants to say it. Again, the persons who would have a man write books instead of newspaper articles, take for granted that a writer's largest work,—that which has cost him the longest and severest toil,—is necessarily the best. Literary history teems with instances to the contrary. Leisure and years of devotion to a task have often resulted in tediousness. The Fairy Queen and Hudibras would have far more readers if they were each squeezed into a single book. Who reads Wordsworth's Excursion, or Landor's Gebir? Of Voltaire's hundred volumes, how many are known to-day even by their titles? Voluminous, long-winded authors seldom float securely down the stream of time. Posterity examines unwieldly luggage with a severe and jealous eye, and seems glad of an excuse to toss it into the waves of Lethe. There may be more wealth in a lady's jewel-box than in a merchant's warehouse, and Gray's Elegy, Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, and Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penserosa, will be read long after their more elaborate poems are forgotten. There can be no greater mistake than to estimate the value of literary productions by their size. A terse newspaper paragraph is often quoted from Eastport to San Francisco, and stirs the hearts of millions. In a few piquant sentences, a writer may hit off a folly of the day, satirize a social evil, rebuke a vice, or put into a portable form an argument for or against a political or economic policy. In that brief space may be packed a tremendous power of thought and expression, as in a drop of water there is condensed electricity enough to kill an elephant. Above all, we are not to infer that a newspaper article is not weighty or instructive because it is lively and sparkling in style. Lead is not priceless because it is weighty, nor is a bar of gold valueless because it glitters. The public wants a light literature; but it requires a lightness with a value in it, like that of the paper-boat which Shelley launched up on the Serpentine, which was made of a fifty-pound Bank of England bill.

Finally, it should never be forgotten by those who groan over the "waste" of talent in periodicals that many writers are born for just that kind of work. In literature, as in war, there are many men more brilliant than profound; who have more *elan* than persistence; who gain their victories, like the Zouaves, by a rapid dash; who, as Byron said of himself, are like the tiger,—if they do not seize their prey at the first bound, they go back grumbling to their caves. All these do their best in periodicals. Instead, therefore, of regretting, we should exult that so many able and accomplished men have come down from their stilts, popularized science and philosophy, and redeemed journalism from its degradation, instead of benefiting the few by writing big books.

REAL ESTATE.

The Speculation in Suburban Lands Still at Fever Heat.

The Extension of the City Toward Humboldt Park.

The Town of Lake View Getting Waked Up--Improvements at Ravenswood.

The Extension of Dearborn Street, with Some Interesting Notes on the Assessment.

The Tendency of House Rents This Spring.

Some Prominent Buildings--Summary of Transfers.

The great feature in connection with real estate at present continues to be the speculation in suburban lands. The instances given in our issue of last Sunday, showing that there had been an average rise of about 100 per cent in the prices of almost the entire district known as the Blue Island Ridge since last year, seem rather to stimulate the activity in speculation than to induce any extra caution about investments. A good many cautious people shake their heads and say, "Well, this thing can't go on always!" But when we come to think of it, these same wise people have been saying just the same thing about all property in Chicago for the last half-dozen years, and while they have been shaking their heads and refusing to take any interest in it, poor men have grown rich by the rise. Perhaps no better instance of the rise in values during the past six years can be given than of the property on the avenues south of Twenty-second street, and as far as the city limits. Six years ago, lots on Michigan avenue, in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth street, were hard to sell at $80 per front foot; on Prairie avenue, from Sixteenth street to Twenty-sixth street, values ranged from $100 to $90 per front foot, and on Calumet, at about the same prices or lower. The same property sells now at from $400 to $500 per front foot, and many a man who considered the prices of six years ago too high for a prudent person to pay, feels perfectly satisfied that the present prices are legitimate, and that the property is worth the money; and many of the very men who then said prices were too high, have bought since and paid three or four times as much as they refused to pay for the same property five or six years ago. Nearly the same percentage of rise, only on a lower scale of price, has been experienced all the way out to Englewood in one direction, and Hyde Park in another. If the rise in values in other directions has not been so great, it has at least been enough to give purchasers greater profits than they could possibly have made in any other kind of investment. When any man has made a considerable sum of money more rapidly than he contemplated in his most sanguine expectations, he turns conservative,—begins to fear losing it, and straightway begins to realize his profits. His first mistake was that he was shrewder than the average of people because he did make money rapidly, and on this mistaken hypothesis imagines he can "see further ahead" than other people. This, however, is only human nature, and shows how success affects more than nine-tenths of those who experience it. As far as the real estate business is concerned it is well that it should be so. If it were not, none of the present holders would sell, and the very fact that they would not, would prevent the improvement and growth of the city, and the consequent rise in values. The earnings of the mechanic, the savings of the professional man, and the surplus profits of the merchant, which now go to swell the volume of capital that improves and sustains the value of real estate, could not be invested in it. The inducement that draws a large proportion of our annual increase of population would be wanting, and land-monopoly would stand in the way of the progress of the city and its trade.

In regard to the land along

BLUE ISLAND RIDGE,

in which speculation is most active just at present, it may be said that it has only come into prominent notice during the last two years. For several years previous it was difficult to sell, while property in other quarters was rising rapidly in value. It does not necessarily follow that the land in other quarters where speculation was most active a year or two ago will decline in value now, or even that it will stop advancing rapidly enough to satisfy any reasonable investor.

EVERY ACCESSIBLE QUARTER

of the suburbs gets its turn in the lead of activity of speculation, though this is governed very largely by the concert of action among the landowners in making the first improvements and in making their neighborhood easily accessible and a desirable place to live.

TOWARD HUMBOLDT PARK.

We note the recent sale of 5 acres in the W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, 39, 13, fronting on Chicago avenue, just west of Humboldt Park Boulevard, for $2,800 per acre. This property was offered something over a year ago for $1,500 per acre, and two months ago was offered for $2,000 per acre.

One of the effects of the great fire was to transfer a large proportion of the North Side to the neighborhood of the artesian well and north-west of that toward the rolling mills. Hundreds of mechanics and laborers who had lived in their own houses in the district between Sedgwick street and the North Branch lost their houses by the fire, but were able to sell their lots for enough to buy others in the northwestern quarter of the city about the junction of Milwaukee and North avenues, and have enough left to build small wooden cottages on them. The result has been an immense amount of this kind of building along those parts of Milwaukee and North avenues during the last year. The new quarter to which so many of these people have moved as if by one common impulse, is really healthier and pleasanter to live in than the one from which they were driven by the fire, and if their present homes are not already worth more than their old ones they soon will be.

PROGRESS AND PROJECTS IN LAKE VIEW.

The meeting of residents of Lake View, on Thursday evening, reported briefly in our issue of Friday, has this significance: It was called by parties who are in favor of the immediate annexation of the southernmost portion of Lake View to Chicago. But these found themselves largely outnumbered in the gathering by the opponents of the measure, and the assemblage found itself afloat on a sea of wrangling and disagreement, in which the aim of the coming together fell plump to the bottom. The intention, however, is one the neighboring property interests should take into consideration. The population which property-owners in Lake View are now inviting is essentially of city people, and demands that city privileges shall reach them. They want gas, water, sidewalks, sewerage, and the abatement of nuisances. If local authority secures them, they prefer to escape the higher taxes of the city. Towns like Lake View must be liberal and wide awake, or they cannot escape the dismemberment they naturally oppose, and in the late instance have apparently defeated. There is no happy retreat for an old fogy anywhere in the outskirts of Chicago, since farm lands have been staked into city lots. If Lake View wishes to receive 25,000 new inhabitants in the next few years, she must come into the line of generous improvements, or the new-comers will be restless until they are taken under the wing of the municipality.

From all we have been able to learn, we should judge that a very large majority,—probably five to one,—of all the votes in the town,—would be opposed to any plan of annexation, and that a decided and increasing majority even of the voters residing in the strip, the annexation of which is suggested, would also be so opposed.

But, while it is evident that no such scheme is favored, it is equally clear that there is a general determination among the citizens,—and among none more than among those opposed to annexation,—that the old-fogy, do-nothing policy of those who heretofore, with few exceptions, controlled the affairs of the town, shall cease, and one succeed based on an outlay sufficiently liberal to secure a system of improvements needed to make it an attractive residence suburb.

LAKE VIEW IMPROVEMENT.

The Town Hall, recently erected on Halsted street, a well-proportioned, handsome building, costing about $16,000, will probably be in a sufficient state of forwardness for use for town election purposes early in April.

At the session of Congress just closed, an appropriation of something over $20,000 was made, we understand, for the fencing and decoration of the Marine Hospital grounds. It is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the prompt expenditure of this amount precisely in the direction intended, and in such a manner as shall make these grounds what the surroundings of several of the Marine Hospitals in other cities are: models of good taste.

RAVENSWOOD,

in western part of the town of Lake View, seems likely to double its population the present summer. Property has never been in as active demand there before. Mr. Cole, of Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, has just bought two lots at corner of Cosgrove avenue and Commercial street, and will erect an expensive residence this summer. Mr. Thomas Barrows is contracting for a residence on an opposite corner. Two houses will be immediately built, one by Mr. David P., and the other by Mrs. Samuel Brown. Mr. H. T. Merrill will build on six lots just bought on Reuben street, corner of Leland avenue. Mr. Martin Phelps will build a cottage near the railroad depot. Mr. H. L. Mason a residence on Wilson avenue. C. G. Chandler a fine building on Paulina street. Mr. Edgar Galloway a residence on Leland avenue. A number of others have recently purchased residence sites, and propose building the present season. The new brick school building is being pushed to completion, and will be ready for occupancy in the first story in April. This school will cost when completed $16,000, and will be the finest public school building on the line of the Milwaukee Railroad south of Milwaukee. The old school house will be sold at auction April 15 by the Trustees. The contract for the finishing of the audience-room of the First Congregational Church was signed last week, and the entire building will be ready it is expected for occupancy by the 1st of June. The people of Ravenswood are taking active steps for the immediate construction of railroad crossings, culverts, sidewalks, etc., and expect soon to have a first-class brick sewer. This enterprise will bring a large addition to the population, and the rest of the town of Lake View if it is wise will follow the excellent example.

SUBURBAN RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Among the suits commenced in the Circuit Court, yesterday, was one brought by E. G. Asay and W. L. Hirst, Jr., as attorneys for the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company, for the condemnation of real estate along the line of the route of the company for a right of way. The petition filed sets forth that the charter entitles the road to be run from the City of La Salle to Chicago, and that the property is needed at once, so that the laying of the tracks can be commenced. The land to be condemned is in the southeast quarter of Section 24, 39, 13. Other suits relative to property in the southeast quarter of Section 23, the northwest quarter of Section 26, and the southeast quarter of Section 29, same town and range, will be commenced on Monday. The suits are against non-residents. The strip of land to be condemned is 60 feet in width, and north of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track, outside and inside of the city limits. The name of the corporation was, until quite recently, the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Company, and under that name the right of way into the city was obtained from the Common Council last year. The route of the road is adjacent to the Burlington & Quincy Road until it reaches Riverside; thence it proceeds in a direct line to the coal district at LaSalle. The original purposes of the projectors will be carried out by the new management. Between Riverside and Chicago there will be a double track, the intention being to devote that portion of the line to suburban interests, even if an extra track is required; to have one or two stations between the village and city, and run trains as often as may be required, the fare to be reasonably low; in fact to give people who live in the suburbs in that direction, the same facilities for reaching their homes as are enjoyed by the people who reside outside of London. The right of way within the city limits owned by this railroad is peculiarly adapted for quick transit, and the time between Riverside and the business centre of Chicago will be only twenty-five minutes.

THE EXTENSION OF DEARBORN STREET.

In the great improvements, from time to time suggested, and agreed upon by our Common Council, of the various streets and avenues of the city, that of old Dearborn is to play, as is now evident, no inconspicuous part. For a long time previous to the fire it was the great post-office street of the city, and until the carrier system was established, it was among the most thronged and lively of the business centre. The street, as now being built up anew, while more splendid in its architecture than before, will also be as busy a thoroughfare. Near its junction with South Water it will continue to hold its wholesale business. At the corner of Lake will be the Tremont House, now being completed as one of the finest buildings of the city, and to be occupied among the first of the new hotels the coming summer. Passing south, will be the McCormick block (the old Revere building), Rees' building, Williams' block, Fullerton's block, the McCarthy building, Portland block, Henning & Speed's building, Cobb's building, THE TRIBUNE Building, Hawley's Building, Fuller Block, the Public Library Building, Honore Block, etc. Its business, as before, will be miscellaneous. It will have several hotels, among which will be the Commercial, Tremont, Kuhns', St. Julien, and the Honore House. THE TRIBUNE and *Journal* offices, with the Public Library on the Post-Office lot, will make that part of Dearborn between Madison and Monroe an attractive centre for readers and gossippers.

The Common Council have now passed an ordinance for the extension of Dearborn to Fourteenth street, which will add another mile to its length.

The assessments for that part of the extension from Monroe to Jackson street have been made out, and are now in the hands of the City Collector. The gross amount is $190,341.83. This is, in fact, the second assessment made upon the property. The present one was made because the city failed to collect the full amount of the first, and, further, that in the case of a portion of the first an appeal was made to the Supreme Court and the assessment was reversed and remanded for a new apportionment.

The interim thus given afforded an opportunity for those not satisfied with, or otherwise desiring to evade "the benefits" as adjusted by the first assessment. Aware of what was eventually to come, *if* by any means, "right or wrong," they desired to evade or reduce these benefits. Here was the chance. It now seems that at least one party availed himself of this opportunity. There were two lots, in this assessment, which, from the fact that they were the same in size, with the same frontage, and the same in value, should have been liable for the same "benefits." But such was not the case as the sequel shows. Between the two assessments, after the first and before the second, one of these two lots had been so divided and distributed to other parties (in the family!) that it paid as benefits the sum of $10,577, while the other lot, adjacent and of the same value, *undivided* and *not conveyed*, paid to the city $23,500, a difference of $12,923. The owner of the lot manipulated in this way to escape assessment was Mr. J. Young Scammon. After the first assessment this work was done. When the *second* was made it was discovered. The division was made into three lots of eighteen feet each, and one of *four feet!* The conveyances being made to a son and daughter.

The man who saves $12,923 makes that amount of money, but there ought to be some *honor* or *dishonor* attached to the *way* in which such a thing is done.

HOUSE RENTS.

Notwithstanding the pobability that house rents are likely to be high this spring, we do not hear of so much preparation for building blocks of dwellings as the circumstances would seem to justify. It may be that capital which would otherwise be put into the more legitimate investment of building dwellings inside the city limits to sell, has been to a considerable extent drawn off into speculations in suburban lands, or it may be a little too early yet to estimate the amount of this class of building that will be done, but as far as can be foreseen now the supply of a good medium class of dwellings will be far below the demand this summer.

PROMINENT BUILDINGS.

The State Savings Institution, which shared a building with the Garden City Insurance Company, opposite the Court-House on LaSalle street, was one of the first to resume business after the fire, at the private residence of L. B. Sidway, one of its officers, on Wabash avenue, at Twelfth street. They were among the first to occupy the Central Union Block on Madison street near the bridge. We learn that the bank has determined to rebuild on their old site, and will occupy, instead of a portion, the whole of the lot, 40x100 feet. The plans of the building are now in the hands of the architect, Mr. Cleveland, whose instructions are to produce one of the most perfect bank buildings in the country. It will be four stories in height, and different in its construction from most buildings of its class, in the fact that it will have no basement, and that the whole of the first floor, just above the sidewalk grade, will be devoted to the bank. The vaults will be in the centre of this large room, entirely detached from the walls, and, consequently, will be as safe and convenient as is possible to make them. The upper part of the building will be for offices, which will be finished and arranged on a like scale of perfection.

The material of which the structure is to be built is not yet decided upon, but will most likely be sandstone. While the style is to be elegant, the building will be especially remarkable as a massive and substantial edifice. It will be completed by next September.

Mr. Sterling P. Rounds, of the Chicago Taylor Press Company, whose warehouse was burned in the fire, but who with his factory on the West Side did incalculable service in aiding the press of Chicago at that time, and whose name will be held in remembrance for the same, is now erecting a fine business building next west of and adjoining Bryan Block, on Monroe, street west of LaSalle. The dimensions are 27½x190, four stories and basement, with ornamental stone front, both on Monroe street and Arcade court. It will be furnished with all the modern appliances, is to be heated by steam, and to be supplied with an elevator. There will be a court on the Bryan Block side 22x120, opening upon which Mr. Rounds' building will have no less than seventy-five windows.

GENERAL NOTES.

We notice that the last touches of finish have been given to N. P. Wilder's fine six-story marble-front building on Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park, and it is now offered for rental.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, March 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Paulina st, bet Van Buren and Tyler, w f, Lot 24, dated March 17; consideration, $3,600.

Lumber st, s e cor of Twenty-eighth, undivided 1-5 of Lot 1, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $7,200.

Canal st, bet Randolph and Washington, w f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $17,500.

West Lake st, between May and Curtis sts, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $8,500.

Catherine st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 30 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $1,500.

North 100 ft of Lot 2, in e 5 acres of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13 (s of Lake st), dated Feb. 21; consideration, $4,960.

Wabash av, 249 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 50x174 8-10 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $8,500.

Hinman st, 200 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration $900.

West Twentieth st, 250 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x125 feet, dated March 15; consideration, $700.

Sangamon st, bet Washington and Madison sts, e f, Lots 7 and 8 (except 40 ft) with improvements, dated March 12; consideration $14,500.

Milwaukee av, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s w f, Lot 52, dated March 21; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 9 in Pearce's s 120 ft of Lots 17 and 18, in Block 5, United States Bank Addition, dated March 18; consideration, $3,350.

Lot 20, in Kedzie's part of Block 58, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $4,500.

S ½ of Lot 14, in Block 31, in Elston's Addition, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,150.

Lot 10, in Block 15, of Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated March 17; consideration, $800.

Lot 54, in Hull's Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $550.

Brown st, between Fourteenth and Wright sts, w f, undivided ½ of Lot 9, dated March 22; consideration, $1,200.

Dickson st, south of and near North av, w f, Lot 16, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $650.

Lot 17, in Block 13, of e ½, s e ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $650.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Buddan st and Stewart av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $600.

The premises No. 810 Michigan av, dated March 22; consideration, $15,000.

Twenty-fourth st, s w cor of Buddan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 22; consideration, $1,050.

Division st, bet Townsend and Sedgwick sts, n f, Lot 17, dated March 22; consideration, $4,025.

California av, 438 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 182 8-10x126 6-10 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $5,800.

St. Louis st, 316 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 50x122½ ft, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $1,000.

West Taylor st, 125 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x83 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $800.

Lots 17 and 18 in Dillon's Lots 5 to 8, in Block 74, in Russell et al. Addition, dated March 20; consideration, $6,000.

North LaSalle st, near McCagg place, e f, 25x112¼ ft, dated June 17, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Paulina st, n w cor Emily st, e f, 50x128¼ ft, dated March 12; consideration, $2,400.

South 22 ft of Lot 16 and n 1½ ft of Lot 17, in Block 17, Ashland Second Addition, dated March 22; consideration, $3,575.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 73 and 74, in n ½ of Block 15, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

75½x125 ft, in Block 2, Cleaverville, dated March 17; consideration, $11,325.

S ½ n e ¼ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $10,000.

N ½ of n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14 (except railroad), dated Sept. 17, 1872; consideration, $73,615.

Egan av, n f, 70x120 ft, in Block 1, Cleaverville Addition, with other property, dated March 15; consideration, $18,500.

Lots 47 s o 50, in Block 4, of Phare and Sacketts' subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated March 3; consideration, $1,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

North 100 of south 233 ft in n w ¼ of Sec 36, 40, 13, lying w of Boulevard and s of Palmer place, dated March 3; consideration, $4,100.

Saturday total sales, 37.

Total consideration, $253,500.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, March 22: City property, number of sales, 180; consideration, $1,028,205. North of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $7,525. South of city limits, number of sales, 29; consideration, $217,559. West of city limits; number of sales, 2; consideration, $4,950.

Total sales, 218.

Total consideration, $1,258,239.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The managers of Chicago, more fortunate than their New York brethren, who are just now complaining of an extremely dull state of things, even for the Lenten season, have just closed another highly successful week. All have rejoiced in a highly remunerative patronage, and in return have furnished the public a high quality and attractive variety of entertainment. The audiences at McVicker's have been of the best type of respectability and culture, though in numbers not up to the average of the preceding weeks of Mr. Booth's remarkably successful engagement. This falling off in attendance is difficult to account for in view of the fact that, in point of dramatic intensity, "Julius Cæsar" is one of the most interesting of Shakspeare's plays, and, according to the modern managerial estimate, it should "draw." Then, too, Mr. Booth has contributed much to the artistic success of the piece by his alteration in the three leading characters; while Mr. McVicker has left little to be desired in stage mounting and costuming. It is true that, with a very few individual exceptions, "Julius Cæsar" has been but indifferently acted by the company; but the same has been true of nearly all the other Shakspearean plays that have been presented, and so this furnishes no solution of the query. The business was by no means poor, but it ought to have been extremely good. The performance deserved better houses. On Mr. Booth's *Marc Antony* nights the lawyers and public speakers, and the young men who cultivate forensic eloquence at the debating societies, should have been present to hear his magnificent delivery of the funeral oration. Here was a model which ought to have been more extensively appropriated. Artistically, Mr. Booth's *Marc Antony* is one of his greatest achievements, taking equal rank with his other masterpieces of genius and culture,—his *Hamlet, Richard III., Richelieu*, in which, chiefly, he has won his world-wide fame, and are now generally received as among the most notable histrionic triumphs of the age. There is probably no actor now living who could draw such patronage to the legitimate drama as Mr. Booth has done at McVicker's Theatre during the past five weeks, and when his engagement closes at the end of the present week, it will doubtless be looked back upon hereafter as one of the most successful on record.

At the other places of amusement the attendance has been uniformly large during the week, and the attractions were of a character to warrant it. The elegance and perfection with which "Peril" has been produced at Hooley's Opera House, have had their reward in the shape of fine audiences; at the Academy of Music, the Lydia Thompson Troupe have given their charming burlesque performances to crowded houses; the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels have looked upon but few empty benches at Myers' Opera House; and the circus, at Nixon's Amphitheatre, has had its share of patronage. The announcements for this week are such as to indicate no falling off in the general desire to be amused and edified by a superior class of entertainments. At

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Hooley announces the third and last week of "Peril; or Love at Long Branch." The remarkable success which has attended the production of this admirable drama, which is presented in a style of elegance never before equalled in Chicago theatricals, and with a caste of almost unexampled evenness and strength, affords a gratifying assurance of the soundness of the policy marked out by Mr. Hooley—that of popularizing his theatre on the basis of a stock company only, and for success, relying upon the highest order of talent to be secured, as well as especial attention and liberality in the direction of the stage equipments. Chicago should, and does, we believe, feel a pride in the success of a theatre conducted on this plan, for there are but two cities in America that can boast as much—those cities, New York and Boston, and the theatres, Daly's Fifth Avenue and the Boston Museum. It is something to our credit that Chicago presents this proof of metropolitan importance. Mr. Hooley's experience with "Peril" may be considered a fair test of the popular taste. People like the play on account of its intrinsic dramatic merit; they like the manner in which it is acted by the company, and they especially admire and appreciate the richness and taste displayed in the stage furnishings. Such are the elements of "Peril's" success. It will be withdrawn after this week to make room for "Frou Frou." Mr. Campbell's "Fate" is underlined for early revival. This will be the last production of this successful play, as it has been purchased by Miss Carlotta LeClercq.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE

Mr. Booth begins the last week of his stay, and that the brilliant season may receive a fitting finish, a programme of unusual interest is arranged. On Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evenings he appears in one of his grandest impersonations, that of *King Richard*, in "Richard III.;" on Wednesday and Thursday as *Richelieu*, in Bulwer's great play; at the Saturday matinee as *Hamlet*, and on Saturday night as *Shylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Frank Mayo, one of the finest actors on the American stage, fills an engagement at the Academy of Music this week, commencing to-morrow night. Mr. Mayo will appear in the powerful and successful drama, written expressly for him by Frank Murdock, and entitled, "Davy Crockett; or, Be Sure You're Right, Then Go Ahead." This piece, judging from the extremely flattering comments bestowed upon it by the Eastern critics, is of what might be paradoxically called the "legitimate sensation" drama; in other words, it deals with the rough and exciting episodes of pioneer life, the features of which are portrayed without the customary adjuncts of blood and thunder, the softer and more emotional phases of the subject being more prominently brought forward. The dramatic construction of the play has been highly praised, and Mr. Mayo's delineation of the backwoodsman has provoked warm commendation. If the play proves as good as the actor, there can be no doubt of its success.

The next "star" on the Academy list is one hitherto unknown in the Chicago constellation—a young lady who calls herself Clara; nothing more. She is a competitor with Lotta in the peculiar walk of the drama affected by the latter, and a very successful rival, too, if advance report may be believed. She comes next week.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Myers, the popular manager, takes his first annual benefit to-morrow evening, and, as a densely-crowded house is a foregone conclusion, a suitable programme has been organized for the occasion, to be continued during the week. After the usual musical and conversational variety in the first part, ending with the "Medley Chorus," comes young Clarence Burton in his pleasing songs and dances; a vocal quartette, "The Chapel," by Tyrrell, Surridge, Lang, and Kayne; "The Three Bees," by Arlington, Cotton, and Rice; the superb song and dance specialties of Mackin and Wilson; "Good Morning," by Rice and Kemble; grand double silver clog dance by Mackin and Wilson; and, in conclusion, for the first time, Mr. Kemble's new burlesque, "Julius Sneezer; or, the Roman Fall," with the following powerful cast:

Julius Sneezer	E. M. Kayne
Octavius Sneezer	J. Lang
Marcus Antonius	W. Arlington
Brutus	J. R. Kemble
Cassius	Ben Cotton
Gasca	Billy Rice
Sepidus Magilder	F. Wilson
Jublius Cinder	C. Barton
Trebonius	J. Martin
Gerzonicus	J. Mackin
Sucimcus	C. Fostelle
Soothsayer	R. T. Tyrrell
Interviewer	J. H. Surridge

Some idea of the vast and elaborate preparations made for the production of "Julius Sneezer" may be gained from the annexed modest managerial announcement:

The elegant and elaborate dresses will be strictly of the period, a fashion-plate of the latest spring and winter fashions having been purchased from Messrs. Thread & Needle, tailors and antiquarians, Rome (N. Y.). The brazen and antique armors, ensigns, standards, etc., will be imported, regardless of expense, from Paris (Ky.). In order that the ancient City of Rome, with its forum, its Senate Chambers, etc., may be shown in all its antique splendor, the entire stage will be removed, taken round the corner, sand-papered, and brought back again. It is the intention of the management for this revival to make a new era in the history of the stage. The principal characters in the tragedy will be represented by great and experienced tragedians, and in a far superior manner to anything ever witnessed in Chicago.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Various new and attractive features are announced for this week by Wilder's National Circus, at Nixon's Amphitheatre, among them the first appearance of Mlle. Louise Boschelle, on the slack-wire; first time of La Eschelle Perileuse; Frank Pastor in his brilliant act of the "Shipwrecked Sailor;" the comic act of Mons. and Mme. Dennie, etc. James Robinson continues to appear in his thrilling bareback act, and all the other favorites remain. Next Friday evening Mr. John Foster, a popular American clown, makes his first appearance.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The interval during which Aiken's Theatre remained unoccupied has been improved by Mr. Aiken in making several important and valuable alterations. The seating arrangements have been considerably changed, giving much more space between the rows, and thus adding materially to the comfort of the auditorium. The floors have been raised, and the line of sight thus improved. The entrance and exit capacity has been enlarged, and the theatre is now a model of comfort. The Aimee Opera Bouffe Company appear at Aiken's this week. One week from to-morrow night the McKee Rankin combination begin an engagement of one week, Mr. Rankin appearing as *Rip Van Winkle*.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN IN CHICAGO.

For the first time in over ten years, the eloquent orator Dr. Chapin, whose fame has been national for over thirty years, has been induced to come so far West as this city to make a public appearance. To-morrow night he formally closes the second South Side star course at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and on Tuesday appears for the last time in this city, probably forever, at the Union Park Congregational Church. Dr. Chapin is now nearly 60 years of age, and it has been with great difficulty that he has been induced to come West. Like Beecher, he has little to add to his fame by such a tour, as his great congregation testifies. Without the eccentric qualities which makes Beecher a man of such power and influence among the people, Chapin is everywhere recognized as the greater orator. His faultless rhetoric, his inspiring enthusiasm, which makes him a perfect battery of electrical power as he stands before his audience, together with his polished manners and graceful delivery, make Chapin the last living orator of what might be termed the classic age of American eloquence. Not to hear him will be deemed as great a misfortune, in years to come, as not to have heard Webster or Everett. It is, therefore, fair to presume that the audience which will be present to-morrow and Tuesday nights will be even greater than those who crowded to hear Beecher, particularly as the lectures announced are the greatest of this great orator, who will fittingly close the second Star Course.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Joseph Jefferson acted in Boston last week.

The Chinese theatrical troupe, in San Francisco, is preparing to come East.

Mrs. Boucicault is to return to England soon. Mr. B. remains in America for some time.

"A Business Woman," recently produced at the Union Square Theatre, New York, is pronounced the worst of Olive Logan's attempts at comedy writing. An overdose of words seems to be the chief difficulty.

The New Bedford *Standard* stigmatizes speculation in tickets for the theatre as a Credit Mobilier operation. It seems that at the late appearance of Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle," two young men bought all the eligible seats in the house, about 500. Unlike members of Congress, the young men confess having made a handsome dividend.

A proposal to revisit England has been made to Mr. Edwin Booth by Mr. Hall, who, resigning the management of the Holborn Theatre, London, is in treaty on the tenancy of Drury Lane, Theatre, at the conclusion of the present lease, which has almost expired. Mr. Mapleson holds the lease of Drury Lane until the 18th of August, when a fresh term of five years will be granted, for which Mr. Chatterton, Mr. Mapleson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Fell, and several provincial managers, are said to be competing.

Sardon is not hopeless of the final removal of the government interdict upon the production of "Uncle Sam" in France. He has recently written to Mr. Daly to send him several hundred copies of the largest size American newspapers, to use in the Hudson River steamboat scene in "Uncle Sam." The idea is to have each of the passengers intently engaged in reading these usually large papers, and thus give an illustration of our national weakness for all that is immense, and at the same time satirize our universal newspaper-reading propensities.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is likely to figure in another libel suit. A few weeks ago it published a letter commenting unfavorably upon Mr. Gilbert's new play, "The Wicked World." The writer spoke of the "coarseness of workmanship" by which the piece was disfigured, remarking that the coarseness "occasionally hardens into actual offensiveness;" and in another passage he said "the baldness with which the absence of mortal love is presented carries with it a stray smack of Oneida Creek." Probably Mr. Gilbert thought any reference to this locality in connection with his play was an offence. At any rate he has, it is reported, began proceedings against the proprietors of the paper, who, of course, decline to give up the name of their correspondent.

During her engagement at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, Miss Neilson was presented with a basket of flowers, in which was a bird-cage, festooned with bright wreaths. It was handed to her, and she had no sooner set it down at her feet than a bird, inside of it began to sing. The bird-song was a success, and was loudly applauded by the excited audience, the applause also expressing approbation of the whole proceedings. While the bird continued to sing, as if playing a part set down for it, Miss Neilson began to play a part which was not set down for her. She made a neat little speech, expressive of her surprise and delight at the beautiful tribute. The bird kept on singing meanwhile, and its new mistress looked very happy.

The Warsaw *New-Yorker* of the 13th inst, says: "One of the "star actresses" in the "great Temperance Combination" performing here this week, made complaint before Squire Knapp against the stage manager for choking her. That august authority was arrested, and the fact established that he had attempted to make the 'star' twinkle according to his ideas of art, by catching her by the throat at rehearsal. The Justice fined the manager $3 for indulging in that kind of moral suasion. 'A pretty town this is,' wrathfully spoke the histrionic female, 'to price a woman's choking at $3!' It seems a little cheap, but it may be mentioned in mitigation of the Squire's judgment, that he had seen the troupe perform on Saturday night, and could probably estimate the damage from shutting off the noise better that outsiders could."

"Buffalo Bill" was at Hartford, Conn., the other day, and while visiting Colt's Armory, the large number of spectators who had assembled to see the famous scout, desired him to favor them with an exhibition of his skill as a marksman. Bill gave the chew of tobacco in his mouth to a small boy to keep warm, a small piece of white paper was put up on a barn-door, fifty rods distant, B. William seized a fine new rifle, spit on his hands, and in the manner so often described by Ned Buntline, raised the rifle until his nose rested on the stock, fired, and a picket was knocked off from a fence ten feet to the left of the barn. "This rifle barrel is crooked," said Bill, so saying he hit it over a stone to straighten it, then shot again, this time barking the shin of an old pie-woman on his right flank. A third trial and he hit the barn fair in the centre, and the shout that arose from the assemblage attested the joy of the spectators at his success. Bill is just as good an actor as he is a marksman, which is very remarkable in these days of corruption and bribery.

Before Mrs. Scott-Siddons left Minneapolis, some one sent her an album, asking the favor of her autograph. The signature of George Francis Train was the last that had been written in the album, which was as follows:

Wake up People! Death to Kings!
Down with Party! Smash the Rings!
Next President America,
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Taking the pen, Mrs. Scott-Siddons added:

No! leave alone the "Kings" and "Rings,"
But pray put "down" some other things;
Put "down" iron fit for rails,
For danger now one's life assails.
Put "down" sleepers, somewhat sound,
That folks may safely travel 'round,
Lest "people wake up" with a crash
As yestern I—in a railway smash!
I'm charmed with Minneapolis—
Let no one doubt the truth of this.
I'm asked—and will come back again.
I only beg a safer—Train.

Theatrical audiences in the more artless districts of the country have sometimes unique ways of testifying their appreciation of favorite actors. In California, in the early days, a shower of gold eagles often rewarded a lucky hit. This, in spite of its suggestion of the fate of poor Tarpeia, was, on the whole, a pleasanter manifestation of approval than that which the elder Placide once received in a Western town, where an enthusiastic carpenter in the gallery, having nothing else to bestow, sent his heavy chisel whizzing through the "flat" within an inch of the actor's head. Still less agreeable was the tribute accorded to an actress the other night at Denver City. Some mercurial adorer, having summoned her before the curtain, admiringly shot her in the hip. If such evidences of public favor are common in Denver, public performers, we imagine, will be rather cooled in their ardor for "calls" and encores.

Lady Clementina Davis, in her "Recollections of Society in France and England," tells of the effect produced upon her by Mrs. Siddons' acting: "The play was just beginning, and it was The Gamester, with Mrs. Siddons as the heroine. Previously, when I had met her at the house of Lady Drummond, I had thought her anything but young, and much too stout to be elegant, although nothing could deprive her of that inimitable grace, that easy pose, the idea of which is best portrayed in Sir Joshua Reynolds' celebrated picture of her as The Tragic Muse. But when I saw her on the stage, I forgot her age, I forgot her size, I forgot even that the hero of the piece in which she was acting was her own son, Henry Siddons. Spellbound, I watched her every movement, and the only thing real to me seemed the agonizing drama which was proceeding on the stage; and when at last *The Gamester* was carried in apparently lifeless, and Mrs. Siddons, as *Mrs. Beverley*, in an attitude of terror, of which no words can convey an idea, fell down on her knees before him, then felt for the beating of his heart, and at last, with one piercing shriek, exclaimed: 'He is dead!' I screamed too."

Victorien Sardou's "Uncle Sam" was brought out at the Grand Opera-House, New York, last Monday night. The *Sun* says:

A very large audience was assembled, and the play was received by them with apathy. Sardou has sacrificed everything to his malice. He did not care for situations or plot, his whole desire being to set the American people in the worst possible light. This he has succeeded in doing at the expense of every other consideration that usually influences a playwright. Accordingly, the play is without movement or dramatic interest. It is much too talky. The whole of the first act is conversational, and we are bored with the recital of a preposterous list of our National vices. The actors remain seated throughout the act. This, of couse, makes it rather heavy and ineffective. There were not many expressions either of pleasure or dissatisfaction. Whenever a really good hit occurred, the audience received it with laughter, and at the ends of the several acts there was some little applause, and about an equal amount of hissing. It was well acted, notably in the parts sustained by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Deland, and Miss Mary Cary, and Messrs. Brougham, Lemoyne, and Jennings. Finally, if "Uncle Sam" fails, it will not be because of the over-sensitiveness of the Americans,—for our people are, as a rule, callous to the most cruel and trenchant satire,—but because the play, in spite of its flirtations and revolvers, and in spite of its virulence, is slow.

MUSIC.

A letter which we have received from Mr. Max Strakosch enables us to make some official announcements concerning operatic prospects for the season of 1873-'74, which will be of general interest. The Patti-Mario season is at an end, Mario's contract having expired on the 15th inst. Carlotta Patti sails for Europe on the 5th of April. Strakosch leaves very soon to perfect arrangements for the opera season in conjunction with his brother, Maurice. He writes: "We have already positively engaged Mme. Christine Nilsson, Mons Capoul (tenor), Signor Del Puenti (baritone), Signor Arditi (musical director). Miss Annie L. Cary, the contralto, will be retained. We have another good prima donna, tenor, baritone, and two bassos. Our intention is to do our best to introduce a new repertoire—'Aida,' Verdi's new opera, 'Lohengrin,' 'Fidelio,' and other works not usually found in the Italian repertoires. I intend, also, to import some good chorus singers from Covent Garden, and some first instruments. I shall try to give you opera in Chicago next season more complete than you have ever had it before." It is a peculiarity of Max Strakosch that he never promises more than he carries out, so that opera-goers have something substantial to look forward to for next winter. In addition to the above, the Italian correspondent of the *American Register*, published in Paris, contributes the following respecting our next opera season: "Strakosch has engaged for New York Maurel, the baritone, who is now the great favorite, and deservedly so, at the Scala. He has also made contracts with the tenor, Benfratelli, and the bass singer, Nannetti. He wanted to take Wiziak to America, but she was enlevee for the Cairo theatre, where Verger, Stoltz, Waldmann, and Smeroschi are also going. Mr. Strakosch has bought the sole right to the production of "Aida" in America. He has consented to leave Adelina Patti in Russia for another year, his privilege to her contract for this year having been bought from him on high terms by the management."

THE HAYMAKERS.

Mr. George F. Root's cantata of "The Haymakers" was given at the University-Place Baptist Church, on Thursday evening last, with great success and to a crowded house. The soloists were as follows: *Mary*, Miss Fannie Root; *Anna*, Miss Nettie Everts; *Dairy Maid*, Miss Georgie Leonard; *Farmer*, Mr. C. T. Root; *William*, Mr. G. S. Stebbins; *John*, Mr. W. R. Roney; *Snipkins*, Mr. George F. Root. The Misses Clara and Nellie Root also took part in the concerted music, and the whole passed off so pleasantly that an invitation was extended on the spot for a repetition, and accepted, next Tuesday evening being selected, the place being the same. A series of resolutions was also offered by Judge Hibbard, and passed by the audience, tendering their thanks to Mr. Root for his zealous efforts in the cause of musical education, and requesting him to organize a permanent musical society for the South Division, with its home at the University, preparatory to the meeting of the National Normal Institute, next summer, at the head of which is Mr. Root, and for which the services of Carl Zerrahn have been engaged.

THE OPERA BOUFFE SEASON.

The sale of seats for the opera bouffe season, which commences at Aiken's Theatre on Monday, is literally immense, and gives every indication that the house will be crowded to overflowing. It will add to the comfort of those who attend, the fact that the theatre has been thoroughly renovated, the floors raised, the distance between seats increased, and the entrances made more convenient. The repertoire for the week is as follows: Monday, "Barbe Bleue;" Tuesday, "Les Cent Vierges;" Wednesday (matinee), "Grande Duchesse;" (evening), "Genevieve de Brabant;" Thursday, "Les Brigands;" Friday, "La Belle Helene," for the benefit of Mlle. Bonelli; Saturday afternoon and evening not yet announced. The cast for the Monday evening's performance is as follows:

Boulotte	Mlle. Aimee
Princess Hermia	Mlle. Roland
Barbe Bleue	Mons. Juteau
Popolani	Mons. Lecuyer
Roi Bobeche	Mons. Duchesne
Counte Oscar	Mons. Marcas
Prince Saphir	Mons. Adrien
Alvarez	Mons. Salvater
La Reine Clementine	Mlle. Cantrelle
Heloise	Mme. Juteau
Eleonore	Mlle. Deschamps
Isaure	Mlle. Nardin
Blanche	Mlle. Julien
Rosalinde	Mlle. Louise

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The programme for the Germania Concert this afternoon at Vorwarts Turner Hall is as follows:

1. Soldiers' Entry March ... Faust
2. Overture to "Marriage of Figaro" ... Mozart
3. Sadness Waltz ... Lumbye
4. Potpourri "Bacchus' Wreath" ... Menzel
5. Concerto for two Clarinets ... Mueller
   Pauler Brothers.
6. Bobolink Polka ... Brougham
7. Overture to "Franctireurs" ... Alexander
8. Potpourri No. 3 ... E. Bach
9. Ferdinand Quadrille ... Strauss

MUSICAL SOIREE.

There will be an informal concert at the Conservatory of Music, corner of Indiana avenue and Twentieth street, on Tuesday evening next, to which the general musical public is invited. Miss Fannie Goodwin, Signor Farini, who has removed his rooms to Cobb's Block, on Dearborn street, and Messrs. Baumbach, Ledochowski, and Heman Allen will assist.

TURNER HALL.

The programme for the Turner Hall concert, this afternoon, is as follows:

1. March, "Farewell to the Mountains" ... Wachsman
2. Overture to "The North Star" ... Meyerbeer
3. Chorus and Cavatina from "La Donna del Lago ... Rossini
4. Fantasie for clarinet ... Vass
   W. Weisenbach.
5. Overture to "Fingal's Cave" ... Mendelssohn
6. Potpourri, "Light and Shade" ... Riede
7. Waltz, "Wein, Weib, and Gesang" ... Strauss
8. Potpourri from the Masked Ball ... Verdi
9. Reverie ... Vieuxtemps
10. Quadrille, "Donau Blumen" ... Lumbye

THE ORPHEUS CONCERT.

The programme for the Orpheus Concert this afternoon, at the Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, is as follows:

1. March, "Louisa" ... Faust
2. Overture, "The Two Artists" ... Diethe
3. Waltz, "Artist's Life" ... Strauss
4. Potpourri, "A Break" ... Fahrenkampt
5. Polka, "Humorists" ... Bilse
6. "Torchlight Dance" ... Meyerbeer
7. Overture, "Paragraph III." ... Suppe
8. Potpourri, "Musical Pictorial Sheets" ... Conradi
9. Quadrille, "The New Orpheus" ... Strauss

CHICAGO MUSICAL LITERATURE.

As an instance of the industry of the Chicago musical writers we may mention that Messrs. Blackman and Whittemore announce Nos. 3 and 4 of their "Graded Singers," or voice-books, for use in public schools; George F. Root, the "Normal Musical Hand-Book," and "The Glory," for Conventions and choirs; P. P. Bliss, "The Song Tree," a collection of serious and comic songs, including a comic operetta for four voices by Fred W. Root, and "The Sunshine" for the Sunday-schools; Dr. William Mason and Mr. W. S. B. Matthews, a list of teaching pieces for piano pupils; and F. W. Root, a new vocal instruction book.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

Theodore Thomas has gone to Cincinnati to commence the rehearsals for the great festival which comes off in that city in May. Among other attractions which Mr. Thomas has determined to add to the festival will be a performance of Gluck's "Orpheus." Miss Cary will take the part of *Orpheus*, and the choruses will be given by 300 trained voices.

THE NATIONAL NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The management of the National Normal Institute has taken time by the forelock, and already announces that the next term will take place at the Chicago University, commencing Wednesday, July 9, and closing Thursday, Aug. 14, a little more than five weeks. Carl Zerrahn, George F. Root, and other competent teachers will take charge of the various departments.

NEW MUSIC.

We have received from Theodore J. Elmore & Co., 46 East Van Buren street, the following new music issued by Lee & Walker, Philadelphia: "Jolly Girls' Galop," by Theodore Goetschel; "Little Mischief Galop," by F. Budik; Strauss' waltz, "Beautiful Blue Danube," arranged by F. Branson, as a soprano solo; "The Sun and the Rose," a song written for Mad. Clara Brinkerhoff by Finlay Finlayson; "At Thy Feet," solo and chorus by Edward O. Eaton; "Nellie Darling do Say Yes;" song and chorus by Frank Dumont; and "Purling Brooks," "Wild Flowers," and "Dew Drop," three light instrumental pieces by E. Mack. All of the above music is of a light popular character, and hardly worthy of more mention than the mere enumeration of titles.

Chandler & Curtis, of this city, have just issued, in the same attractive style which has always characterized their publications, the following: Lichner's "Polka," op. 81, and Leybach's "Fifth Nocturne," op. 52, and the well-known Schumann "Traumerei," which Thomas' orchestra has made so familiar. These three pieces form a part of the "Students' Library," an admirable collection of pieces for piano pupils. The same firm has also just issued "Amaryllis," the quaint little air introduced by the Thomas orchestra, arranged for the piano by Alfred H. Pease; the "Adelphi Waltz," written by Miss Nellie Pullman, of this city, and dedicated to the Adelphi Croquet Club, a simple but very pleasing waltz, and very creditable as an amateur composition; and the First Book of Kohler's "Etudes de la Velocite," which do not need any recommendation from us. All of the above pieces are models of good taste in the way of mechanical execution,—so elegant in fact that composers may well congratulate themselves when they can find such publishers.

We are indebted to the publisher, Elias Howe, Boston, for Nos. 26 and 27 of *Howe's Musical Monthly*, each number containing twenty-five pieces of vocal and instrumental music. The quantity is admirable, but the quality ranges all the way from Strauss down to swash, no very great distance. The instrumental music is mainly of the cheap dance order, and the vocal of the minstrel-hall and variety style.

Schoefer & Koradi, of Philadelphia, have rendered singing societies a real service by commencing the publication of a collection of the choicest four-part songs for male voices, selected and revised by Leopold Engelka, under the general title of "Concordia." The second book, which is just out, contains choice songs by Hatton, Gluck, Zollner, Schaeffer, Kreutzer, Tschirch, Abt, Becker, and Reichardt.

The *Song Messenger* (for March), which has now passed into the hands of Messrs. George F. Root & Sons, has once more made its appearance after a temporary interruption by the proceedings in bankruptcy against the late firm of Root & Cady. It is filled with a large variety of short articles on musical subjects. There is eminent good sense in the very brevity of the articles. In addition to these there is a very comprehensive summary of musical intelligence, a song "The Trumpet Will Sound in the Morning," by George F. Root, and a march by Kinkel. An interesting feature is announced in this number, viz.: that Florence Zeigfeld, Esq., the Director of the Chicago Musical College, is about to commence a series of papers in the *Messenger*, descriptive of foreign musical celebrities whom he has met.

The *Musical Independent*, Mr. Goldbeck's magazine, is out for March. It contains the fourth part of the Musical History of Chicago, devoted to the operatic record, admirable editorial articles on musical subjects, and a thorough review of musical intelligence. It is due to Mr. Goldbeck to say that he is making one of the best musical magazines in the country.

THE DEATH OF CARLO PATTI.

The telegraph has already announced the death of Carlo Patti, the violinist, brother of Adalina, Carlotta and Amalia Patti, which took place at St. Louis on the 17th inst. He was born in the green-room of the Theatre Royal, Madrid, during the performance of the opera of Norma, in the writer of 1842. His mother, then a popular prima donna, on the evening of his birth, lent her superb voice to the first two acts of that opera, but was forced, from her indisposition, to desist from attempting any further singing, and retired to her room, where, shortly after, the celebrated violinist was born. The deceased, in his twentieth year, had attained such proficiency in the use of his favorite instrument, the violin, that he led the orchestra at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, his father, mother, and sisters having come to this country some years previous. Afterward he made a tour of concerts as violin-soloist with Gottschalk. His affiliation with the South led him to enter the Confederate service, in which he served with distinction. Later the chief triumphs of his career were in forming and directing the great orchestra of the Grand Opera House, New York, during the opera season, and in conducting the famous Ninth Regiment Band concerts, numbering upon occasions 150 instruments. His success in New York was marred by a little occurrence of a private nature with the celebrated Prince of Erie, Jim Fisk—an affair which dragged before the public the name of his wife, Miss Nully Pieris. Indeed, it may be said that his marriage was an unfortunate one for him, estranging him, as it did, from the sympathy and love of his sisters, whose antipathy to his wife was openly avowed and strongly expressed. From New York he went to St. Louis to direct the orchestra of the Wakefield Opera-House, but the failure of that concern and his own reckless habits tended to hasten his death. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Word was sent on Monday to Carlotta Patti, at Montreal, announcing his death and stating his circumstances, but the reply brought only a paltry and insufficient sum of money, and the generosity of his friends had to be depended on for the proper honoring of his remains. The reason for this treatment, which may savor strongly of selfishness, and even of cruel heartlessness, is generally supposed to be on account of the marriage of her brother, and the antipathy above alluded to. A few musical friends, among them Mr. Hahelmann and Mr. Kunkel, buried him, with appropriate musical honors.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Lucca Troupe has been singing "Der Freischutz," in New York, with considerable success.

Mad. Schumann and Herr Joachim are playing at the Crystal Palace concerts in London.

Muzio has brought out one of his pupils, Mlle. Christine Lamarre, with great success, at Milan.

The London *Athenæum* says Virginia Gabriel's cantata of "Evangeline" is a failure.

It is proposed to establish in the London Academy of Music a Thalberg scholarship.

M. Henri Proch, a well-known composer, has been appointed conductor at the New Opera Comique, Vienna.

La Grange is living in Paris. She has left the operatic stage, but sang lately at a charity concert.

Adelina Patti will sing *Louisa Miller* and *Ernani* in London for the first time this coming season.

Zucchi, who was so great a favorite here some years ago, is now singing in Rome, where she is a great popular favorite.

The mould taken immediately after death from the features of the pianist, Gottschalk, has reached this country, and very fine and genuine busts of the deceased artist are now in possession of his admirers.

At the winter season of Italian opera in London, which has just closed, it was found that only four operas were necessary to make the programme attractive—"Il Conte Ory," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Il Barbiere," and "Cosi fan tutte."

New York is to have a musical sensation in the shape of a society composed exclusively of ladies, to be known as the Lucca Singing Society. The selection of director (or much more directress), &c., has not transpired.

The Adelaide Phillipps Concert Company, recently organized, started last week from Boston. The company is composed of the following artists: Adelaide Phillipps; Madame Camilla Urso; Miss Cornelia Stetson, soprano; Mr. G. F. Monroe, tenor; Mr. B. T. Hammond, basso cantate; and Mr. Howard M. Dow, accompanist.

The Philharmonic Society has just issued its prospectus for the approaching season (the sixty-first), which promises to be one of unusual interest. In addition to many familiar compositions by the great masters, various important works will be brought forward; among them Carl Philip Emanuel Bach's symphony for orchestra in D; the orchestral movement, entitled "Tasso," from Liszt's "Symphonische Dichtungen," and Brahms' Requiem for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra.

A strange compliment is to be paid to Handel in Constantinople, or rather Pera. The success of the British Choral Union has stimulated the Armenians. The young ladies of the Agabian School are about to give a public performance of the "Messiah," assisted by some gentlemen from the Choral Union. The principal choruses will be in English, but "See, the conquering hero comes," will be in Armenian.

Miss Kate Field expresses herself on the subject of popular taste in vocal matters as follows: "It is a crime, apparently, to be a contralto. The world has gone mad over sopranos. Only shriek on C *alt*, and you bring down the house. Sing a contralto *largo*, with exquisite phrasing and voice, and applause will be comparatively mild. Truly, as has been said, art now is loud, whereas, formerly, it was long."

A Maysville, Ky., choir tried to harmonize a snare drum with church music lately, but some of the more ancient nasal twangers made so much fuss the plan was abandoned. One ancient maiden lady, who had sang treble for twenty years, nearly jumped over the railing when the first drum-tap was sounded, and the Deacon, who sang bass, threw down his hymn-book, saying he could not sing praises with that goggle-eyed chap belting —— out of a sheep-skin right in under his ears.

Capoul has come to the severest grief. He attempted, not long since, to sing in "Faust" at the opera at Lyons, but the irascible people of that city treated him with cold disdain, not unmixed with an occasional hiss. Now, your gentle tenor wilts quickly under that style of treatment, and Capoul wilted so completely that the people of Lyons saw him no more. But before leaving he wrote a graceful note to the managers requesting that his contract should be cancelled and the 1,200 francs due him for his one appearance should be given to the poor. Blessed indeed are the meek of heart!

The first of the series of three matinees to be given by Miss Anna Mehlig, at Mechanics' Hall, took place on Wednesday afternoon, March 19. The following programme was given: Sonate, C sharp minor, Beethoven; preludes and fugues, Bach; song, "Pour Out Thy Heart Before the Lord," Molique, Mr. Nelson Varley; Rondo, A minor, Mozart; "Songs Without Words," Mendelssohn; Scherzo, F sharp minor, Chopin; "Si j'etais Oiseau," and "Poeme d'Amour," Henseth; ballad, "Flowret of the Dale," Molloy, Mr. Nelson Varley; Spinning Song, from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," transcribed by Liszt; "Soirees de Vienne," Tausig.

Madame Nilsson, whose success in Russia since her performance of *Ophelia* in "Hamlet" has made her one of the greatest favorites with the aristocracy there, has been re-engaged at the rate of 6,200 francs an evening, the sum of 5,000 francs having until now been the highest price paid to any singer in the imperial Russian theatres. Moreover, the public have presented Madame Nilsson, at her last appearance, with an extremely elaborate silver tea service and "samovar" of the same material, valued at about 6,500 francs. Madame Nilsson is engaged to sing during the month of April in Belgium, namely, in Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and Liege.

Among the other productions of the West are fearless art critics. Peoria has one. He writes for the *Review*. Here is the way he dishes up the Rubinstein concert: "Mlle. Liebhart didn't leave a dry eye in the wigwam when she sang 'There sno plash kome,' and it was the general impression among her German auditors that she sang 'Rawbing Awdah' in English, while the English-speaking inhabitants were equally positive that 'Robin Adair' was a German ballad. Mlle. Ormeny had, and we suppose still retains, a magnificent voice for a fog whistle. Its compass was perfectly surprising. She would shake the chandelier with a wild whoop that made every man instinctively feel for his scalp, and follow it up with a roar that would shame a bassoon."

OUR GERMANS.

Their Great Love for the Fatherland Illustrated.

Extent and Influence of the German and German-American Press.

The Story of the Mails, and What They Carry Between the Two Countries.

The Relations of German-Americans to the Old Country.

Every German loves his mother country, and it is well that he does, for "A good son makes always a good husband." Because a man has a tender chord in a nook of his heart, which is touched when the sound of mother strikes his ear, because he remembers lovingly her who gave him birth, no matter how far he may be separated from her, is no reason why he should not love his wife—his adopted country—still better and with more devotion. It is true, no sooner has a German emigrant arrived in this country than he becomes homesick, and, in the words of Hans Breitmann:

Ach Vaterland! wie bist du weit;
Ach Zeit! wie bist du lang.
(O Fatherland! thou art so far
O Time! thou art so long.)

He counts days, hours, and minutes, until, by hard labor and frugal living he has saved enough to return to his native country with the full determination to spend the rest of his life in ease; yet very rarely does he remain more than a year or so. Having once tasted the sweets of a free, Republican country, he soon becomes aware of the fact that he cannot love his mother country, with its old feudal and aristocratic institutions and ideas, as well as he can this land of freedom and of advanced ideas. He therefore again shakes the dust of his native country from his feet, and returns to become one of our best and most patriotic citizens, still retaining his love for the old country, but forever healed from his homesickness. He still keeps up his intercourse with his friends and relations, and from this intercourse this country derives considerable revenue and benefits.

NO LESS THAN ONE MILLION DOLLARS

was received in this city last year, by Germans living here, from their friends in Germany. Of this sum about $400,000 was received through the firm of H. Claussenius & Co. The firm of Henry Greenebaum also transacts a very large amount of foreign-exchange business, and, by its large and excellent connections with all the principal cities in Germany, is particularly sought for, for letters of credit, by German tourists. But, besides, there are many other German banking houses in this city that transact a very large amount of foreign-exchange business, the most prominent of which are the International Bank, Germania Bank, W. Eshenburg, G. Snydacker, Leopold Meyer, C. L. Niehoff & Co., Wassmansdorf & Heinemann, Emil Josaphat, Ernst J. Knobelsdorf, Felsenthal & Kozminski, Horner & Levy, H. Enders, and Lazarus Silvermann,—each one of these houses doing a large and lucrative business in this particular branch.

But the large intercourse between Germans in this and the old country is best shown by the large amount of German business transacted

IN THE POST-OFFICE OF THIS CITY.

The international money-order system between this country and Germany went into operation on the 1st of last October; and, though it is not yet generally known that orders can be sent in that manner, yet, from the time that the system went into operation until the 1st of January, 1873, no less than 511 money-orders, amounting to $9,973.50, were issued in the Chicago Post-Office, and 184 orders, amounting to $4,789.25, were received and paid out. It is expected that the orders issued and paid out during this quarter will be more than double the amount above stated. The number of registered letters mailed to Germany from this Post-Office during the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1873, amounted to 2,326, most of which contained money, in various amounts. The common German letters sent from this city during the same space of time reached the enormous figure of 203,200; and, of newspapers, 43,308 were sent. Common German letters received during the last quarter were 65,332, and newspapers 16,546. Besides this, a large number of German newspapers and periodicals are received through the agencies of Ernst Steiger and E. Ziekel, in New York, which are not enumerated in the above statement.

OF THE GERMAN LITERARY PAPERS AND PERIODICALS

mostly taken and read in this city, the Leipsig *Gartenlaube* takes the lead. This is an illustrated literary paper, of rare excellence, and is by many considered the best in the world. It appears every two weeks, in large pamphlet form; and its publisher, Mr. E. Keil, of Leipsig, Saxony, one of the most public-spirited and liberal men in Germany, employs none but the very best of talent. Its tone is highly moral and exceedingly liberal, and some of the very best German literary productions have first made their appearance in its columns; among others, the excellent novels of E. Marlett, whose "Gold Elsie," "Countess Gisela," "The Mooreland Princess," and others, have all been translated into English, and are widely read and greatly admired by Americans; as also that most excellent novel, "At the Altar," by E. Werner. The illustrations in this paper are usually of great artistic merit, and its portraits correct likenesses. Something over 2,000 copies of this paper are circulated in this city. Many Americans, understanding the German language, subscribe for it.

Similar in style and in point of excellence is *Ueber Land und Meer*, published and edited by that excellent writer, Friedrich Gerstacker, of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg. Some 1,500 copies of it one taken in this city.

The *Illustrirte Welt* is also similar to the first-described, but somewhat inferior in point of excellence. It has also a circulation of about 1,500 copies in this city.

The *Allgemeine Familienzeitung*, another illustrated literary paper, has a circulation of about 1,000 copies in this city.

The *Daheim*, and *Das Pouch fuer Alle*, are papers of the same style and make-up, but inferior to those mentioned above, and about 500 copies of each are taken in this city.

Five hundred copies of the Berlin *Bazar* are taken by as many ladies in this city. This journal of fashion is similar in style and make-up to *Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine*, but far superior in point of excellence; it is, in fact, since the Empress Augusta has taken Eugenie's place as Queen of Fashion, the official organ of the whole fashionable world.

The *Fliegende Blatter* is also largely circulated in this city. This is a pamphlet of wit and humor, issued monthly. It does not meddle in politics, and resembles somewhat the comical paper known as *Yankee Notions*.

The *Kladderahatsch*, of which about 150 copies are taken in this city, is a humorous, satirical, political paper, of the same sort as the London *Punch* and the Paris *Charivari*. "It appears daily, except on week-days;" and its editors are now, and have been for many years, Dr. Thome, Dr. Rosenthal, and David Kalish, each one of them a literary star of the first magnitude, and all unrivaled as humorists and wits. It is the most liberal paper in Germany, and fearlessly chastises corruption and fraud, even if the perpetrators should hold the highest rank and position. It is unflinching in its opposition to aristocracy and orthodoxy. It is a paper of the people, and is usually let alone by those in power, they knowing its influence over the people.

ITS ARTIST IS MR. SCHOLZ,

one of the most celebrated caricaturists in the world,—a man who wields the crayon with far more skill and judgment than does Mr. Thomas Nast, of *Harper's Weekly*. Some of Sholz's caricatures are beyond comparison, and his portraits are always correct and life-like. He never becomes vulgar or coarse, but always holds himself within the limits of decency and propriety. Most of American caricaturists are under the false impression that to make a good caricature they have to make the head twice its normal size, and the body as diminutive as possible. Mr. Sholz always makes his portraits life-like, only using the slightest contortion to make it a caricature. His best caricature is that of Napoleon, and he only slightly bends and elongates his nose. He caricatures Bismark by promiscuously putting the three identical hairs in his bald forehead, thus making this wily and renowned German statesman look extremely stern and ridiculous.

Many of Nast's best cartoons

ARE COPIED FROM THE KLADDERADATSCH.

Here is one instance: During the last campaign, a very elaborate cartoon appeared in *Harper's Weekly*. It represented our martyred Lincoln lying dead on the ground. On one side of the body stood Horace Greeley, and on the other a fire-eating Rebel, shaking hands, amid the most friendly expressions, over the dead body, the Rebel, at the same time, hiding behind his back a huge Derringer, and a paper with the word "Revenge." Under it was the motto, "Let us shake hands across the bloody chasm." Just previous to the publication of that cartoon, there appeared in the *Kladderadatsch* a cartoon representing France lying bleeding on the ground. On one side of it stood Bismark, and on the other Thiers, heartily shaking hands with each other, and Thiers, with the sweetest of mien, assuring Bismarck of his good will and his peaceful intentions towards Germany, at the same time clenching his fist behind his back, and the word "Revenge" protruding from his coat-tail pocket. If Thomas Nast did not take the idea for his celebrated cartoon from the *Kladderadatsch*, then it was certainly one of the most mysterious coincidences on record. But many other cartoons have appeared in the *Kladderadatsch* which Thomas Nast has adapted to American affairs, and taken all the credit to himself.

The *Gewerbehalle* is a weekly paper for artizans and mechanics, and has a circulation of about 150 copies in this city.

The Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung* has a circulation of about 100 copies in this city, and is similar to *Harper's Weekly* and the *London Illustrated News*.

Besides the papers mentioned above, almost every other German literary and other periodical publication has more or less readers in this city.

OF THE GERMAN DAILY PRESS

having the most circulation in this city, the Koelmische *Zeitung* (Cologne *Gazette*) takes the lead. This paper is undoubtedly the best and most profitable of all the daily papers in Germany. Its advertising patronage is simply immense, and its subscription list is not surpassed by any other paper in the world. It has too issues each day, and publishes as many supplements as are required by the amount of news and advertisements on hand. The commercial reports of this paper are compiled with great care, and contain market reports from almost every quarter of the globe.

Next in point of excellence and circulation comes the *Weser Zeitung*, of Bremen. This paper seems to be the best informed on American affairs, it having correspondents in all the larger cities in this country, and is, therefore, exceedingly well patronized among Americans sojourning in Germany. It also contains the best shipping news of any paper in Germany. But, besides these, there are many other very excellent papers published in Germany, which are widely read in this country. Germans refer with much pride to such daily papers as the *Freie Neue Presse*, of Vienna; the *Boersenhalle*, of Hamburg; the Augsburger *Allgemeine Zeitung*; the Frankfurter *Journal*; the *Schwabische Mercur*; the *North Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* and the Berlin *Tribune*. All these papers are very ably edited, and they are usually well informed on American affairs. But, while the German literary and other periodical papers are far superior to those published in this country, it cannot be denied that their daily press

CAN IN NO WAY BE COMPARED

with our leading American daily papers. Excellent as some of their daily papers are,—as, for example, the Cologne *Gazette*, the Weser *Zeitung*, the Vienna *Free Press*, and a few others,—and although they have most able correspondents in all parts of the world, yet they depend too much upon those correspondents, and lack that spirit of liberality, enterprise, and energy which characterizes the American press, and for which it is justly celebrated all over the world. In only one point, as has been stated above, do German newspapers excel, namely: in having excellent correspondents, men of brilliant attainments, who know how to write very elaborate and eloquently-worded reports. In all other respects, they cannot be compared with leading American papers. Their market, shipping, and commercial reports, though excellently compiled in a few of their leading papers, lack the fullness of detail and completeness with which these reports are made in American papers.

Altogether, their local department is very deficient, though their local reporters are well educated, and couch their reports in elegant language. Yet all their reports are wanting in detail, because these reporters have not that indomitable Yankee spirit which overcomes the severest obstacles and dangers in order to "scoop" a contemporary paper of a simple item. Nor are they as liberal as the American papers in the use of the telegraph, their dispatches being very short, noticing the most important events with only a few lines, and rarely using the Atlantic cable as a gatherer of news. They almost entirely rely upon the information sent to them through the mails by their correspondents.

THE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY

are in almost every respect much inferior to the American press, their news usually having appeared in some American paper a day or two previous. The men at the head of the papers are usually men of considerable talent, but numerically they are very weak. The *Staats Zeitung*, in this city, which has a circulation of about 12,000 copies, and which sends about 1,000 copies to Europe every week, is considered one of the best and largest German daily papers published in this country; but it has only two editorial writers, Herman Raster and Wilhelm Rapp, and a reportorial staff of three or four men. A German paper like the *Staats Zeitung*, however, has expenses which an American paper has not. Through that everlasting devotion to his native land that slumbers in the breast of every German, these papers are compelled to furnish their readers with a large amount of German news. For this reason, and to do justice to their readers, the *Staats Zeitung* employs some of the ablest literary men in Germany as correspondents. In Berlin, for example, it has Johannes Bloch, better known as Johann Wohlgemuth, and Friedrich Kapp, formerly a citizen and lawyer of New York City, but now a member of the German Parliament. In Leipzig, it has Mueller von der Werra; in Danzig, Dr. Wernick; and equally celebrated writers in all the large cities of Europe. This paper has also a large exchange list; and, while its American news is rather deficient as compared with the news furnished by American daily papers, yet its European news is of great excellence and merit, and is not equalled by any paper in this country, excepting perhaps the New York *Staats Zeitung* and the St. Louis *Westliche Post*.

The Chicago *Union*, another German daily paper, published in this city, and whose editorial staff consists of Gen. Herman Lieb and Hans Herting, with only one or two reporters, is still more deficient in its American news than its cotemporary, the *Staats Zeitung*, but also furnishes its readers very excellent German correspondence, and has also a good German exchange list.

One of the best mediums for German news published in this country is the *Nachrichten aus Deutschland und der Schweiz* (Information from Germany and Switzerland). This paper is published every week by Ernst Steiger, in New York. It is about the same size as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and is filled entirely with news from Germany and Switzerland. Although it is only two or three years old, yet it boasts of the largest circulation of any German weekly paper published in this country, which again proves the preference of Germans for news from Fatherland.

But there is still another medium which assists still more than the newspapers to keep up friendly relations between the Germans here and those in the Old Country, namely,

OUR IMPORTERS.

Very few people are aware of the large business connections some of our prominent German fellow-citizens have with their brethren in Germany. The many elegant and curiously-contrived toys exhibited in the palatial establishments of some of our leading houses in this line are all imported from Germany, and large sums of money are constantly leaving this country to pay for the same. Large amounts of elegant china and glass ware have their origin in Germany, and exquisite musical instruments are manufactured in the same country. A multitude of Chicago German business firms could be mentioned who import almost all their goods from Fatherland, and visit there almost every year for the purpose of making their purchases.

From the above facts and statements, it will be seen that what appears to the casual outward observer a laxity of devotion in Germans for this their adopted country, becomes the very cement that fastens and holds them to it, making them love it with the devotion and constancy with which a man loves his wife, but still retaining that love for his mother country in his breast which every good son feels for his mother,—always glad to hear from her, eagerly expecting her letters, and rejoicing that she is doing well. But with his wedded wife he stays, shares with her joys and sorrows, ever defending her from all her enemies and all dangers, even at the risk of his life and his fortune. So did the Germans defend this, their wedded country, when it was in danger from its enemies, in 1861, while they only rejoiced when the sons of their mother country marched victoriously through France.

CAGE-BIRDS.

BY SHIRLEY DARE.

The one trial of women's lives, that is the burden of sigh and song with them, is the want, as they term it, of appreciation. With the young girl this reveals itself as a want of love; with the mature woman as want of a career; with the most successful creature in the world, at some time or other the flaw shows in the saddest share of all, love's own failure to come to her ideal. With men, the corresponding experience in poet's phrase sighs itself out as

Love's sad satiety.

They are quick to find out the limit of the things they love. But before women have half begun to learn the strength and resources of the character that has won them, the sudden light in which alone a heart can be read, the inner glow of love goes out, and no one in the world is more strange to the motives and secrets of a man than the woman whom he has loved. Love is the one success of a woman, in some shape or other, whether friend, husband, child, or protege. She puts the intensity of her being into either, when the rest are denied. Men grow tired of love in its abundance. Women, less exacting, find even their modest wishes denied. Her child grows out of a woman's arms before she feels that she begins to feel the bliss of its dependence on her. The invalid she nurses, to whom her coming is life and day, gets well and forgets her care, or dies and goes to heaven, where people have leisure perhaps to remember, but where communication is difficult. A lover's fervor burns low before the slow flame lights that consumes her, life-long. She worships her husband, and sees him alone only ten minutes or so in company with the hairbrush. An idyllic devotion to a friend is interrupted by a thousand accidents and the heart returns upon itself in mortal languor. The secret of the drooping eyes and inelastic figures of many, not to say most women, is read in these words, they have ceased to be loved. Or rather, since love is profaned, and ill understood, we will say they suffer for want of affection, which is to them what electricity is to life. Let a woman be sad, toiling, despondent, the knowledge that anywhere in the universe is a creature to whom she is the first interest, whose heart is tender to her name, will suffice to nerve her, and lead her confident over struggle and defeat to the final victory and meeting in which love believes. Were this lover dead, so his shade could revisit her, and convey to her spirit the warm, undying consciousness of his regard, it would be enough. This assurance, whether from over seas or the land beyond life, will quicken the currents of her blood, send the flush to her cheek and the fire through her nerves as no earthly cup or mortal love-making can. This is a mystery to men, at least many of them profess it is, but there must be hours and consecrations where this is revealed to them. Can any hunger of the body be so awful as this craving of the soul for affection, under which so many noble women have sold themselves to natures plainly their inferiors, counting the exchange even, if for their jewels and fine gold they gain a handful of love? In these desperate bargains, the price is never paid. The question is not strange, "Why did such a woman marry such a man?" It is hard to make men understand the answer. If there had been so much as a single warm, full-hearted friendship to nourish their inner life, these women would not so have denied their rank. Hungry and thirsty their souls fainted within them, and they were fain to accept the first semblance of love that offered itself. They say, "This man cares for me: he will be gentle to me, he will be his best in my presence, and I will be everything to him. He will love me as my mother loved me." Smile, certainly. This is one of those things in the order of Providence which most fitly may be labeled mysterious.

Since love is so much to a woman, judge what its loss must be. The life of any woman, however successful, however brilliant to the eye of the world, is a miserable failure, and a disgrace, if she has not drawn to her some one who would rather be next her than anywhere else, if it were in paradise. If her heart has not been so alive and warm as to give life and warmth to another soul by her sympathy and self-abnegation, she may question whether she has not been created in vain. But worse is the isolation of a woman bound by all the outward ties of love without its sweet persuasions. She may be dutiful to the last, as it is the nature of good women to be, whether their souls revolt from such drudgery or not. None the less does the loneliness eat into her heart, till a torpor supervenes like that of prisoners kept all their lives in stone. It is not the women who look from the window of a husband's house on one unattainable lover, who marry one man when they adore another, and spend their lives sonnetizing the result, who evoke this sympathy. They are egotists who marry for comfort and vastly prefer this hopeless passion thrown in to spice what would be too commonplace a life. I don't believe in hopeless passion after 25. Full-grown love knows how to die when unsuccessful. But the women who conscientiously married, or conscientiously—or naturally—didn't marry, but kept house, taught school, stayed at home, worked or leisured about as their station required, and find themselves second-hand in life, filling very narrow niches, breathing air that does not exhilarate, hoping nothing, almost beyond wishing, so passive is their lot,—these women deserve all the tenderness and kindness happier hearts have to spare.

The woman is not so much to be pitied who was her work or her art to absorb her. Exercise of body and mind wonderfully equalizes all morbid tendencies of either. But those whose lot we call retired no more escape intense suffering than did those prisoners of state whose dungeons were farthest from the light. The stories are oft repeated. Such a caged bird is the wife of an ambitious man, herself brilliant a few years ago, to whom in the distribution of matrimonial burdens fell the lot to educate her children by her pen, while her husband's work went to build up his political schemes. Sad, faded, even the elasticity visibly escaping from her writing, she suffered the last reverse of seeing her husband's regard directed from her to his prosperous plans. Such another was the woman who gave up her culture to become a poor minister's wife, and wear herself out with work she never could understand, for which she neither drew appreciation nor love in return.

The little governess I know, with the Titian hair and the wild-rose face, from which anxiety has effaced the beauty, works like a Trojan to support a whole family. Her father has failed, and she has one pupil, and copies and translates as she watches by her youngest brother dying of hemorrhage. How blank her life looks, who dares to think! The young widow, left to bring up five boys by teaching all day and doing her housework nights, gave up her life for such affection as boys commonly give their mothers—no more. The fresh-hearted, innocent woman who married a man wedded to his ledger, and heroically keeps her way, rearing unlovely children with love and patience, caring for every duty of her station and honor without great admiration or regard from anybody, I call a heroine. No one ever heard her complaints but God, who only can meet them, and she wastes none of her strength in wandering desires, but faces her blank present as men in other days faced the gulf their bodies were to fill. The woman whose life is absorbed in care for a fractious sister whose temper and beauty together are nearly the wreck of her, might be free and at ease if she chose. And the young mother who spends herself to keep her children together in the brooding of her love, when she might relinquish the care to others and be held blameless by most of the world, is not the least exempt of those who are caged. They are most past the charm of youth, their faces are worn, their manner spiritless. Sad ones, sweet ones, the world to-day is in want of heroisms. It will find them in you. The pride of genius, of fascination, of opportunity, for which women give up the birthright, has neither dignity nor grace beside your lowly doing of common things because it is your duty. There is more genius in the world than there is faithfulness, more courage than charity, more generosity than unselfishness. It is not needed to-day that one should be great in art, in statesmanship, or in daring. There is enough of these to serve the age if neither discoverer, artist, or leaders should be born for the next century, but there is need of goodness. You who fancy your opportunies lost are placed where the great virtues flourish of humility, self-control, self-abnegation, and tenderness, here lies your opportunity to be great. I do not point you to the hereafter for consolation,—it isn't in my line,—but there is account to be found in this world for your caging. There may grow within you such serenity, such resources, such independence, that the triumphs of the world, your world, would count smaller than your eternal revenue of satisfaction. It is an old story and trite, but the mystery and delight of self-conquest can no more be written than the romance of love. Sweet shut hearts tempt others to them, as birds peck at closed windows. If any one, however, ill-assorted and misunderstood, knew all the kind feelings he or she rouses in the world, if only from strangers, or those connected in the most distant ways, the knowledge would go far to alleviate the worst sickness of the heart. Where is the cage in which some hand—suppose we say God's—does not put one sprig of grass and one morsel that is more to the solitary singer than wide fields and choice of dainties to the most of us? It is pleasanter to be with these humble and long-tried souls than with brilliant people in their half-green virtues, spicy perhaps, but acrid to the core. You see I do not offer the old consolations that you will be appreciated after a while by your indifferent husband, child, or family, and that all will be the better for you in the next world for having suffered in this. Humanity cannot live on the interest of its expectations, and I can't profess any saving faith in the benefits of sorrow. We generally see those best, when the sorrow is farthest off. But there is appreciation for everybody in the world. If not just what they want ten to one, it is a great deal better, and there is no case so sad and desperate that it has not subtle alleviations in the present, if we only know where to find them. Caged in the monotony of commonplace, there are hours of heaven's own in every day, when the one possible sunray falls athwart the bars, and fills the nest with light. Shall we, in the *Golden Age*, dedicate this Home Circle as never a newspaper column was dedicated yet, "To the Commonplace," and diligently bring green and fresh, humble, salutary, and sovereign things to leave for those whose range is not so wide, nor outlook inspiring, as they would have it? It were better to lay balm to a small heart that has been set against a thorn than to sing the clearest song of the morning, or weave all Vivien's lures. Though these will be enough to do the singing and enchanting, if we sit down and only take comfort, little heart, cage-bird wherever you are!—*Golden Age*.

HOOD.

His Genius and Wit.

E. P. Whipple, writing in the Boston *Globe*, says:

"Hood is the Regius Professor of Punning in all universities. He is the greatest of word-twisters that ever put the English language on the rack. The ingenuity he developed in this work would have more than sufficed to originate a score of industrial inventions. He punned on everything, including death and damnation. Occasionally his quibbles are ghastly, as respects both the choice and the handling of his subjects, but they are ever ingenious. All the words in "Webster's Unabridged" had, for him, two meanings. A large portion of his works is a contribution to a punning dictionary, which, we doubt not, his successors will complete. We have alluded to the ghastliness of a number of Hood's "funny" poems. There is a common quotation which represents the easy passage of the mind "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." Hood was gay in considering the grave, and lively in sketching skeletons. He punned on occasions where others prayed. He had not the rush of animal spirits which characterizes humorists like Fielding and Dickens, and which bears them triumphantly through the most intrinsically repulsive subjects. By defect of physical impulse and health, he jested from his brain rather than from his heart; no rich, riotous, and roaring laughter, having its source in strong lungs, ever came from this consumptive humorist. He coughed while he chuckled. This sad business was to furnish provocations to mirth in everything—even in the most serious and "severe" aspects of human life. We call it a sad business, for we can conceive of nothing more pitiful than the deliberate perpetration of jokes, when it is known that the joker is failing every day in health, and is half broken in heart. Hood's mirth is rarely mirthful in essence, though wonderfully ingenious in form. He jests at the grave, though he feels all the time that he is approaching it. Greater humorists than he may have jested at it, because they felt immortal life stirring in their veins and souls; but feebleness of physical stamina is everywhere perceived in Hood's comic productions. He belonged to the race of Keats; but he turned punster in order to make a living and support a family. He died at last with no smile on his lips, but with an aching sense that he had not been able to provide for his wife and children, though he had been punning bread into their mouths for half his life. The intellectual conditions of the true humorist were palpable in Hood; the bodily conditions were wanting. Hence the tragedy of his life. The funniest of men was really the saddest! His quips, and quibbles, and cranks, and "wreathed smiles," indicate heartache as well as brain ache. The exercise of the mind in verse is commonly called "strains." It is plain that, as a humorous poet, Hood was constantly straining his understanding and fancy to do job work with which his poetic soul had little sympathy. His "strains" are wofully apparent in his comic stanzas. His mind was often forced into an activity which his feelings so often repudiated.

We have often thought how miserable Hood must have been while he was versifying puns on the business of the resurrectionists. For example, in "Mary's Ghost," the dead woman is made to lament to her lover the distribution of her remains among various physicians:

"O, William dear! O, William dear!
My rest eternal ceases;
Alas! my everlasting peace
Is broken into pieces.

* * * * * * *

"The cock it crows—I must be gone!
My William, we must part!
But I'll be yours in death, although
Sir Astley has my heart.

"Don't go to weep upon my grave,
And think that there I be;
They haven't left an atom there
Of my anatomie!"

Then in "Sally Simpkin's Lament," the ghost of John Jones, who was bitten in two by a shark, appears to her for the purpose of discoursing in this wise:

"Oh! Sally, sharks do things by halves,
Yet most completely do!
A bite in one place seems enough,
But I've been bit in two.

"You know I once was all your own,
But now a shark must share!
But let that pass—for now to you
I'm neither here nor there.

"Alas! death has a strange divorce
Effected in the sea,
It has divided me from you,
And even me from me!

"Don't fear my ghost will walk o' nights
To haunt, as people say!
My ghost *can't* walk, for oh! my legs
Are many leagues away!

* * * * * * *

"But now, adieu—a long adieu!
I've solved earth's awful riddle,
And would say more, but I am doomed
To break off in the middle!"

Again let us take another of his "funny," poems, called "Death's Ramble:"

"One day the dreary old King of Death,
Inclined for some sport with the carnal,
So he tied a pack of darts on his back
And quietly stole from his charnel.

* * * * * * *

"Death saw two Quakers sitting at church,
Quoth he, 'we shall not differ.'
And he let them alone, like figures of stone,
For he could not make them stiffer.

* * * * * * *

"He met a coachman driving his coach
So slow, that his fare grew sick;
But he let him stray on his tedious way,
For Death only wars on the *quick*.'

* * * * * * *

"Death saw two players playing at cards,
But the game wasn't worth a dump,
For he quickly laid them flat with a spade,
To wait for the final trump?"

Is not all this as ghastly as it is witty?

Among the hitherto uncollected pieces in Miller's edition of Hood is the following epigram:

"After such years of dissension and strife,
Some wonder that Peter should weep for his wife;
But his tears on her grave are nothing surprising,—
He's laying her dust, for fear of its rising."

Carrying the Calendar.

Mr. W. W. Skeat, in *Notes and Queries*, writes:

The easiest way of carrying in the memory a calendar for a year is by observing the day of the month on which the first Sunday falls. Thus, the knowledge of the fact that the first Sunday in January, 1873, is the 5th, enables one to tell the day of the week corresponding to each day of January with sufficient readiness. For the year 1873, one has, therefore, merely to remember these numbers following, where I arrange the months by threes:

522,641;
637,527.

For this purpose, the following lines may serve as a *memoria technica*:

*F*ive *T*wisters *T*wisting *S*ix *F*or *O*ne.
*S*ix *T*hreads *S*eem *F*ine *T*o *S*ever;
These words will show the days of Sun
Each month—if you be clever.

The letters italicised are letters which easily recall the words *five, two, two; six, fo(u)r, one; six, three, seven, five t (w) o, and six.*

Or again, if we put A for 1, B for 2, C for 3, and so on, the following couplet on a young lady just "coming out" will serve equally well:

Each Beauty's Bloom Forth Dawns Apace;
Fit Caution Guards Each Beauty's Grace.

Here *F* in *F*it means 6: and the 6th of July is a Sunday.

—One of the hardest trials in life is to shed tears at the news that your wife's great-uncle has died and left her $30,000.

ASTRONOMICAL ETIOLOGY.

Influence Upon the Earth of Planetary Attraction.

The theory that the perihelion passages of the planetary bodies cause changes in the earth and its atmosphere, which affect the physical well-being of its inhabitants, is an old one, but has received very little notice for a long time past till recently. In its issue of last October, the New York *Medical Journal* contains a long article from Dr. Knapp, of Texas, which essayed to prove a connection between the perihelion passages of the planets and the leading pestilential epochs in the history of humanity. Then the Chicago *Journal* contained a long article, in which a gentleman from Rock Island claimed a a similar connection between these perihelion passages and our earthquakes; and, more recently, Dr. Trall, in the Philadelphia *Star*, announces that we are approaching the climax of a pestilential period, because, from 1880 to 1885, the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune will approach the earth nearer than they have been for 1,800 years past. These articles have been widely copied and commented upon, and no small degree of anxiety excited in the popular mind in relation thereto.

Wishing to know how much of importance is due these announcements, the editor of the Chicago *Medical Investigator* recently requested Mr. E. Colbert, of this city, to give his views, as an expert in astronomical lore. His answer is at once interesting and conclusive. After giving the mathematical formula applicable to the point at issue, and defining the limits within which any appreciable influence could be exerted, the writer says:

The moon's attractive force is 124,000 times greater than that of Jupiter, under the same circumstances. Now, the height of the barometer, and the changes of the weather for many years, have been critically compared with the variations of the moon, both in illumination and distance; and only insignificant correspondencies could be detected. Scientific observation shows that the moon does not influence our meteorological conditions to a noteworthy extent; much less Jupiter, who is 124,000 times less powerful than the moon; still much less any of the other planets, whose attractions are small as compared with that of Jupiter.

But, says your correspondent, "Possibly gravitation may merge into electric or chemical force." Even if we concede this, we must also concede that the effect must be commensurate with the cause. If the gravitative influences of the moon and Jupiter could be thus changed in expression, then the electric or actinic forces would be, in round numbers, as 124,000 to 1, for any point situated 4,000 miles distant from the earth's centre; and the relative influence of Jupiter would be even less than that, on any particle of matter at the earth's surface.

Our study of the spectrum analysis leads, almost irresistibly, to the conclusion that the imponderables, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, and, I may add, actinism, are all expressions of one and the same force, but with different coefficients—hence with differing points of maximum and minimum—as exhibited in the solar spectrum with regard to the first, second, and last named. But these forces all require a measurable time for their transmission from the body acting to the one acted upon; whereas the force of gravitation operates instantaneously. If the nearest fixed star could be suddenly changed in color, or utterly extinguished, we should not be aware of the fact till 3½ years afterwards; but an increase or decrease of its mass would cause an instant change in the motion of our sun. Since the force of gravitation differs so radically in this important respect, it is difficult to understand how *that* force can be merged or changed into either of the forces usually understood when we speak of the "imponderables."

I stated, in my former article, that the sun gives us 3,000,000,000 times as as much light as Jupiter and Saturn together, when at their brightest; and that we have no reason to believe that they furnish us with heat, or chemical force, in any greater ratio than the very small fraction of the solar energy. I will now add that their actinic or electric influence must be very much less than that ratio; if they possess any power other than that of reflecting to us the sun's light. With regard to heat the point is admitted, as the planets are known to be relatively cool bodies. It is true that Jupiter was probably hot enough to act as a sun to his four moons, not many millions of years ago; but he is much below that point of temperature now, and so are all the other planets. The conclusion with regard to relative actinic power necessarily follows; when we consider that the actinic rays are only given out at the highest temperatures. If we heat a bar of iron to 977 degrees it gives forth red rays alone, unaccompanied by any other color, and without actinism. If we increase the temperature gradually to 1,500 degrees we obtain other colors besides the red; but we have the maximum of chemical energy in the spectrum. A temperature of 2,130 degrees brings out all the dark rays, and with them the "mysterious force" that blackens the preparations of the photographer, and resolves prussic acid into its component elements. A still further increase of temperature heightens the actinic power of the light; and it is well known that we only obtain the maximum of actinic force in the invisible rays beyond the violet, which are the results of a temperature higher than that necessary to produce white light, or its components—the seven colors of the spectrum. If we could differentiate the actinic equation we should obtain a much higher point as the maximum than in the case of light, the ratio of the numbers of pulsations per second, in the two maxima being nearly as two to one. In my "Star Studies" I called attention to the fact that "if the sun were only as hot as melted iron, there would be but very little chemical change possible on the earth's surface—no growth of vegetables or flowers, or flesh or blood—no vegetable or animal decay." The light we receive from the moon, or a planet, is little else than an unimportant portion of the sun light, shorn of most of its actinic properties, by reflection. Hence the very small actinic force in the moon's rays; and hence the reason why the actinic force of the rays we receive from any or all the planets is exceedingly small in comparison with that of the moon, and infinitesimally small as compared with the actinism developed by the solar ray.

A careful consideration of these facts cannot but lead to the conclusion that even the most massive, and the hottest, of all the planets in the solar system, (the giant Jupiter), exerts no direct appreciable influence on the condition of our earth, its ocean, or atmosphere, which could affect the physical welfare of its inhabitants by its variations of intensity. Even if we should set aside the differential method, and consider that Jupiter exerts some occult influence upon the earth as a whole, we should then find that his greatest gravitative influence would be to that of the sun as 1 is to 18,000, and his least as 1 is to 40,000, while his actinic powers must be very much less than these small quantities. If his average influence, being one part in 28,000, be supposed to give our normal condition, then the excess or deficiency of influence due to his varying position and distance could never amount to more than about 1 part in 50,000 of the average solar energy. It is known that the true zero of heat is about 460 degrees below the artificial zero of the Fahrenheit scale. Now, if we should suppose that we derive all our heat from the sun and planets, and none from the earth's interior, we should have about 510 degrees as our average supply; which would be varied to the extent of only 0.01 of a degree by the influence of Jupiter, even if his heating power were in proportion to his gravitative force. This is really insignificant when we remember that the human body is able, with ordinary artificial appliances, to accommodate itself to a range of at least 50 degrees of temperature without inconvenience. But we have already seen that the calorific and actinic influences of Jupiter *must be* must be much less than even the above named small amount; and the influence of Jupiter is much more powerful than that of any other planet in the system.

The conclusion is irresistible that the direct influence of the planetary bodies, either singly or combined, in either a gravitative, actinic, or electrical direction, are so very small as compared with that of the sun, as to be practically nothing; they are of no more value in the consideration of our hygienic conditions than are infinitesimals of the third order, in the investigation of the properties of a simple curve.

We scarcely need add to this the statement that the earth's distance from the sun is greater than the distance of the sun from the centre of the orbit of any one of the principal planetary bodies, from Mercury to Neptune. For instance, in the case of Jupiter; when he is in perihelion, with the sun between him and us, he is much farther away than when in aphelion and in opposition to the sun. Hence the greatest and least gravitative forces of Jupiter on the earth occur within a period of thirteen months, his synodical revolution; and are not limited by the period of his sidereal revolution of a little less than twelve years.

The sun is the source of light, and of the essentials of life, to all the beings that live on the bodies which circle around him. From him we receive the light and heat, and chemical force, that permit the unceasing play of combination and separation of material atoms which is the physical evidence of what we call Life. It is just as idle to suppose that the planetary bodies exert an influence in this direction as it would be to think that the passengers in a railway train help one another along, instead of being drawn simply by the engine. But just as the pressure of steam in the boiler of the locomotive is sometimes greater, and sometimes less, than the average, so does the solar force very. Our sun is a variable star; and his supply of force varies, independently of our changing distance from him. I may sketch something of what we know in regard to this variation, and its effects upon ourselves, in a future number.

TENNYSON.

The New Edition of the "Idyls of the King."

From the London Spectator.

That the reading public professes itself weary of the theme of these Idyls we well know. The literary class is by nature impatient, asking for new things, and can ill endure to be present at the making of a great poem, especially when the artist molds his work according to the guidance of his own genius,—here a bit of the brow, and there a bit of the foot, here an uplifted arm, and there the parted lips,—and lets the bystander see the elements in detail before they are all harmonized in the unity of the perfect work. There can be no doubt that Mr. Tennyson's own generation would have understood the grandeur and beauty of his great poem far better if his fourteen years' work had never been seen by us till now, and then seen as a whole. It has been misjudged through the imperfection of the reader's vision, through the slowness of his sympathy to go back and re-read all that he had once read in its proper relation to the new elements added, and through the susceptibility of his literary pride, when he was asked to reconsider from a perfectly new point of view a matter that he had mentally closed. We do not doubt for a moment that those who shall form their first conceptions of the "Idyls of the King," from these two noble volumes will have a very great advantage over Mr. Tennyson's contemporaries for the proper judgment of the poem, and will understand its unity of purpose, and enter into the stately march of its tragic story far more vividly than those who, beginning by praising the beauty of four highly-finished cabinet pictures, were compelled—with the sort of reluctance which literary prepossessions always oppose to an enlarging conception—to admit that Mr. Tennyson had been brooding over a much greater theme than they had supposed, and to make up their minds whether he had succeeded or failed. In the present form of the Idyls, no one can doubt for a moment that Mr. Tennyson has aimed at exhibiting, under a very finely moulded form of the old Arthurian legends, the spiritual secret of that divine and militant kindliness which alone makes men free, and the story of its gradual rejection and final repudiation by the world of sense and passion. He has done this, of course, chiefly in relation to the chivalric ideal of kingliness, in which there was no slight dash of the sensuous mysticism of a religious vision; but he has throughout maintained the authority of the truly spiritual element of rule, and attributed to his Arthur an equanimity and a magnanimity, a composure amidst the sensuous excitements of religious emotion, and a sad serenity amidst the onset of the darkest doubts, which make him much more than the ideal King of the special age of chivalry, though the form of character is suggested by that age. No great poem, into whatever mould of the past it is poured, can help being penetrated by the ideas of the poet's own age; "Paradise Lost" was in no sense Hebrew, it was the great poem of English Puritanism; Goethe's "Faust" was in no sense mediæval, it was the great poem of modern Teutonic aspirations; and so Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," though it may not quite compare with these in strength and volume of its poetic current, is in no sense a poem of mediæval chivalry; it is the great poem of English loyalty, loyalty not so much to the conscience, though Mr. Tennyson himself says so, as to the perfect human will, the will which truly obeys the conscience and asserts its own divine right to rule by virtue of its own strength and fidelity to that obedience. Loyalty to a sovereign will, acting under mystic half-measured impulses of love and truth and noble moral worth, is the key-note of this great poem, which nevertheless never loses the definite and gorgeous coloring of the age from which it takes its legendary theme. Take, as illustration of this conception, this noble song, here for the first time published, which is sung by Arthur's Knights on his coronation:

Blow trumpet, for the world is white with May;
Blow trumpet, the long night hath roll'd away,
Blow through the living world. "Let the King reign."

Shall Rome or Heathen rule in Arthur's realm?
Flash brand and lance, fall battle-ax upon helm,
Fall battle-ax, and flash brand! Let the King reign.

Strike for the King and live! His Knights have heard.
That God hath told the King a secret word.
Fall battle-ax, and flash brand! Let the King reign.

Blow trumpet! he will lift us from the dust,
Blow trumpet! live the strength and die the lust!
Clang battle-ax and clash brand! Let the King reign.

Strike for the King and die! and if thou diest
The King is King; and ever wills the highest,
Clang battle-ax and clash brand! Let the King reign.

Blow, for our Sun is mighty in his May!
Blow, for our Sun is mightier day by day!
Clang battle-ax, and clash brand! Let the King reign.

The King will follow Christ, and we the King
In whom high God hath breathed a secret thing.
Fall battle-ax, and flash brand! Let the King reign.

The belief in a royal will, royal at once by its strength and by its mystic aureole of Divine inspiration, could hardly be expressed in a grander imaginative form. And the contrast to this splendid burst of triumph with which the kingdom receives its King, is the anguish of Arthur's all but fainting heart when his law has been found too high for the world to which it was given, and when just before the last great and fatal battle in the West he is haunted by the dread that his trust has been a dream, and that God has forsaken him. This passage, too, is quite new, and almost the grandest in Mr. Tennyson's writings:

For on their march to Westward, Bedivere,
Who slowly paced among the slumbering host,
Heard in his tent the moanings of the King:
"I found Him in the shining of the stars,
I mark'd Him in the flowering of His fields,
But in His ways with men I find Him not.
I waged His wars, and now I pass and die.
O me! for why is all around us here
As if some lesser god had made the world,
But had no force to shape it as he would,
Till the High God behold it from beyond,
And enter it, and make it beautiful?
Or else as if the world were wholly fair,
But that the eyes of men are dense and dim,
And have not power to see it as it is:
Perchance, because we see not to the close;
For I, being simple, thought to work his will,
And have but stricken with the sword in vain;
And all whereon I lean'd in wife and friend
Is traitor to my peace, and all my realm
Reels back into the beast, and is no more.
My God! thou hast forgotten me in my death:
Nay—God my Christ—I pass, but shall not die."

How stately and yet how simple is this language, how massive, and how utterly devoid of enigma and riddle! Our greatest poet at least grows even more natural and majestic in power as he matures in genius.

And in the noble epilogue, "To the Queen," a part of which has been so often recently quoted, how grandly the poet applies his conception of the inward loyalty we owe to the true ruling conscience of our nation, to our own day and generation:

"Take withall
Thy poet's blessing, and his trust that Heaven
Will blow the tempest in the distance back
From thine and ours: for some are saved, who mark,
Or wisely or unwisely, signs of storm,
Waverings of every vane with every wind,
And wordy trucklings to the transient hour,
And fierce or careless looseners of the faith,
And Softness breeding scorn of simple life,
Or Cowardice, the child of lust for gold,
Or Labor, with a groan and not a voice,
Or Art, with poisonous honey stol'n from France,
And that which knows, but careful of itself,
And that which knows not, ruling that which knows
To its own harm: the goal of this great world
Lies beyond sight; yet—if our slowly grown
And crown'd Republic's crowning common sense,
That saved her many times, not fail—their fears
Are morning shadows huger than the shapes
That cast them, not those gloomier which forego
The darkness of the battle in the West,
Where all of high and holy dies away."

Surely this is a grand political epilogue to a grand poem; an imaginative presentation of the moral dangers of our political state, such as no politician could have condensed into the language of equal significance and vividness; and yet one moderated by that "crowning common sense" which marks the true wisdom of a great imagination, and controls the hysteric fear of mere imaginative passion.

Servants in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is not an easy task, even with unlimited means, to procure a thoroughly matched pair of high-steppers without a flaw or blemish in constitution or temper for a carriage; but the selection of the horses is a trifle compared with the choice of a coachman. It may be thought that the corpulent being on the box who handles the reins with the graceful ease of one whose hand follows his eye, and who threads his way through crowded streets at a uniform steady pace without either jerking to avoid a collision or cursing to prevent a "street accident," yet injures neither carriage nor fellow-creatures, has been appointed to his post solely on account of his scientific attainments as a driver. It is true that a coachman seeking a situation must be able to prove that he is qualified by experience to undertake the management of horses, but something more is required of him than mere stable knowledge; his religious views must be identical with those of his employer. He is not only asked how many horses he had under his charge in his last place, but what are his opinions with reference to the Athanasian Creed; and, as with the coachman, so with the cook and and the housemaid in the households of the earnest and respectable now-a-days. A glance at the advertisements in the *Church Times* will show the necessity of perfect openness in matters of religious opinion on the part of those who are looking for employment. "Wanted, a coachman, thorough Churchman, unmarried, good driver," etc. "Wanted, a good plain cook—must make herself useful, must be a good Church person;" "Wanted, a conscientious Churchwoman, as house and parlor maid." Servants themselves, also, are equally particular on these points. "A respectable young man" advertises for a situation as indoor servant, and adds, "Church privileges would be valued." The only drrawback to this system is that as in nine households out of ten, no two members of a family belong to the same congregation, the position of a servant with decided views is not always comfortable. His master may be Broad Church, his mistress a Plymouth Sister, and the young ladies Ritualists.

HUMOR.

—What length ought a lady's petticoat to be? A little above two feet.

—A Danbury young man out of employment and health, desires to act as a substitute for some pensioner of the war of 1812. No objection to going into the country.

—An exchange having said: "The first robin has been seen, but one robin doesn't make a spring," the Auburn *Bulletin* retorts: "Try him with a bug—and see."

—A Mrs. Day, of Springfield, Ill., lately gave birth to quadruplets. The broken-hearted father says Solomon was quite right when he said we do not know "what a day may bring forth."

—There is at least one unhappy man in Connecticut. His wife, who has been dumb for twelve years, has just recovered her speech. Imagine the poor man's condition when we say she is making up for lost time!

—What is the difference between the duties of a valet and the duties of a nurse? The first brushes one's hat, the other hushes one's brat.

—Why is a man who makes additions to a false rumor like one who has confidence in all that is told him? Because he re-lies on all that he hears.

—"That he comes to his death from calling Bill Jackson a liar," was the recent verdict of a Coroner's jury in Missouri.

—A Danbury man says he has read of beggars dying with stockings full of silver, but the only beggars he ever saw had real estate in theirs.

—"You've got the drop on me," as the criminal on the scaffold said to the Sheriff.

—When does the captain of a vessel commit self-mutilation? When he goes on shore and leaves his hands on board.

—Mamma—"And if poor mamma had not recovered, and had gone away from her little Georgy forever, what would he have done?" Little Georgy—"I don't know, Ma, but I guess me an' Jimmy Goggins would have gone skating!"

—A man living in Prospect street, near Jay, Brooklyn, went home the other night in a bad temper. His supper wasn't ready. "What in thunder's the matter?" he asked, though "thunder" wasn't the word he used. "The fire isn't as hot as your temper, my dear," was the reply. He didn't ask any more conundrums that evening.

—"You seem to be a little hoarse, my love," remarked Simkins to his spouse, when she had a cold. "A little horse, indeed!" she replied, misliking the personal allusion. "Better be that than a big mule."

—A country youth inquired at one of our drug stores for 10 cents' worth of "love-powders, something that wouldn't stir her up much, but make her dream of him nights." The urbane druggist's clerk put up some magnesia, and cautioned the purchaser not to give her too much at a time, but rather win her affection by degrees.

—A Yorkshireman went to consult one of the most conscientious lawyers, and, after stating his case, said, "Now, sir, I know you're a lawyer, but I wish you would just please to tell me the truth about this matter."

—Rural papers severely condemn the conduct of "the hens that are standing around barn-yard doors doing nothing while eggs are selling at 50 cents a dozen," and suggest that, although purely a lay question, it is one in which the clergy might well test the efficacy of prayer.

—"What would you give," asked a conceited young man of a venerable gentleman sitting opposite to him at the table, "to be as young and sprightly as I am?" The old gentleman reflected a moment, and then solemnly said, "I don't know but what I would be almost willing to be as foolish as you are."

—An Indiana woman is mad because her husband took her very best sheet to hang himself, when there was an old clothes-line in the cellar which was good enough for the purpose. She says he was always extravagant, and too lazy to go into the cellar for anything.

—A sportsman was seated with his servant on a bank, consoling himself under the fatigue and disappointment of unsuccessful pursuit. "Well, Pat," said he, "this is expensive work. I've been calculating that every one of these birds has cost me above fifty pounds." "Faith, your honor," said Pat, throwing a dash of humor into the sympathizing simplicity of his reply, "I'm sorry for that; but it's lucky there's no more of them."

—An Akron (Ohio) cat, relying upon his nine lives to save him, allowed his tail to swell, his spine to curve, and, with the "banner-cry of hell" emanating from his jaws, waded into a buzz-saw in rapid motion. The cat was never seen again, but the boss sawyer, who always stood with his mouth open while at work, remarked to his assistant that he could "taste fiddle-strings and sausage-meat in the air that morning."

—A solicitor, who had recently been engaged by a prominent life-insurance firm, returned to the office of his employers, the other day, and complained that he had been snubbed by a gentleman on whom he had called. "Snubbed," cried the manager, "snubbed? Why, what did you do that he should have snubbed you? I have solicited life insurance from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and have never yet been snubbed. I have been kicked down stairs, beaten over the head with chairs, and thrown out of the window, but snubbed I never have been." The solicitor is driving a coal wagon.

—A humorous individual was edifying an audience with the old story of the stump-speaker who was enlarging upon the evils of a national debt, and concluded with this flight of oratory: "Fellow-citizens, I am credibly informed that the debt of Great Britain, at this present moment, exceeds the sum of *nine thousand dollars!*" This was too much for a slightly elevated old gentleman in the crowd, who steadied himself against the counter, and proceeded to destroy the delusion: "What's that you say, you man! The —— you're credibly inthroned! You must be thinking of the—hic—interest of the debt. I tell you, sir, that the debt of Great Britain exceeds the—hic—sum of *ninety* thousand dollars!" It was useless to argue with an old gentleman who had probably been there, and who knew all about it.

How Birds Learn to Sing and Build.

From an article, "Do Birds Improve in Nest-Building?" in Popular Science Monthly.

What is instinct? It is "the faculty of performing complex acts absolutely without instruction or previously acquired knowledge." Instinct, then, would enable animals to perform spontaneously acts which, in the case of man, presupposes ratiocination, a logical train of thought. But, when we test the observed facts which are usually put forward to prove the power of instinct, it is found that they are seldom conclusive. It was on such grounds that the song of birds was taken to be innate, albeit a very ready experiment would have shown that it comes from the education they receive. During the last century Barrington brought up some linnets, taken from the nest, in company with larks of sundry varieties, and found that every one of the linnets adopted completely the song of the master set over him, so that now these linnets—larks by naturalization—formed a company apart when placed among birds of their own species. Even the nightingale, whose native sound is so sweet, exhibits, under domestication, a considerable readiness to imitate other singing birds. The song of the bird is, therefore, determined by its education, and the same thing must be true as to nest-building. A bird brought up in a cage does not construct the nest peculiar to its species. In vain will you supply all the necessary materials: the bird will employ them without skill, and will oftentimes even renounce all purpose of building anything like a nest. Does not this well-known fact prove that, instead of being guided by instinct, the bird *learns* how to construct his nest, just as a man learns how to build a house?

THE "CONTEMPORARY."

The Function of Prayer in the Economy of the Universe.

Three Interests in Old English Literature.

Goldwin Smith on the Labor-Movement---Hereditary Psychical Transmission.

In the last number of the *Contemporary Review*, Herbert Spencer gives his chapter on the subjective emotional difficulties which lie in the way of the study of Sociology. This series of sociological papers from his pen is being published simultaneously in the *Contemporary* and the *Popular Science Monthly*.

The Rev. William Knight, of Dundee, has an essay on the much-vexed question of

THE FUNCTION OF PRAYER

in the economy of the universe, first started on its controversial path by Prof. Tyndall's now famous paper in the *Contemporary* several months ago. Mr. Knight thinks that—

No one, even slightly acquainted with scientific methods and results, can for a moment brook the idea of any interference with the laws of external nature, produced by human prayer. We may add that (be our knowledge of science virtually *nil*) we can scarcely doubt that the amount of physical force within the universe is incapable either of increase or diminution, but only of endless modification; that the physical nexus between phenomena, in their ceaseless flux and reflux, is never broken; while the order in which the phenomena appear is governed by the rigor of adamantine law. The links of the chain of physical sequence continue to lengthen out interminably, connecting the past with the present, and uniting the present to the future infallibly. Catastrophe—the breaking of the chain—is simply inconceivable. This conception of the absolute fixity of the relations of matter and forces is one that Science has made axiomatic; so that we are forced to the conclusion that human prayer has no validity as a force directly working within the domain of physical nature. The true sphere and function of prayer are purely spiritual.

Mr. Knight does not believe, with thinkers like Buckle, Lecky, Huxley, and Spencer, that the rein of Law is as dominant in the realm of mind as of matter; that there is a metaphysical as well as a physical science. He says:

In the conscious freedom of our own wills, we recognize a power, irreducible to analysis, which apparently proclaim our superiority to the links of physical causation, while it acts, in unbroken harmony with these. External nature is regulated and unchangeable; internal forces are ungovernable, and can be combined, modified, altered, at the Divine will. In that outer region all is orderly and fair. But in the region of the spiritual there is conscious disorder, moral chaos, which is at once the occasion of the need for the revelation of the reasonableness of an interference with it. Since then it *can* be altered for the better (while physical nature cannot), and since the alteration of this internal world is accomplished by the exercise of a man's free will, while God works in it,—and is impossible in its highest phases, without help and co-operation from Him,—why should not man petition for that help which should be the means of the presence of the *Co-operator*? For that is absolutely all. Prayer involves petition; but it is a request for nothing outward. The petition is but the expression of that hunger and thirst for the Divine righteousness which the Hebrew psalmists write with such passionate ardors, the longing for perfection, the desire to escape from fell disorder, and conform to the order of everlasting truth, with the absolute submission of the will of the Eternal. Thus the act of prayer is the very key to the Kingdom of God. We cannot dispense with it without discarding all worship whatsoever, all recognition of the Supreme Being, or of "the power that makes for righteous" in the world. If religion be the recognition of, and allegiance to, the personal and ever-present God, a man cannot be religious and neglect devotion.

Besides this purely spiritual phase, prayer has often secondary physical results of great value. To take two simple instances. We pray for a friend's life that seems endangered. Such prayer can be an influential element in arresting the physical course of disease by one iota. But it may bring a fresh suggestion to the mind of a physician, or other attendant, to adopt a course which, by natural means, will "turn the tide" of ebbing life, and determines the recovery of the patient. Or we pray for the removal of a pestilence, and the answer is given within the minds and hearts of those who take means to check it or uproot it. The latent power that lies within the free causality of man may be stimulated and put in motion from a point beyond the chain of physical sequence; and orders of innumerable links may be diverted through human prayer, thus dislodging a spiritual force that slumbers, and sending it beneficently forth from its "hiding-place of power."

There is another aspect in which prayer for physical results may be regarded, though no reply is ever granted. It may be a legitimate expression of our *longing for perfection*, our desire for the harmony of creation, with the abolition of all that now seems to mar its order. It is doubtless a consistent theory that, as we live in an optimist universe, there is now no real blot, or lack of harmony, within it; and that what seems imperfect is simply due to the nature of our finite, or the limited range of the human eye, that cannot see all round the perfect sphere. It is more consistent, however, to believe that a real chaos exists, which will be but temporary; that its temporariness does not destroy its present reality; and that "the discords have rushed in" only that harmony may result. If, then, a disturbing element really exists, one who sees the meaning and is attracted towards the Universal Order, may validly desire the extinction of its opposite, and may express that longing, in a prayer. This, indeed, is the very essence of the cry, "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as in heaven." It is a prayer for universal harmony. The blight and pestilence of the world are surely abnormal. They are not a part of the absolute order, are not even the outcome of law. We cannot speak of the laws of disease as we speak of the laws of health. Disease is the non-fulfillment of the conditions of health. It is anarchic and lawless. It seems reasonable, therefore, to desire the extinction of disease, and blight, with physical discord of every kind, as well as to desire the abolition of all moral evils.

OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In an article on "The Three Interests in Old English Literature," Prof. David Masson refers to the great activity shown of late in reprinting rare old English books and old English manuscripts. During the last nine years, the Early-English Text Society of London has issued a series of volumes of old English literature larger and of more curious variety than had ever been put forth before any similar society, and has thereby given an impulse to the study of old English, the effects of which are visible on all hands. Worthy of being mentioned along with this important Society is Mr. Edward Arber, of London, who has for some years past, in a spirit of admirable private enterprise, been reprinting and editing, in a wonderfully cheap form, select masterpieces and rarities of early English literature, and has already in this manner made accessible to all a large number of interesting and valuable old books that had been known formerly to most readers only by tantalizing hearsay.

Such old English remains possess three kinds of interest: First is the philological significance, showing, as they do, such facts as this: That the original English was a nearly pure Teutonic speech, of the Low-German variety, imported into our islands, with a good tough vocabulary and a rather complex grammar; and that the history of the speech since then has consisted mainly in two processes continuously and simultaneously at work—that of the absorption of non-Teutonic words of all kinds into the vocabulary, and that of the simplification of the grammar by the gradual abandonment of inflection.

Then there is the historical revelations which are made by these excavated remains, into which we find wrought allusions, little social anecdotes, passing sentiments, humors, all flavored with an antiquarian relish, and giving us, in a verbal mosaic, a picture of the old time. Here is a passage from Richard Rolle de Hampole's "Prick of Conscience" (about 1340), which preserves for us a quaint old English conceit:

Unnethes is a child born fully
That it ne begins to goule and cry;
And by that cry men knaw than
Whether it be man or woman;
For when it is born it cries swa:—
If it be man, says *a a*;
That the first letter is of the nam
Of our forme-fader Adam.
And if the child a woman be,
When it is sayed *a*:
E is the first letter and the hede
Of the name of Eve that began our dede.
Therefore a clerk made on this maneres
This verse of metre that is written here:
Dicentes E vel A quotquot nascuntur ab Eva.

Or take this passage from Ascham's "Schoolmaster" (1570), complaining of the small care taken by wealthy English parents 300 years ago to procure good teachers for their children, and informing us incidentally what was the stipend of a poor tutor at that time compared with that of a first-rate groom:

And it is a pity that commonly more care is had, yea and that amongst very wise men, to find out rather a cunning man for their horse than a cunning man for their children. They say Nay in word, but they do so in deed. For to the one they will gladly give a stipend of two hundred crowns by the year, and loth to offer to the other two hundred shillings. God, that sitteth in heaven, laugheth their choice to scorn, and rewardeth their liberality as it should; for He suffereth them to have tame and well-ordered horse, but wild and unfortunate children.

A purely literary interest, perhaps the keenest and most general of all, is the third value which Prof. Masson finds in these antiquarian researches. This literary interest, which attracts us to the writings of our classical authors of the past and present,—men like Milton, DeQuincy, Thackeray, Sir Thomas Browne,—and which consists of such varied but rich and irresistible elements, wit, exuberant beauty, magical play of fancy, fervor, exalted sentiment, deep tones of sublimity, is that which alone gives any writing immortal life. No words survive in the affections of the people but those which rouse them, inspire them, sway them to noble thoughts and great deeds,—to a fine, deep frenzy. Prof. Craik does not think that literary power, as we seek it in the writings of our day, or recognize it in the Greek and Latin classics, is discernible in the old English remains. M. Taine, on the other hand, with his usual ecstatic fervor, thinks "that, if there has ever been anywhere a deep and serious poetic sentiment, it is here." Prof. Masson does not go Taine's length, but believes that, if care were taken to collect the best of the scattered metrical scraps and songs, as well as to select all passages with any throb in them from such larger compositions as Layamon's "Brut," the "Ormulum," the "Ancren Riwle," Robert of Gloucester's "Chronicle," some of the early English romances, and the poems of Mannyng, Rolle de Hampole, and Minot, such a book of extracts might contain a good many things very readable and pleasant yet. Who, for example, but would feel the grace and music yet of such a little thing as that which Layton prints as the earliest known English love song, and dates at or before 1200? It begins thus:

Blow, northern wind;
Send thou me my sweeting;
Blow, northern wind;
Blow, blow, blow.
Ich wot a burd in bower brigt,
That full seemly is on sight,
Menskful maiden of might,
Fair and free to fond.

In all this worldlich won
A burd of blood and bone,
Never yet I thought none
Loosomer in lond.
Blow, northern wind;
Blow thou me my sweeting;
Blow, northern wind;
Blow, blow, blow.

Prof. Masson does not admit that the activity of our modern mind is neglecting merely literary matters, and gathering its energies to the newer scientific problems of Darwin and protoplastic philosophers. He says:

The number of persons in Britain more or less familiar with Chaucer is now ten times what it was ten years ago; portions of him are read even in our schools; and we look forward to the completion of the long-needed critical edition of his works on which the Chaucer Society and the Early English Text Society (thanks again to Mr. Furnivall) are engaged between them, and perhaps to other editions, for popular use, likely to grow out of that. But, even apart from Chaucer, there is a sufficient attraction of literary interest to his period, evidenced very happily of late in the attention of scholars and editors to some of his contemporaries. There has not been a greater feat of recent editorship, for instance, than Mr. Skeat's release, for the Early English Text Society, of the Poems of William Langland. Not only has it in this case made remarkable Poems accessible now in their best texts, and their various texts; not only are the Poems made more intelligible by the proper discrimination of the Visions concerning Piers the Plowman, from the "Vision of Do-well, Do-bet, and Do-best;" but, by Mr. Skeat's careful readings, the physiognomy of the poet himself, and the facts of his life, have been made to emerge from the mists of time in a fresh and long ago described him not badly; and few students of our earlier literature but have been accustomed to picture to themselves with some fondness the rugged, half-visionary, half-humorous figure of the dreamy Malvern Hills, who wrote so gruffly and passionately for the people while Chaucer was writing for the Court; but it was reserved for Mr. Skeat to bring out distinctly the fact that the Visions of the Malvern Hills writer, through a great part of his life, as much a Londoner as Chaucer himself, and to let us see him familiarly as the "Long Will" whose tall gaunt stride was as well known in the old London streets as Chaucer's more leisurely walk and sly downward glance.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in his lecture on the

"LABOR-MOVEMENT,"

originally delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal, takes the reassuring view that, serious as is the industrial war which is impending over Europe and the United States, yet those who have studied industrial history know that the present disturbance is mild compared with the annals of even a not very remote past. The study of history shows us where we are, and whither things are tending:

Labor first appears in history as a slave, treated like a beast of burden, chained to the galley oar by a Roman master, or lodged in the underground man-stables (ergastula) on his estate, treated like a beast, or worse than a beast, recklessly worked out, and then cast forth to die, scourged, tortured, flung in a moment's passion to feed the fishes, crucified for the slightest offense, or none. "Set up a cross for the slave," cries the Roman matron in Juvenal. "Why, what has the slave done?" answers her husband. One day slaves strike; finds a leader in Spartacus, a slave devoted as a gladiator to the whilst of Roman pleasures; wages a long and terrible servile war. The revolt is put down at last, but there is ample cause for discontent. For long thousand slaves are crucified along the road from Rome to Capua. Labor had its revenge, for slavery brought the doom of Rome.

In the twilight of history, between the fall of Rome and the rise of the new nationalities, we dimly see the struggle going on. There is a great insurrection of the oppressed peasantry, under the name of Bagaudæ, in Gaul. When the light dawns, a step has been gained. Slavery has been generally succeeded by serfdom. But serfdom is hard. The peasantry of feudal Normandy conspire against their cruel lords, hold secret meetings; the ominous name *commune* is heard. But the conspiracy is discovered and suppressed with the fiendish ferocity with which panic inspires a dominant class, whether in Normandy or Jamaica. Amidst the religious fervor of the Crusades again breaks out the wild labor protest, that of the Pastoureaux, striking for equality in the name of the Holy Spirit, which, perhaps, they had as good a right to use as some who deemed their use of it profane. This is in the country, among the shepherds and ploughmen. In the cities labor has congregated numbers, mutual intelligence, union on its side; it is constantly reinforced by fugitive serfs and others; it builds city walls, purchases or extorts charters of liberty. The commercial and manufacturing cities of Italy, Germany, Flanders, become the cradles of free industry, and, at the same time, of intellect, art, civilization. But these are points of light amidst the feudal darkness of the rural districts. In France, for example, the peasantry are cattle; in time of peace crushed with forced labor, feudal burdens, and imposts of all kinds; in time of war driven, in swelling masses, half-armed and helpless, to the shambles.

After describing the cause of the well-known industrial troubles of England, which, fomented by the infamous Statute of Laborers and bloody vagrant laws, led to Wat Tyler's revolution, and referring to the great movement of the leaders under the Commonwealth, Mr. Smith states that—

In more recent times, within living memory, there were labor disturbances in England, compared with which the present industrial war is mild. In 1816 there were outbreaks among the suffering peasantry, which filled the ruling classes with fear. In Spafields, nightly fires of incendiaries blazed in every district, threshing machines were broken or burnt in open day, mills were attacked. At Brandon in Suffolk workmen assembled to prescribe a maximum price of grain and meat, and to pull down the houses of butchers and bakers. They bore flags with the motto, "Bread or Blood." The insurgents from the Fen district, a special scene of distress, assembled at Littleport, attacked the house of a magistrate in the night, broke open shops, emptied the cellars of public-houses, marched on Ely, and filled the district for two days and nights with drunken rioting and plunder. The soldiery was called in; there was an affray in which blood flowed on both sides, then a special commission and hangings to close the scene. Distressed colliers in Staffordshire and Wales assembled by thousands, stopped works, were with difficulty diverted from marching to London. In 1812, another stain of blood was added to the sanguinary criminal code of those days by the act making death the penalty for the destruction of machinery. This was caused by the Luddite outrages, which were carried on in the most systematic manner, and on the largest scale, over Nottingham and the adjoining counties. Bodies of desperadoes, armed and disguised, went forth under a leader styled Gen. Ludd, who divided them into bands, and assigned to each band its work of destruction. Terror reigned around; the inhabitants were commanded to keep in their houses and put out their lights on pain of death. In the silence of night, houses and factories were broken open, machines demolished, unfinished work scattered on the highways. The extent and secrecy of the conspiracy baffled the efforts of justice, and the death penalty failed to put the system down. Even the attempts made to relieve distress became new sources of discontent, and a soup-kitchen riot at Glasgow led to a two days' conflict between the soldiery and the mob. In 1818, a threatening mass of Manchester spinners, on strike, came into bloody collision with the military. Then there were rick burnings, farmers patrolling all night long, gibbets erected on Pennenden heath, and bodies swinging on them, bodies of boys of 18 or 19 years old. In Dorsetshire, the most wretched county in England, were sentenced to seven years' transportation nominally for administering an illegal oath, really for Unionism. Thereupon all the trades made a monstrous demonstration, marched to Westminster, thirty thousand strong, with a petition for the release of the laborers. London was in an agony of fear, the Duke of Wellington prepared for a great conflict, pouring in troops and a battery of artillery from Woolwich. In 1840 again there were formidable movements, and society felt itself on the crust of a volcano. Threatening letters were sent to masters, and shots fired for driving mills; workmen were beaten, driven out of the country, burned with vitrol, and, there was reason to fear, murdered. Great masses of operatives collected for purposes of intimidation, shop-keepers were pillaged, collisions again took place between the people and the soldiery. Irish agrarianism meanwhile prevailed, in a far more deadly form than at present. And these industrial disturbances were succeeded with political disturbances equally formidable, with Chartism, Socialism, Cato Street conspiracies, Peterloo massacres, Bristol riots.

The labor movement of to-day, with all its outbreaks, is peaceful in comparison with such bloody tumults. He does not forget the International or the Commune:

The International was, in its origin, a purely industrial association, born of Prince Albert's International Exhibition, which held a convention at Geneva, where everybody goes picnicing, for objects, which, though chimerical, were distinctly economical, and free from any taint of petroleum. But a band of political conspirators got hold of the organization and used it, or, at least, so much of it as they could carry with them, for a purpose entirely foreign to the original intent.

And, as to the Commune:

The destruction of the column at the Place Vendome was not a good act; but if it was in any measure the protest of labor against war, it was a better act than ever was done by the occupant of that column. On that column it was that, when Napoleon's long orgy of criminal glory was drawing to a close, the hand of misery and bereavement wrote, "Monster, if all the blood you have shed could be collected in this square, you might drink without stooping." Thiers is shooting the Communists; perhaps justly, though humanity will be relieved when the gore ceases to trickle, and vengeance ends its long repast. But Thiers has himself been the literary archpriest of Napoleon and of war: of all the incendiaries in France he has been the worst.

The labor movement has not trenched materially on the elegancies of life:

Thirty years the laborers of Egypt wrought by gangs of 100,000 at a time to build the great Pyramid which was to hold a despot's dust. Even now, when everybody is complaining of the dearness of labor, and the insufferable independence of the working class, a piece of fine lace consumes the labor of seven persons, each employed on a distinct portion of the work; and the thread, of exquisite fineness, is spun in dark rooms underground, not without injury, we may suppose, to the eyesight or health of those employed. Would it be very detrimental to real civilization if we were forced, by the dearness of labor, to give up all the trades in which human life or health is sacrificed to mere fancy? Many an article of luxury, many a senseless toy, if our eyes could be opened, would be seen to bear the traces of human blood and tears. We are like the Merchant Brothers in Keats:

With her two brothers this fair lady dwelt,
Enriched with ancestral merchandize,
And for them many a weary hand did smelt
In torch-lit mines and noisy factories,
And many once proud-quivered loins did melt
In blood from stinging whip; with hollow eyes
Many all day in dazzling rivers stood
To take the rich-ored driftings of the flood.

For them the Ceylon diver held his breath
And went all naked to the hungry shark,
For them his ears gushed blood; for them in death
The seal in the cold ice with piteous bark
Lay pierced with darts; for thou alone did seethe
A thousand men in troubles wide and dark
Half ignorant, they turned an easy wheel
That set sharp sacks at work to pinch and peel.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, in a very interesting treatise on

HEREDITARY PSYCHICAL TRANSMISSION,

gives a great many proofs of the secondary acquirement or hereditary transmissibility of certain traits and habits. He quotes from the valuable evidence collected by the late eminent horticulturist, Mr. Thomas Andrew Knight, from observing persons were directed to this subject through a long life:

In a Memoir on the Economy of Bees, which he contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions," in 1807, he mentioned the following fact: "A young terrier, whose parents had been much employed in destroying polecats, and whose grandsire was a perfect hero at the occupation, was drawn by a strong hedge into a polecat, my other animals of the same species, and the spaniel having been prevented from seeing woodcock or other kind of game. The terrier evinced, as soon as it perceived the *scent* of the polecat, very violent agitation. Not one of these dogs, combined, modified, altered, at the Divine will. In that outer region all is orderly and fair. But in the region of the spiritual there is conscious disorder, moral chaos, which is at once the occasion of the need for the revelation of the reasonableness of an interference with it. Since then it *can* be altered for the better (while physical nature cannot), and since the alteration of this internal world is accomplished by the exercise of a man's free will, while God works in it,—and is impossible in its highest phases, without help and co-operation from Him,—why should not man petition for that help which should be the means of the presence of the *Co-operator*? For that is absolutely all. Prayer involves petition; but it is a request for nothing outward. The petition is but the expression of that hunger and thirst for the Divine righteousness which the Hebrew psalmists write with such passionate ardors, the longing for perfection, the desire to escape from fell disorder, and conform to the order of everlasting truth, with the absolute submission of the will of the Eternal. Thus the act of prayer is the very key to the Kingdom of God. We cannot dispense with it without discarding all worship whatsoever, all recognition of the Supreme Being, or of "the power that makes for righteous" in the world. If religion be the recognition of, and allegiance to, the personal and ever-present God, a man cannot be religious and neglect devotion.

Besides this purely spiritual phase, prayer has often secondary physical results of great value. To take two simple instances. We pray for a friend's life that seems endangered. Such prayer can be an influential element in arresting the physical course of disease by one iota. But it may bring a fresh suggestion to the mind of a physician, or other attendant, to adopt a course which, by natural means, will "turn the tide" of ebbing life, and determines the recovery of the patient. Or we pray for the removal of a pestilence, and the answer is given within the minds and hearts of those who take means to check it or uproot it. The latent power that lies within the free causality of man may be stimulated and put in motion from a point beyond the chain of physical sequence; and orders of innumerable links may be diverted through human prayer, thus dislodging a spiritual force that slumbers, and sending it beneficently forth from its "hiding-place of power."

There is another aspect in which prayer for physical results may be regarded, though no reply is ever granted. It may be a legitimate expression of our *longing for perfection*, our desire for the harmony of creation, with the abolition of all that now seems to mar its order. It is doubtless a consistent theory that, as we live in an optimist universe, there is now no real blot, or lack of harmony, within it; and that what seems imperfect is simply due to the nature of our finite, or the limited range of the human eye, that cannot see all round the perfect sphere. It is more consistent, however, to believe that a real chaos exists, which will be but temporary; that its temporariness does not destroy its present reality; and that "the discords have rushed in" only that harmony may result. If, then, a disturbing element really exists, one who sees the meaning and is attracted towards the Universal Order, may validly desire the extinction of its opposite, and may express that longing, in a prayer. This, indeed, is the very essence of the cry, "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as in heaven." It is a prayer for universal harmony. The blight and pestilence of the world are surely abnormal. They are not a part of the absolute order, are not even the outcome of law. We cannot speak of the laws of disease as we speak of the laws of health. Disease is the non-fulfillment of the conditions of health. It is anarchic and lawless. It seems reasonable, therefore, to desire the extinction of disease, and blight, with physical discord of every kind, as well as to desire the abolition of all moral evils.

OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In an article on "The Three Interests in Old English Literature," Prof, David Masson refers to the great activity shown of late in reprinting rare old English books and old English manuscripts. During the last nine years, the Early-English Text Society of London has issued a series of volumes of old English literature larger and of more curious variety than had ever been put forth before any similar society, and has thereby given an impulse to the study of old English, the effects of which are visible on all hands. Worthy of being mentioned along with this important Society is Mr. Edward Arber, of London, who has for some years past, in a spirit of admirable private enterprise, been reprinting and editing, in a wonderfully cheap form, select masterpieces and rarities of early English literature, and has already in this manner made accessible to all a large number of interesting and valuable old books that had been known formerly to most readers only by tantalizing hearsay.

Such old English remains possess three kinds of interest: First is the philological significance, showing, as they do, such facts as this: That the original English was a nearly pure Teutonic speech, of the Low-German variety, imported into our islands, with a good tough vocabulary and a rather complex grammar; and that the history of the speech since then has consisted mainly in two processes continuously and simultaneously at work—that of the absorption of non-Teutonic words of all kinds into the vocabulary, and that of the simplification of the grammar by the gradual abandonment of inflection.

Then there is the historical revelations which are made by these excavated remains, into which we find wrought allusions, little social anecdotes, passing sentiments, humors, all flavored with an antiquarian relish, and giving us, in a verbal mosaic, a picture of the old time. Here is a passage from Richard Rolle de Hampole's "Prick of Conscience" (about 1340), which preserves for us a quaint old English conceit:

Unnethes is a child born fully
That it ne begins to goule and cry;
And by that cry men knaw than
Whether it be man or woman;
For when it is born it cries swa:—
If it be man, says *a a*;
That the first letter is of the nam
Of our forme-fader Adam.
And if the child a woman be,
When it is sayed *a*:
E is the first letter and the hede
Of the name of Eve that began our dede.
Therefore a clerk made on this maneres
This verse of metre that is written here:
Dicentes E vel A quotquot nascuntur ab Eva.

Or take this passage from Ascham's "Schoolmaster" (1570), complaining of the small care taken by wealthy English parents 300 years ago to procure good teachers for their children, and informing us incidentally what was the stipend of a poor tutor at that time compared with that of a first-rate groom:

And it is a pity that commonly more care is had, yea and that amongst very wise men, to find out rather a cunning man for their horse than a cunning man for their children. They say Nay in word, but they do so in deed. For to the one they will gladly give a stipend of two hundred crowns by the year, and loth to offer to the other two hundred shillings. God, that sitteth in heaven, laugheth their choice to scorn, and rewardeth their liberality as it should; for He suffereth them to have tame and well-ordered horse, but wild and unfortunate children.

A purely literary interest, perhaps the keenest and most general of all, is the third value which Prof. Masson finds in these antiquarian researches. This literary interest, which attracts us to the writings of our classical authors of the past and present,—men like Milton, DeQuincy, Thackeray, Sir Thomas Browne,—and which consists of such varied but rich and irresistible elements, wit, exuberant beauty, magical play of fancy, fervor, exalted sentiment, deep tones of sublimity, is that which alone gives any writing immortal life. No words survive in the affections of the people but those which rouse them, inspire them, sway them to noble thoughts and great deeds,—to a fine, deep frenzy. Prof. Craik does not think that literary power, as we seek it in the writings of our day, or recognize it in the Greek and Latin classics, is discernible in the old English remains. M. Taine, on the other hand, with his usual ecstatic fervor, thinks "that, if there has ever been anywhere a deep and serious poetic sentiment, it is here." Prof. Masson does not go Taine's length, but believes that, if care were taken to collect the best of the scattered metrical scraps and songs, as well as to select all passages with any throb in them from such larger compositions as Layamon's "Brut," the "Ormulum," the "Ancren Riwle," Robert of Gloucester's "Chronicle," some of the early English romances, and the poems of Mannyng, Rolle de Hampole, and Minot, such a book of extracts might contain a good many things very readable and pleasant yet. Who, for example, but would feel the grace and music yet of such a little thing as that which Layton prints as the earliest known English love song, and dates at or before 1200? It begins thus:

Blow, northern wind;
Send thou me my sweeting;
Blow, northern wind;
Blow, blow, blow.
Ich wot a burd in bower brigt,
That full seemly is on sight,
Menskful maiden of might,
Fair and free to fond.

In all this worldlich won
A burd of blood and bone,
Never yet I thought none
Loosomer in lond.
Blow, northern wind;
Blow thou me my sweeting;
Blow, northern wind;
Blow, blow, blow.

Prof. Masson does not admit that the activity of our modern mind is neglecting merely literary matters, and gathering its energies to the newer scientific problems of Darwin and protoplastic philosophers. He says:

The number of persons in Britain more or less familiar with Chaucer is now ten times what it was ten years ago; portions of him are read even in our schools; and we look forward to the completion of the long-needed critical edition of his works on which the Chaucer Society and the Early English Text Society (thanks again to Mr. Furnivall) are engaged between them, and perhaps to other editions, for popular use, likely to grow out of that. But, even apart from Chaucer, there is a sufficient attraction of literary interest to his period, evidenced very happily of late in the attention of scholars and editors to some of his contemporaries. There has not been a greater feat of recent editorship, for instance, than Mr. Skeat's release, for the Early English Text Society, of the Poems of William Langland. Not only has it in this case made remarkable Poems accessible now in their best texts, and their various texts; not only are the Poems made more intelligible by the proper discrimination of the Visions concerning Piers the Plowman, from the "Vision of Do-well, Do-bet, and Do-best;" but, by Mr. Skeat's careful readings, the physiognomy of the poet himself, and the facts of his life, have been made to emerge from the mists of time in a fresh and long ago described him not badly; and few students of our earlier literature but have been accustomed to picture to themselves with some fondness the rugged, half-visionary, half-humorous figure of the dreamy Malvern Hills, who wrote so gruffly and passionately for the people while Chaucer was writing for the Court; but it was reserved for Mr. Skeat to bring out distinctly the fact that the Visions of the Malvern Hills writer, through a great part of his life, as much a Londoner as Chaucer himself, and to let us see him familiarly as the "Long Will" whose tall gaunt stride was as well known in the old London streets as Chaucer's more leisurely walk and sly downward glance.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in his lecture on the

"LABOR-MOVEMENT,"

originally delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal, takes the reassuring view that, serious as is the industrial war which is impending over Europe and the United States, yet those who have studied industrial history know that the present disturbance is mild compared with the annals of even a not very remote past. The study of history shows us where we are, and whither things are tending:

Labor first appears in history as a slave, treated like a beast of burden, chained to the galley oar by a Roman master, or lodged in the underground man-stables (ergastula) on his estate, treated like a beast, or worse than a beast, recklessly worked out, and then cast forth to die, scourged, tortured, flung in a moment's passion to feed the fishes, crucified for the slightest offense, or none. "Set up a cross for the slave," cries the Roman matron in Juvenal. "Why, what has the slave done?" answers her husband. One day slaves strike; finds a leader in Spartacus, a slave devoted as a gladiator to the whilst of Roman pleasures; wages a long and terrible servile war. The revolt is put down at last, but there is ample cause for discontent. For long thousand slaves are crucified along the road from Rome to Capua. Labor had its revenge, for slavery brought the doom of Rome.

In the twilight of history, between the fall of Rome and the rise of the new nationalities, we dimly see the struggle going on. There is a great insurrection of the oppressed peasantry, under the name of Bagaudæ, in Gaul. When the light dawns, a step has been gained. Slavery has been generally succeeded by serfdom. But serfdom is hard. The peasantry of feudal Normandy conspire against their cruel lords, hold secret meetings; the ominous name *commune* is heard. But the conspiracy is discovered and suppressed with the fiendish ferocity with which panic inspires a dominant class, whether in Normandy or Jamaica. Amidst the religious fervor of the Crusades again breaks out the wild labor protest, that of the Pastoureaux, striking for equality in the name of the Holy Spirit, which, perhaps, they had as good a right to use as some who deemed their use of it profane. This is in the country, among the shepherds and ploughmen. In the cities labor has congregated numbers, mutual intelligence, union on its side; it is constantly reinforced by fugitive serfs and others; it builds city walls, purchases or extorts charters of liberty. The commercial and manufacturing cities of Italy, Germany, Flanders, become the cradles of free industry, and, at the same time, of intellect, art, civilization. But these are points of light amidst the feudal darkness of the rural districts. In France, for example, the peasantry are cattle; in time of peace crushed with forced labor, feudal burdens, and imposts of all kinds; in time of war driven, in swelling masses, half-armed and helpless, to the shambles.

After describing the cause of the well-known industrial troubles of England, which, fomented by the infamous Statute of Laborers and bloody vagrant laws, led to Wat Tyler's revolution, and referring to the great movement of the leaders under the Commonwealth, Mr. Smith states that—

In more recent times, within living memory, there were labor disturbances in England, compared with which the present industrial war is mild. In 1816 there were outbreaks among the suffering peasantry, which filled the ruling classes with fear. In Spafields, nightly fires of incendiaries blazed in every district, threshing machines were broken or burnt in open day, mills were attacked. At Brandon in Suffolk workmen assembled to prescribe a maximum price of grain and meat, and to pull down the houses of butchers and bakers. They bore flags with the motto, "Bread or Blood." The insurgents from the Fen district, a special scene of distress, assembled at Littleport, attacked the house of a magistrate in the night, broke open shops, emptied the cellars of public-houses, marched on Ely, and filled the district for two days and nights with drunken rioting and plunder. The soldiery was called in; there was an affray in which blood flowed on both sides, then a special commission and hangings to close the scene. Distressed colliers in Staffordshire and Wales assembled by thousands, stopped works, were with difficulty diverted from marching to London. In 1812, another stain of blood was added to the sanguinary criminal code of those days by the act making death the penalty for the destruction of machinery. This was caused by the Luddite outrages, which were carried on in the most systematic manner, and on the largest scale, over Nottingham and the adjoining counties. Bodies of desperadoes, armed and disguised, went forth under a leader styled Gen. Ludd, who divided them into bands, and assigned to each band its work of destruction. Terror reigned around; the inhabitants were commanded to keep in their houses and put out their lights on pain of death. In the silence of night, houses and factories were broken open, machines demolished, unfinished work scattered on the highways. The extent and secrecy of the conspiracy baffled the efforts of justice, and the death penalty failed to put the system down. Even the attempts made to relieve distress became new sources of discontent, and a soup-kitchen riot at Glasgow led to a two days' conflict between the soldiery and the mob. In 1818, a threatening mass of Manchester spinners, on strike, came into bloody collision with the military. Then there were rick burnings, farmers patrolling all night long, gibbets erected on Pennenden heath, and bodies swinging on them, bodies of boys of 18 or 19 years old. In Dorsetshire, the most wretched county in England, were sentenced to seven years' transportation nominally for administering an illegal oath, really for Unionism. Thereupon all the trades made a monstrous demonstration, marched to Westminster, thirty thousand strong, with a petition for the release of the laborers. London was in an agony of fear, the Duke of Wellington prepared for a great conflict, pouring in troops and a battery of artillery from Woolwich. In 1840 again there were formidable movements, and society felt itself on the crust of a volcano. Threatening letters were sent to masters, and shots fired for driving mills; workmen were beaten, driven out of the country, burned with vitrol, and, there was reason to fear, murdered. Great masses of operatives collected for purposes of intimidation, shop-keepers were pillaged, collisions again took place between the people and the soldiery. Irish agrarianism meanwhile prevailed, in a far more deadly form than at present. And these industrial disturbances were succeeded with political disturbances equally formidable, with Chartism, Socialism, Cato Street conspiracies, Peterloo massacres, Bristol riots.

The labor movement of to-day, with all its outbreaks, is peaceful in comparison with such bloody tumults. He does not forget the International or the Commune:

The International was, in its origin, a purely industrial association, born of Prince Albert's International Exhibition, which held a convention at Geneva, where everybody goes picnicing, for objects, which, though chimerical, were distinctly economical, and free from any taint of petroleum. But a band of political conspirators got hold of the organization and used it, or, at least, so much of it as they could carry with them, for a purpose entirely foreign to the original intent.

And, as to the Commune:

The destruction of the column at the Place Vendome was not a good act; but if it was in any measure the protest of labor against war, it was a better act than ever was done by the occupant of that column. On that column it was that, when Napoleon's long orgy of criminal glory was drawing to a close, the hand of misery and bereavement wrote, "Monster, if all the blood you have shed could be collected in this square, you might drink without stooping." Thiers is shooting the Communists; perhaps justly, though humanity will be relieved when the gore ceases to trickle, and vengeance ends its long repast. But Thiers has himself been the literary archpriest of Napoleon and of war: of all the incendiaries in France he has been the worst.

The labor movement has not trenched materially on the elegancies of life:

Thirty years the laborers of Egypt wrought by gangs of 100,000 at a time to build the great Pyramid which was to hold a despot's dust. Even now, when everybody is complaining of the dearness of labor, and the insufferable independence of the working class, a piece of fine lace consumes the labor of seven persons, each employed on a distinct portion of the work; and the thread, of exquisite fineness, is spun in dark rooms underground, not without injury, we may suppose, to the eyesight or health of those employed. Would it be very detrimental to real civilization if we were forced, by the dearness of labor, to give up all the trades in which human life or health is sacrificed to mere fancy? Many an article of luxury, many a senseless toy, if our eyes could be opened, would be seen to bear the traces of human blood and tears. We are like the Merchant Brothers in Keats:

With her two brothers this fair lady dwelt,
Enriched with ancestral merchandize,
And for them many a weary hand did smelt
In torch-lit mines and noisy factories,
And many once proud-quivered loins did melt
In blood from stinging whip; with hollow eyes
Many all day in dazzling rivers stood
To take the rich-ored driftings of the flood.

For them the Ceylon diver held his breath
And went all naked to the hungry shark,
For them his ears gushed blood; for them in death
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WARNED.

They stood at the garden gate.
By the lifting of a lid
She might have read her fate
In a little thing the did.

He plucked a beautiful flower,
Tore it away from its place
On the side of the blooming bower
And held it against his face.

Drank in its beauty and bloom,
In the midst of his idle talk;
Then cast it down to the gloom
And dust of the garden walk.

Ay, trod it under his foot,
As it lay in his path way there;
Then spurned it away with his boot,
Because it had ceased to be fair.

Ah! the maiden might have read
The doom of her young life then;
But she looked in his eyes instead,
And thought him the king of men.

She looked in his eyes and blushed;
She hid in his strong arms' fold;
And the tale of the flower, crushed
And spurned, was once more told.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The office occupied some thirty years ago by the Hon. W. G. Brownlow, in publishing the Jonesboro (

METROPOLITAN MODES.

The Question of Extravagance in Dress---Elegant Costumes.

False Vests and Shirt-Waists---Mourning Robes---Diminished Grief as Represented in Clothes.

Hats and Bonnets---The Latest Styles in Flowers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1873.

In these days, when we have, in large cities, almost no girls, and the feminine element jumps at a abound from childhood to womanhood, it seems a work of supererogation to describe fashions for girls. But, since the fashions are made, it is supposable that there is a market for them; at any rate, it is to be hoped so.

There are unworldly people who harbor the notion that from 15 to 22 or 23, our feminine creatures are girls; but the mist of delusion is melting before the sun of society. Times were when a maiden in her teens would have been laughed at for her folly, had she appeared in costly silks, and laces, and velvets, and jewels; but, nowadays, every girl (to use that unappropriate term) feels that her wardrobe should be as expensive and elaborate as her mother's, if not surpassing it in variety. That we should fail to appreciate the absurdity of this, argues ill for our taste as well as for our sense.

A NEW QUESTION.

The question of the disproportionate cost of dress to other living expenses has become so serious that many mothers, in this part of the world, are considering the necessity of engaging themselves and their daughters in a determined crusade against it. The beginning of this promises to be the coming season, and will first show itself in the using of inexpensive materials for street-dresses and ordinary wear, in place of the inevitable gros-grains, and failles, and taffetas, of heretofore.

A young girl, about to leave school, is having a spring and summer wardrobe made preparatory to her departure for her home in the West. In it are

TWO WALKING-DRESSES.

The first is of gray serge. The skirt is cut to clear the ground, and is wholly untrimmed, with the exception of a row of fanciful bows, lined with serge three shades darker, extending up to the middle of the front breadth from bottom to top, and graduated in size. The polonaise is double-breasted, with a heart-shaped neck, opening over a vest of the darker shade. The polonaise is fastened by a double row of three large steel buttons, and is drawn back from the waist till the skirt hangs in two long points in front. The trimming is a plain, broad fold of the darker shade, turned up on the polonaise, and piped with two bias folds of the two shades, alternating the color. The garment has a broad redingote collar, trimmed in the same way, and square Louis XV. cuffs, fastened to the sleeves by three steel buttons. The hat for this dress is a steel-colored chip, with a milliner's fold of silk, the same shade as the dress, round the crown, and a bunch of shaded gray ostrich-tips, fastened by a small steel arrow. The suit is as simple as it could well be, and as stylish as the most fastidious could desire.

The second dress is a summer silk of soft hair stripes of brown shading into white. To protect the skirt from being readily soiled, there is a 5-inch kilt-pleating of plain nut-brown silk round the bottom, except on the front-breadth. Above the kilting are three over-lapping 8-inch ruffles of the material, headed by a double fold of the brown and light silk. The front breadth (or tablier, in modistes' parlance) is ornamented by two groups of three alternate flat folds of the two shades, laid on in crescent shape; and the ends of all the trimmings at the seams of the front breadth are concealed by a row of alternating loops on one side, and a bow and long ends on the other. The overskirt, of a new shape, looped high on the sides with graceful bows, is finished by three bows similar to those on the skirt. The basque has long points in front, and a postillion back, and is simply edged by a heavy cord of the plain brown silk. The sleeves are of coat-shape nearly to the wrist, with a pleated flounce of the plain brown below, headed by folds. A vest of the brown is finished by an up-standing double ruffle of the two kinds,—the edge of the lighter projecting from under that of the darker.

This fortunate young woman has also a

HANDSOME BLACK SILK

dress, made with a demi-train and no over-skirt. The skirt is cut in broad, shallow scallops, bound with silk, and the line of the scallops followed by three milliner's' folds, the width of the fold from the edge, and the same distance apart. The tablier has three narrow ruffles, headed by a puff and stand-up ruffle, placed in crescent shape from seam to seam; and the ends are covered by odd little rosettes. The train has a bouffant pouf over the tournure. The basque is very pretty and peculiar. The back of it is one immense bow without ends, and formed in some curious way by the side-pieces being entongated and twisted about till the desired result was obtained. The front is cut in four soft points; a vest being simulated by a standing ruffle passing about the neck down the front, and around the second point to the under-arm seam, covering the first point to be corded by two fine cords, and thus terminate the vest. To render this handsome robe a little more dressy, two false vests were made,—one of blue, and one of cherry silk. These

FALSE VESTS

are easily cut by any one, by laying a piece of paper on a waist trimmed to simulate a vest. When the pattern is fitted, cut the silk, line it with soft-finished cambric, and cord the ends with a fine piping. It should have buttons and button-holes, like the waist of a dress. When it is to be worn, baste it on the waist under the trimming, and you have a bright and dainty addition to your toilette. These vests for black dresses are particularly pretty if a Roman or other bright-colored sash be worn loosely wound round the waist under the basque, and tied in large loops on the left side.

SHIRT-WAISTS,

so becoming and so useful, will be a noticeable part of the wardrobe of girls and young married ladies. Their desirable qualities of inexpensiveness and convenience render them dear to the heart of every feminine being whose purchases are limited by the want of a plethoric purse. Several pretty ones have recently been made for a young girl in the East. One is of blue foutard; the inevitable three pleats being trimmed with several graduated rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, and the collar and cuffs being of velvet.

Another is of sky-blue satin. This was made without pleats, is double-breasted in front, and has a V neck. It had a coat-collar and cuffs of the satin, and is embroidered with wreaths of tiny pink rose-buds and leaves in floss silks.

Still another is of white foulard, with an embroidered wreath of violets up the front and round the neck, and on cuffs and collar. And a fourth is of white organdy, with five pleats, each one covered by a black lace barbe. The sleeves of this are flowing from the elbow, and edged by a double row of black and white lace, while a ruffle of the same is about the neck. It should be said that the latter waist is for a lady just coming out of mourning. The latter reminds me of the fact that

MOURNING,

as a specific garb, has been greatly improved in these last few years. However, people differ as regards the propriety of dressing solely in black. There can be no doubt that a change of outward raiment is a consolation to many grief-stricken hearts. And, seeing this, it would be hard if custom denied them such small comfort. It was apparently thought years ago, that to make the dress hideous was to show greater respect to the departed, and therefore gloomy collars and cuffs of dense crape were the only decorations allowed persons in mourning. Now it is not considered improper or unfeeling for the mourning ones to have a dainty ruffle of white in neck and sleeves, or to mitigate the ungracefulness of a perfectly plain dress by a bit of simple trimming.

A widow may have a white ruche in her bonnet; may even wear a tiny cap, which goes far toward rendering her sable robes pleasing to the eye of those not suffering from her loss. If a change of costume is a thing desired by those who are gone, then it should be our greatest pleasure to wear it; but we should also have regard for the feelings of the living, and nothing is more depressing than to see one whom we love constantly shrouded in the drapery of woe. Therefore, it really seems the duty of garmental mourners to make their habits as little sombre as possible.

The introduction of white ruches, ruffles, bows, caps, etc., is an improvement to mourning dress even yet scarcely fully appreciated; and the growing similarity to ordinary black robes is an excellent thing, since it lessens the difficulty of the change from all black to colors.

HATS AND BONNETS

get quearer and queerer as the season grows. The only comfort about it is, that they are equally unbecoming to round face and long face, tall or short, fat or thin, light or dark. We shall not envy some fortunate possessor of a hat more becoming than our own, since it cannot be found. There is nothing for us, unless we take the stand of the Boston tea-party, and refuse to wear head-gear at all until it be given us in a suitable form. A crusade against milliners would no doubt be annoying, and would require more unity of action than we are ever likely to attain; but that it would be productive of good, can scarcely be questioned. That we need a revolution in all parts of the toilet, almost every woman is prepared to admit. It is for too expensive and elaborate for the good of the nation; but that we need the revolution most in head-gear is a self-evident fact; for it has, at present, neither grace nor beauty to recommend it.

THE FLOWERS

for the new hats are unusually pretty, because they are smaller and more natural than they have been for several seasons, such dainty blossoms as lilies-of-the-valley, sweet-peas, primroses, heliotrope, forget-me-nots, clethra, violets, pansies, and wild roses, and beautiful trailing grasses, sprays of wheat and rye, and bits of moss, and other fine and beautiful things. Lace and ribbon will be little used, except for strings, and the chief trimming will be the charming floral designs, which will be much more compact and less wildly meandering than formerly. Odd pins and buckles, and fancy ornaments of steel, jet, old silver, pearl, oxidized silver, and even ivory, are making their appearance on bonnets and hats; but they seem unsightly and inappropriate with summer buds and blossoms.

FURBELOW.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND THE SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A brief chapter of modern ecclesiastical history was given a few weeks ago in THE TRIBUNE. It related to the connection of Mr. J. Y. Scammon with the Swedenborgian denomination in Chicago. It was stated therein that Mr. Scammon, using the lever of his personal influence and his wealth, had effected an exchange of a lot on Eighteenth street, belonging to himself, for the lot on Adams street occupied by the Swedenborgian church before the fire. The terms of the transfer were not given, but it was effected at his urgent request, and even under the stress of threats that he would toll elsewhere in the Lord's vineyard unless the point was yielded. That the exchange was most satisfactory to him cannot be doubted. It was further alleged that Mr. Scammon had been the public and private custodian of certain relief funds contributed by Eastern churches for the destitute of the denomination in this city, and had failed to report what disposition he had made of them. It is said that the publication of these facts excited Mr. Scammon to demonstrations of ungodly wrath, and unseemly excitement, but the allegations could not be denied. A card appeared soon after in THE TRIBUNE, in which it was denied that there was a lawsuit contemplated by the society or a partition of the church property, and the information was added that the most charming state of harmony existed between the seceders and their former brethren. No further explanation was vouchsafed, and not a word of further contradiction offered until last Sunday, when the *Times* took up the burden of the wondrous tale. It appears that a reporter of the paper who does the religious "walking" for that holy Sabbath sheet, have not yet been heard in the vestibule of the Swedenborgian sanctuary. He pleased the *Times* mightily in behalf of Mr. Scammon to deny the charges entirely. It may be well to state that the information upon which the denial was based was not obtained by any special display of enterprise on the part of the *Times*. It was brought to that office by Mr. C. F. W. Junge, a fleet-footed messenger of Mr. Scammon, at a late hour on the Saturday night preceding the publication, and was accompanied by two resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the "Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem," at a meeting held March 15:

Resolved, That the reports made to this committee by the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, respecting the relief funds entrusted to his custody, and for his assistance in the execution of the trusts connected with the church property, be heartily approved, and our thanks returned to him for this efficiency, fidelity, and good judgment in the matters to which the resolution refers.

Resolved, That the action of Mr. Scammon in the administration of the finances of the church, especially since the great fire, entitles him to the endearing gratitude of the society, and this meeting hereby tenders to him, individually as one of the most valuable friends whose assistance the church has enjoyed.

These resolutions cannot be called a denial of anything. They simply affirm the confidence of the Committee in Mr. Scammon as a financial manager. But the ill-judged card of Mr. Putnam, and these attenuated resolutions are all the explanation of the denial that we seem ever likely to have of certain straightforward and well-sustained charges.

The resolutions as printed are signed by Alexander Officer, Hubert E. Moss, R. R. Burnham, O. H. Blackman, C. F. W. Junge, Dr. E. A. Small, J. H. Ragatz, George F. Root, and W. Northrup. They constitute the Executive Committee of the First Swedenborgian Church. Since the First Swedenborgian Church was organized in Chicago, it has never had a Trustee, or an Executive Committeeman unacceptable to Mr. Scammon. The present Committee is especially under the influence of his wife, but it is needless to recount their relations to him. One of them was associated with him in the Mutual Security Insurance Company. Another is an employe of Mr. Scammon. Another is the contractor of Mr. Scammon's buildings. But to make a short chapter of it, there is no evidence that the Swedenborgians of Chicago or any Swedenborgian Society ever authorized or indorsed the resolutions.

The facts in regard to the Swedenborgian fire-relief fund are as follows: The delay of Mr. Scammon in making his report in regard to the disposition of the relief funds annoyed every one concerned, and was a frequent theme of fretful complaint among the sufferers by the fire. The first finance report was made in Mr. Scammon's peculiar style. At a certain meeting of the Executive Committee, Mr. Scammon stated that he had a report to make in regard to the relief funds. He drew out a paper, which was supposed to contain the desired information, flourished it awhile in the eyes of the solemn-faced members, and then returned it frigidly to the recesses of his inner pocket. This is the history of what is called his first report. His "second report" was made for the first time at the meeting on the 16th of March. The coming of relief funds for the building of a chapel is unique, if not quite so much so as the appropriation of the money to *the payment of delinquent pew-rents* of a church that has been burned, the delinquent pew-renters being mostly wealthy persons!

When the Swedenborgians of Chicago approve Mr. Scammon it will be time for the *Times* to give that gentleman a certificate of good character, if there is anything in its certificate that has a tendency to assist a person in gaining a higher moral or religious attitude. The fashion of Mr. Scammon's connection with Swedenborgianism in Chicago, if written fully, would be most entertaining. It only remains to say in closing that the complications of the Swedenborgian Church are far from being settled, and that Mr. Scammon is the only real rock of offense in that corner of the vineyard. JUSTICE.

THE SWEDENBORGIAN RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I read your article upon Mr. J. Young Scammon's connection and dealings with the Swedenborgians of Chicago with the deepest pain and mortification. A Swedenborgian myself, and long and intimately acquainted with this distinguished Christian gentleman, I venture a few words in his defense. It must be admitted that the facts stated in your article in regard to his church influence and dictation, his real estate operations with the church property, are in the main correct; that the article on the whole is mild and moderate in tone; indeed, we fear the whole truth might warrant a little stronger statement. But you do Brother Scammon great injustice in speaking of his connection with the Swedenborgian relief fund.

This fund resulted from the generous contributions of Swedenborgian friends and societies throughout the country for the relief of individuals suffering among the members of the Chicago Society, if any, and such other cases as might be brought under the immediate notice of that Society. Large contributions, both in clothing and money, were received; the money naturally found its way into Mr. Scammon's hands; the exact amount cannot be ascertained except from him. His innate modesty forbids any public statement, but it has reached out that there were several thousand dollars in money and a large amount of clothing. Now, you should make known to a fault-finding public that our brother Scammon, in order to protect this noble charity, to see that it was distributed strictly in accordance with the wishes of the contributors, constituted himself the official "Trustee of the Fund" and the Relief of the Sufferers by the Great Fire." It must be admitted, however, that this well-judged card of Mr. Putnam, and these attenuated resolutions are all the explanation of the denial that we seem ever likely to have of certain straightforward and well-sustained charges.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 189 WEST WASHington-st.

DWELLINGS, HOUSES, AND LOTS.

$4,000—2-room dwelling, lot 25x150, on Green-st., between Madison and Washington; east front; terms easy.

$7,000—11-room 2-story dwelling and lot on Randolph-st., near Ann.

$4,500—10-room 2-story stone front dwelling and lot on Colfax-av. and Thirty-second-st.

$4,000—8-room 2-story and basement dwelling and lot on Cottage-place and Thirty-first-st.

$9,000—13-room 2-story house and lot, 50x110, on Harrison and Morgan-sts. (corner).

$1,650—8-room new cottage—lot 50x150—and barn; monthly payments; at Englewood; good cistern and well; on Sixty-fifth-st., east of Halsted.

$4,000—11-room 2-story dwelling and lot 771 West Van Buren-st., south front.

$12,000—12-room 2-story and brick basement dwelling lot, 125x456, on Clark-st. and Diversey-av., the cheapest property on North Side.

$5,000—8-room new 2-story dwelling lot, 50x147, on Riverside drive, at Lawndale, one block from depot; terms easy.

$2,800—6-room cottage and lot corner First and Lincoln-sts.; monthly payments.

$4,000—8-room dwellings and lots on Davis and Lake-vis.; monthly payments.

$4,000 and $6,000—2-story dwellings and lots on Walnut and Pauline-sts.; easy.

$2,200—5-room 2-story dwelling, 10 years' lease, $140 per year, on Green and Huron; rents for $75.

TIME AND OUT OF CITY.

$100 per foot—32x178, east front, on Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.; $2,500 down.

$75 per foot—30x150, river front, on North Branch and Clayborn-place, suitable for dockage, lumber mills, or factories.

$1,500—25x125, on Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne, south front.

$100 per foot—20x125, on Van Buren-st., between Honore and Lincoln, south front; $500 down.

$100 per foot—8 lots on Ashland-av. and Hastings-st., 25 x125 feet.

$1,000—2 nice lots on Sixty-third-st., at Englewood, 50x150; $300 down.

$750—Lots 24x122 on Flat-st., between Horne and Leavitt; $200 down.

$200—Lot, 25x125, 2 blocks from Brighton House at Brighton; easy payments.

$100 per foot—25x125 feet, on Cottage-place and Thirty-first-st.; $500 down.

$300—Cash, lot 25x150 feet, 5 blocks north of depot at Irving Park.

ACRE PROPERTY.

15,000—5-acre block on South Port and Wellington-av., 3 miles from Court-House.

35 per acre—20 acres in Section 35, 36, 14; must sell.

$400 per acre—20 acres half mile from depot at Jefferson; terms easy.

11,000 per acre—5-acre block on Archer-av., half mile south of Brighton.

5 per acre—320 acres in Greenwood County, Kansas; splendid land.

FARMS, &C., TO EXCHANGE.

4,000—320 acres, well improved, in Lawrence County, Ill., 3 miles from depot at Lawrenceville; splendid orchards, timber, water, &c.

$60 per acre—720 acres, mostly improved, in Champaign County, Ill., in 8½ mile of depot, stock, &c., city property.

$10,000—Stock farm, well improved, all kinds of stock and farming implements, for city property, near Chicago.

$40,000—Large distillery, with 2 large dwellings, 12 acres of ground, with splendid coal-bins; large houses, 12 acres of ground, with splendid coal-bins; large houses, 12 acres of ground, with splendid coal-bins; large houses

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--THE NEW HOUSE NO. 225 NORTH Franklin-st., containing 6 rooms and, closets, gas, and water on premises. Apply at 223 North Franklin, or 6 South Market-st.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE, 65 WILLIAM-ST., FOUR rooms.

TO RENT--NEW HOUSES ON FULTON-ST., NEAR Oakley; 5 and 6 rooms; $20, $30, and $35. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--ELEGANT HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, NEAR Randolph and Ada-sts. Gas and water; $70. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT--A FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL rent a pleasant home, furnished complete. The grounds are large and elegant; house 14 rooms, billiards, furnace, water, &c., &c.; barn, carriage, poultry, and wood-houses, cow, horse, and chickens. Large quantity of fruit of all kinds, situated on high ground, near a depot on first-class railroad, with frequent accommodation trains. Reliable parties willing to pay $300 per month for a nice home, with every convenience, can direct, with real name and address, K 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A LARGE HOUSE IN EVANSTON, near the lake shore, convenient to the University, and suitable for summer boarding. The rent can be paid in board. Address C. K. BANNISTER, Evanston, Ill., for one week.

TO RENT--ON SIXTY-FIRST-ST., ENGLEWOOD, a new cottage, story and a half, with 8 rooms and closets on first floor, and acre of ground for garden. Inquire at 456 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHland Park. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT--KENWOOD--HOUSE NEAREST TO depot, furnished, for two years. Only to those having small family need apply. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--A VERY PLEASANT, DESIRABLE house at Englewood; possession April 1. Also, will sell portion of furniture, and take board for pay. Address F 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A NICELY FINISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms and bath-room, on Oakland station and Cottage Grove-av. cars. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 136 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT--AT MAYWOOD, 19 MILES FROM Court-House, on Galena Division of Northwestern Railroad, a desirable residence near the depot. Inquire of D. H. GROW, 69 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LADIES and gentlemen, at 158 Fourth-av.

TO RENT--TWO NICE, FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 24 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--EN SUITE--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen, on first floor, Parker Block, northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Entrance 61 South Halsted-st., office, Room 46.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ANY length of time desired. G 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT--LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR TWO PERsons, with or without board, at reasonable rates, at 234 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT--A NEWLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR nicely cared for; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--THREE ROOMS AND TWO CLOSETS, water closet on second stairs. No. 216 West Randolph. Rent $17.50 per month.

TO RENT--TWO SMALL ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, suitable for light housekeeping, AT 189 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--FOUR ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS AND water, in brick dwelling, furnished or unfurnished, singly or together. Possession given immediately. Reference required. Inquire at 22 Silver-st.

TO RENT--A WIDOW LIVING ALONE HAS ONE room to rent to man and wife; board for lady only. Address G 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT--229 WEST MADISON-ST.: NEW AND neatly fitted-up front parlor and bedroom, very cheap, to gentlemen only.

TO RENT--ONE, TWO, OR THREE GOOD ROOMS, with water and use of bath-room, all on second floor; private house, paved street, desirable location. Call evenings at 301 Warren-av.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms with all modern improvements, at 725 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board. 195 West Jackson, corner of Halsted-st.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 146 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS northeast corner of Randolph and Franklin-sts. Inquire at Second-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM, private family, $10. 154 Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS 40x160 FEET, WITH POWER. Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 103, 105, and 107 Canal-st.

TO RENT--ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 or 2 persons, at 192 South Halsted, near Jackson-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS 16, AND STORE 147 ABERdeen-st.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR on first floor, No. 15 Eldridge-court. Call to-day or Monday.

TO RENT--84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.--FURNISHED front room, with or without board.

TO RENT--ONE SUITABLY FURNISHED FRONT room, reasonable to the right party. Apply to-day, or after 6 in the evening. 196 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED AND [illegible] 18 Michigan-av. [illegible] ROOM, SUITA- family; furnished [illegible] Monroe-st. board; on Wabash [illegible] ROOMS, TERMS REA- Tribune. 18 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT--ONE FURNISHED BED-ROOM AND with a private family at 341 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 277 Chicago-av.

TO RENT--TWO FRONT ROOMS ON FIRST floor, with and closets. Inquire at No. 228 Mitchell-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, TO LADIES OR gentlemen, at 156 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet, for two gents, or gent and wife. Terms reasonable. 646 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FULTON-st., near Oakley; $12 and $16. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--FOR GENTLEMEN LODGERS, PUBlished front room, with bed room off, at 79 Twenty-fourth-st. Arrangements for the summer can be made if wished.

TO RENT--ONE SINGLE AND ONE SUITE OF rooms, nicely furnished, at 220 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, at $10 per month; vicinity of Union Park. 620 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED FRONT SUITE AND furnished back room on second floor, with use of bath-room. 874 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--A SUIT OF FURNISHED FRONT CHAMbers, with closets, water, gas, &c.; possession April 1. 79 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 230 W est Washington-st.; reference required.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, for man and wife. Call or address B A, 10 and 12 River-st.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, one small room. 28 Willard-place.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR ONE OR two single gentlemen, at 925 State-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without board, or for light housekeeping. 77 East Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT--FOR $14--4 NICE ROOMS AND 2 CLOSets; water in kitchen; at present furnished with everything complete for housekeeping. The rooms can be bought for $125; worth $200; must be sold on account of sickness. Apply to R. W. GRAFTON, 151 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT--2 DESIRABLE FRONT SLEEPING rooms, newly furnished. 204 Van Buren, corner of Franklin-st.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for 4 or 6 gentlemen. 191 West Jackson-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS (100 Indiana-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st. Apply 3 relatives, Monday.

TO RENT--A PLEASANT FURNISHED SINGLE room, 19 South Ann-st.

TO RENT--TWO NEW FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for lady and gent, or for two single gents. 369 Clark-st., near Harrison.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS, NO. 222 WALNUT-ST. INquire at the house.

TO RENT--5 PLEASANT ROOMS, CHEAP, TO A respectable party, near West Van Buren-st. cars. 227 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT--RARE CHANCE--3 ROOMS ARRANGED for housekeeping, in Norton Block, West Washington-st., between Peoria and Sangamon. Cheap lease. Parties are going to leave the city and will sell furniture cheap. This is one of the most convenient and desirable flats in the city. Address U 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in Building, southeast corner of Wabash and Van Buren-sts. Apply at Room No. 6.

TO RENT--TO GENTLEMEN ONLY--A FURNISHed room in private house. Call at 114 South Green-st.

TO RENT--NO. 725 WABASH-AV., HANDSOMELY-FURnished lodging-rooms; best location on South Side. Any address as above.

TO RENT--AT NO. 98 CORNELIA-ST., NEAR Wabash-av. cars, three clean front rooms, closets and water; $10 per month; 1 room $6.

TO RENT--TWO ROOMS--MIGHT BOARD ONE couple that would furnish a room, at 274 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--ONE FURNISHED ROOM, TO A GENtleman, at 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--A FEW MORE ELEGANT SUITES OF furnished rooms, inside the Post-office. Wabash-av. S. M. DAVENPORT, Room 5, Major Block.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of parlor and fire, at $25 per month, at 329 West Lake-st., ground floor.

TO RENT--TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, to adults only. 626 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS at 257 West Adams-st., $10 and $8 per month.

TO RENT--SIX ROOM COTTAGE, AND FURNIture for sale. 311 Throop-st.

TO RENT--NO QUESTIONS ASKED--1, 2, OR 3 unfurnished rooms, Madison-st. near Desplaines. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--NOS. 234 AND 236 WABASH-AV., AND 18 Harrison-st., from May 1. F. A. BRAGG & Co.

TO RENT--STORE, LARGE ROOM AT TREBACK at only $12 per month. 447 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS and bath, in Cottage Grove-av., to small family who will board gentleman and wife, and second floor if so desired. Address O 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A GOOD WELL-LIGHTED OFFICE, about 14 x 47 feet, in basement, near Randolph, $15 to $20 per month. Also, a good loft at low figure. Apply on the premises, or to WM. M. CONDON, 49 South Canal-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ESTATE and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

STORES, OFFICES, &C.

Beautiful 4-story marble front buildings southwest corner Dearborn-place and Washington-st. $1,200.

Five-story stone front buildings, 220 and 222 Wabash-av., next Matteson House.

Five-story iron front building, southwest corner Lake and State-sts. ; $1,000.

Four-story brick buildings, 45 and 47 East Jackson-st., $2,000.

New 5-story stone front buildings, southwest corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., 40x120.

Very desirable store, 40x75, southeast corner Monroe and Clark-sts.

222 East Randolph-st., 4-story brick.

Store on main floor of Anderson's Hotel, 142 East Madison-st.

Store 122 Fifth-av.

126 and 127 East Randolph-st., store and basement.

112, 114, and 116 East Lake-st., 5-story brick buildings.

71 and 73 East Lake-st., 5-story stone front building.

75 and 77 East Lake-st., 5-story building, with steam.

28 and 70 Wabash-av., 5-story building, 40x170.

130 and 136 Fifth-av., store.

140 Adams-st., store and basement.

851 and 853 Wabash-av., 5-story stone-front buildings.

Five-story stone-front building 114 East Madison-st., 22x170.

26 and 28 East Randolph-st., 5-story buildings.

Store and basement 114 East Madison-st.

Store and basement 115 East Lake-st.

211 and 213 East Monroe-st., 5-story buildings, 45x182.

216 East Washington-st., store.

193 East Madison-st., store and basement.

Four-story building, on Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

New 4-story and basement stone-front building southeast corner State and Jackson-sts.

A large list of stores in all parts of the city. Rent collected.

OFFICES.

Choice offices in iron-front building on LaSalle-st., opposite Court House. 72 East Randolph-st., with basements.

84 and 86 LaSalle-st., choice offices.

Choice offices in the United States Express Company's building, 87 and 89 East Washington-st.

Offices 129 East Monroe-st.

Offices southwest corner State and Randolph-sts.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--DOCKS, 80x140 FEET, CORNER MAIN Branch and North Dearborn-st. Will be leased for a term of years. This lot has been occupied for a number of years by the Western Transportation Company, and is all docked and ready for use. Also 150 feet on South Branch, just north of Twenty-second-st., corner of Todd-st., well adapted for a coal, stone, or lumber dock. Apply to W. D. KERBOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT--THE SPLENDID LARGE, DRY, LIGHT corner basement under Roddin & Hamilton's jewelry store, opposite the future great dry goods store of Field, Leiter & Co., corner State and Washington-sts. Inquire of RODDIN & HAMILTON, 99 State-st., corner Washington.

TO RENT--THE ELEGANT STORE NO. 224 WABash-av., five stories and basement, finished throughout first-class. Inquire of W. H. PHARE, 216 Madison-st.

TO RENT--ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J.-V. FARwell & Co.'s, store and dwelling, 24 feet front and stone-front building 45x183; also adjoining building 40x181, entire or in part, five stories and basement; also at 220 and 222 Madison-st., second floor, 67x80. Terms moderate. Apply to 207 and 209 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT--AT NEWPORT--ONE OF THE MOST desirable estates situated on Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I., for the season, or a term of years. Address Box 2265, Boston.

TO RENT--SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE ROOMS AND restaurant, the best business building southwest corner of Canal and Washington-st. Also, several stores and basement rooms in the same building on Washington-st. front. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 120 LaSalle-st., basement room.

TO RENT--ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER; also offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Laflin and Fifteenth-sts., Canal Entrance.

TO RENT--STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--STORE 20x100, THE BEST FRONT in the city; one of the finest in the line. Inquire of OWNER, Madison-st., intersection of Centre-av.

TO RENT--THREE OF THE BEST LIGHTED stores in the city; corner South Water and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT--PACKING HOUSE MARKET DOING a good retail business. Reasons for leaving, going into larger business. Inquire 113 West Chicago-av.

TO RENT--STORE IN THE NEW BRICK BUILDing, 77 West Kinzie-st., good business locality. Apply to OWNER, 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT--STORE IN BEST LOCATION ON WEST Madison-st., three front, suitable for any retail business. Fixtures for sale. Call at once at 66 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--MAY 1, SECOND FLOOR OF 129 and 131 Twenty-second-st. HANNAH & LEACH, 129 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--A ROOM 30x30 FEET, WITH BOILER, 1 engine, and line shafting, all in good order, which will be rented to a good manufacturing or light manufacturing purposes cheap. Apply at 118 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT--FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES OR 4-story and basement building, rear ---- north ---- corner Indiana-st.; lighted on three sides and steam power. J. H. ROBERTS, 893 Wabash-av. ---- AND 90 WASH-

TO RENT--3 STORES AT NOS. 382 Wabash-av. [illegible] Sprole feet, to ---- CLARK-ST., A BRICK ---- rent for $28 ---- Inquire of CHARLES STRIN- ---- ington-st.

TO RENT--A COMMODIOUS CHURCH. ADDRESS ---- Agent at corner of Cottage Grove-av. and ----

TO RENT--STORES 116 AND 118 SOUTH FRANKlin-st., near Madison, all modern improvements. R. M. GUTHEIL, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT--STORE--28 FIFTH-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Lake; suitable for any business; also store 126 Lake-st., connecting with the above in the rear, as soon as the proprietors can sell their restaurant stock and fixtures. These stores are well adapted to carry on a first-class restaurant or grocery store, and can be rented either connected or separately. Immediate application to W. P. JONES, Room 16, Bryan Block.

TO RENT--2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 29 South Canal-st.; possession given next month. Apply to PLATT, PAYSON & CO., on premises.

TO RENT--STORE, 3 ROOMS, WITH CELLAR, and partitions, and some fixtures; 1½ dozen candy jars for sale. Inquire 1032 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES, 25x75 feet each, for office or light manufacturing business. 219 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS IN GOOD brick building, for mechanical purposes, with or without steam-power. Apply at No. 11 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--A BARN SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO horses. Apply to CLARK, 32 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT--TWO ELEGANT STORES 26x120 EACH, on Madison, in front of Carpenter; vaults and everything complete. Rent very low. Store 260 West Madison-st.; store 262 West Madison-st.; vaults, etc. Building 13 South Halsted-st., with basement rooms 24 South Halsted-st. Store 78 South Halsted-st. Store 260 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter. Store and rooms 262 West Madison-st. Store 25 and 27 Milwaukee-av. Store and rooms 756 West Lake-st. Rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--DESK ROOM IN A FIRST-CLASS REAL estate (double) office; pleasant and central location. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--IN THE NEW STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDing, northeast corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av., an elegantly fitted office, 30x60 feet, with vaults, suitable for a bank, brokerage, or insurance business at a low rent. Also an office in the rear of the same fronting on Fifth-av., suitable for a first-class restaurant, etc. Also, rooms for attorneys or for any office business. Also, ample room for a light manufacturing business or a weekly journal. Plans can be examined, and terms learned, by applying to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT--2 VERY DESIRABLE STORES, EACH 40 feet front, on Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-sts., steam elevator in each; will rent low to good tenants. Apply to BOWEN BROS., Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph.

TO RENT--STORE 2-STORY BUILDING CORNER of Fourth-ave. and Diversy-av.; splendid location for business; 2d story has 9 nicely furnished rooms; $30 per month. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--OR FOR SALE--THE 2-STORY FRAME store and dwelling, 261 Sedgwick-st.; $200 cash, balance monthly. Loans on real estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT--THE FINE FOUR STORIES AND BASEment No. 71 East Monroe-st. Apply to GEORGE BOOMER, in building.

TO RENT--SECOND FLOOR (40x85) OF NOS. 33 AND 35 South Canal-st. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 35 South Canal-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABlishment on the river. Engine, boiler, etc. Good size buildings and considerable grounds adjoining. Inquire of STEIN, HIRSH & CO., 19 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE--HALF OF A first-class furnished office, with private room. None but first-class men of standing need apply. 194 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--A FINE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick store, No. 228 Clark-st., and 3 upper floors in No. 226, well lighted for any light manufacturing business. For particulars inquire of H. F. ELDRED & CO., 156 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, 50x100 feet, Nos. 30 and 32 Adams-st. Inquire of E. S. HAWLEY & CO., 31 Tribune Building.

TO RENT--STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY GRAFF & Kinzie. J. H. ROBERTS. CLARK-ST., A BRICK ---- rent for $28 ---- Inquire of CHARLES STRIN- ---- ington-st.

TO RENT--OFFICE IN THE REAPER BLOCK. Inquire of CYRUS H. McCORMICK, 165 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--STORE, 20x100 FEET, WITH POWER; CEN- tral location. Apply to HINDLE & JENKINS, 160 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ESTATE and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

LOFTS.

199, 201, and 203 East Randolph-st., 2d floor, 64x124, 24 feet high.

153 and 155 Michigan-av., 2d floor.

129 East Lake-st., 2d, 3d, and 4th floors.

195 and 197 East Randolph-st., 2d floor.

195 and 197 East Randolph-st., 3d floor.

2d and 3d Fifth-av., 2d floor.

2d and 4th floors 100 and 102 East Madison-st.

55 State-st., 2d floor, with steam power.

150 State-st., 3d floor.

2d, 3d, and 4th floors 43 and 45 State-st.

2d, 3d, and 4th floors 146 South Clark-st.

2d, 3d, and 4th floors 114 East Madison-st.

2d and 3d floors 110 and 112 East Madison-st.

2d floor southwest corner State and Monroe-sts., over M. Matson & Co., 80x120.

A large list of lofts in all parts of the city. Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 225 WEST West Madison-st. Thompson's Block. Store, from May 1, now occupied by Chas. Gossage & Co. Suitable for any first-class business. Reason for selling business it is an opportunity seldom offered, where there is a large trade already established. By WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORE, CELLAR, AND BARN, AT 27 Archer-av.

TO RENT--THE THREE UPPER FLOORS OF NOS. 1, 183 and 185 South Water-st., with room on first floor of desk and front door entrance, hoisting apparatus, &c. Apply to HAGER & SPEIS, 52 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--MARBLE FRONT STORE AND BASEment, 24 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st. First-class location. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 379 Fourth-av.

TO RENT--STORES AND OFFICES; NOS. 46 TO 56 Lake-st., just completed, with good vaults. Nos. 70 and 72 East Randolph-st., with basements, vaults, and lofts.

No. 188 South Clark-st., 40x80, entire building cheap.

Nos. 178 and 180 Wabash-av., elegant marble-front.

No. 945 State-st., corner of Twentieth-st.; this store will be rented cheap.

Offices in the Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.; also, the old Speed Block on Dearborn-st., and in Nos. 117, 119 and 120, 121, 123 South Clark-st.

Apply at M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent, 134 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT--STORE AND DWELLING, 61 SAMPSON-st., suitable for any business.

TO RENT--BASEMENT, 25 AND 27 MILWAUKEE-av., with counter and fixtures, cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--FINE STORE, LAKE-ST., 24X80, WEST of Robey; $50. Store on Congress-st., near State; $30. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--5 OR 6 ROOMS, WITH pantry and closets, suitable for housekeeping, within 15 minutes' walk of Canal and Van Buren-sts.; not to exceed $25 per month. Address F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON THE SOUTH OR WEST Side, from April 1, by a gentleman and wife without children, 5 small cottage, 2 or 3 rooms, suitable for housekeeping; good care taken of rooms. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, BY a couple without children; rent 8 months; must be on North Side. Address WHOLESALE PAINTS AND OILS, 236 and 238 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE OF FROM 8 TO 10 rooms, on the North Side, between Division and Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth. Address or call at Tea Store No. 94 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A PART OF THE FIRST floor of a store in connection with large second and third floors, for a furniture store, A. L. CROCKER, 221 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE OR SUITE OF rooms for housekeeping, on North Side, south of Oak-st.. Address K 61, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT--4 ROOMS OR A SMALL cottage, by a family of three; North Side preferred. Address, stating terms and location, J. C. PARKE, 41 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT--I HAVE OVER TWENTY desirable tenements in the city, and house-and-wife in different divisions of the city. House-owners who wish to secure good tenants at once, will please call at my office, 61 S. CLARK-ST., second floor. Rents collected.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, no children, or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, or cottage of about 6 rooms, within two squares of Hooley's Theatre. Address, with terms, P 60, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ONE VERY LARGE OR two 3-story and basement houses adjoining between Twelfth and Eighteenth and the lake or Michigan-av. occupation desired. Apply to A. H. ANDERSON, 156 to 170 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR A FAMILY, ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping; must be located near the ---- Tribune office. Address F 48, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A STORE AND BASEment on State, Madison or Randolph-sts., for a No. 1 merchant tailoring business. Address P 73, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FROM MAY 1, A GOOD sized cottage or 2-story house in a genteel neighborhood, rent not to exceed $30 per month. South or West Side preferred. Address, stating location and terms, A. STEINKE, care Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 128 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--PART OF A STORE OR basement on Archer-av. or rear of Harrison-st., for mechanical business. Address 143 West Harrison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--NICE CLEAN COTTAGE, with about 7 rooms and bath; South Side north of Thirtieth-st. Address W 38, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, with the privilege of boarding owner and four gents, or privilege of housekeeper for widower. Address C 97, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--4 OR 5 ROOMS ON THE West Side, for housekeeping, by a young married couple. Address P 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--POSSESSION ON OR BEfore May 1--House of 5 or 6 rooms with bath; North Side preferred. Family consists of self and wife. Address or call on SAMUEL HOLT, 1004 Randolph-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, and board the owner, with the privilege of taking a few boarders. References exchanged. Address G 29, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE OF 8 TO 10 ROOMS, South or West Side, $50 to $75 per month. Address M 44, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, U 99, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--2 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms, near the centre of business, for housekeeping for man and wife. Address D, F, Box 4,956.

WANTED--TO RENT--2 FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentleman and wife, and single gentleman, on West Side, between Halsted and Sheldon-sts. Address W 48, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE in good location. Address, with particulars, or call on W. J. SMITH, of Gale & Blockt, 58 South Clark-st., or 57 West Randolph.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE OR 5 ROOMS, by a family of two. Rent not to exceed $25. Address P 69, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--IN LAKE VIEW, A SMALL cottage, with barn. Address BOSTON SQUARE DEALING, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE-HOUSE OF barn, in any respectable neighborhood, by a responsible American family of three. Possession at once, or before the 1st of May. Address, stating location, convenience, price, etc. U, 83, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT, OR PURCHASE--A HOUSE of 7 rooms. Address, stating terms, location, etc., HENRY, 148 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--8 OR 4 ROOMS ON THE South Side, for housekeeping, near street cars. Address W 29, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SINGLE MAN WISHES a furnished room within easy reach of Canal and Madison-sts., at 56 South Canal.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 or 10 rooms, for family of four persons. South side preferred. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

WANTED--TO RENT--MAY 1, COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 rooms, convenient to cars. Rent not over $20 a month. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE ON THE NORTH Side. Rent not to exceed $25. For answer, address H. P. DALY, with J. V. Farwell & Co.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE WITHOUT BASEment, 8 to 10 rooms, in good location, modern improvements; family of three. Inquire of COGSWELL & CO., 206 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A CONVENIENT HOUSE, with 10 to 12 rooms; modern improvements; located between Twelfth and 22 Adams-st. and Fourth-av. and Wabash-av. Address L. C. HUUK, Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SUITE OF 6 OR 7 ROOMS, on the South Side, between Twelfth blocks east or west of Ann-st. Rent must be reasonable, and rooms in good condition. Address R. M., 247 West Lake-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO OR THREE PLEASant rooms (front) for light housekeeping, in good neighborhood. References required. Address P 57, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY MAY 1, HOUSE OF 4 to 6 sleeping rooms besides parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, by first-class tenant without children. Between Harrison, Halsted, Robey, and Carroll-sts. preferred. Address 12 South Market-st. with price.

WANTED--TO RENT--FROM MAY 1, A GOOD sized cottage or 2-story house in a genteel neighborhood, rent not to exceed $30 per month. South or West Side preferred. Address, stating location and terms, A. STEINKE, care Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 128 State-st.

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WANTED--TO RENT--4 OR 5 ROOMS ON THE West Side, for housekeeping, by a young married couple. Address P 58, Tribune office.

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WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, and board the owner, with the privilege of taking a few boarders. References exchanged. Address G 29, Tribune office.

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WANTED--TO RENT--2 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms, near the centre of business, for housekeeping for man and wife. Address D, F, Box 4,956.

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PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a copper distillery; capital required, $4,000 to $6,000. Address F 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE manufacturing of furniture; one that can put in half interest in the shops and machinery. The business is a good business already well established; would take some inside property in exchange; none need call except those who mean business. Capital required, $3,000. Call at 224 West VanBuren-st., after 5 o'clock p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 in a first-class well-established jewelry business; location central and one of the best in the city; stock new and well selected; or will sell stock, fixtures, and lease, taking in payment, if desired, unincumbered city real estate. Apply to or address H. W. HUNT, Room 15, Boone Block.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, TO join the advertiser, a practical English dyer, in opening steam dye works in the city; success assured; capital from $500 to $1,000. Address E. W., 150 North May-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH $500, a rare chance. Call on or address C. SMITH, 125 West Madison-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with $20,000, in the most profitable manufacturing business now established; growing rapidly. References given and required. No patent right. Address N 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $8,000 CASH IN A safe and lucrative business; will pay 200 per cent; no risk. V 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BOARDING AND sale stable. 421 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO GO WITH ME AND purchase a lot of hardwood logs now for sale cheap. Investment will pay 100 per cent in 90 days. Call Monday, LUMBERMAN, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A LARGE AND constantly increasing trade in wall paper, and would like a man of good business qualifications to join me and relieve me of a share of the care of business. As I purchase nearly all the paper I handle, capital would be required. The very best of references given and required. Any party wanting a permanent business, and who can fill the bill, will hear of a good opening by addressing REAL ESTATE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for a lady partner in a well established and lucrative business. Address, with references, qualifications and $1,500 cash. Any such may address M 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with $2,000 or more; business established, or would give good salary to a party with above amount. References and security first-class. Address F 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL IN a well-established business. Address P 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL GUARANTEE A fortune to any man who is willing to invest $500 in a legitimate business; we have good openings for men with small capital. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST PAYING business in the West; small capital required; good patent rights wanted. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH IN A paying manufacturing business; wealth investigating. D. STONER & CO., No. 125 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200, IN A WELL-established and profitable manufacturing business. Address G 32, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED drug business; present partner retiring. Address W 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 in a first-class well-established jewelry business; location central and one of the best in the city; stock new and well selected; or will sell stock, fixtures, and lease, taking in payment, if desired, unincumbered city real estate. Apply to or address H. W. HUNT, Room 15, Boone Block.

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PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with $20,000, in the most profitable manufacturing business now established; growing rapidly. References given and required; 100 per cent will probably be made. Address N 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $400 TO $800, in restaurant, with first-class bar and cigar stand. A splendid opening for a live man. 344½ South State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO MEET A party having $3,000 to invest in a good, sure manufacturing business

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Dexter Park Club July Meeting---$45,000 Offered Trotters and Runners.

Slosson and Bessunger Matched at Billiards---A Local Base-Ball Item.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK JULY MEETING.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE gave an outline of the forthcoming race meeting to be held at Dexter Park on the first four days of July next. Since that time the officers of the new association under whose auspices the meeting is to be held have arranged their programme, which is appended in full below. The purses and stakes offered amount to over $45,000, and the arrangement of the racing is such as to offer the finest sport ever seen in Chicago. The programme calls for twenty-two races in four days, every class of horses being represented, while the amounts offered for competition are large enough to attract the attendance of the best flyers in the country. Already assurances [of their intention to be here have been received from the owners of the fast ones all over the land, and the success of the meeting is thus almost a matter of certainty. In the 2:21 purse of $8,000 there is reason to expect the entry of Chicago, Bashaw, Jr., Byron, Red-Cloud, Fiora Belle, Sleepy John, Camors, Fullerton, Lucille, Gazelle, Rosalind, Occident, Budd Doble (formerly Jay Gould), and Jim Irving. "What a field was there, my countrymen!" Among those considered certain to enter in the 2:25 class are Queen of the West, Clara G. Byron, Mohawk, Jr., and others. The running premiums are sufficient to attract thoroughbreds from all directions. It is definitely known that Joe Daniels, of the celebrated McDaniels stable, will be here and give a specimen of his marvelous speed. It was hoped that Harry Bassett of the same stable, might come, but it is now certain that the world-renowned vanquisher of Longfellow will not start in more than three races this season, the only remaining object being to pit him once more against Monarchist, and thus retrieve the defeats which he suffered last season by the latter. The McDaniels confederacy have been offered $40,000 for Bassett by Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, and it is more than likely that the great racer's campaigning will be ended this season.

The programme of the summer meeting at Dexter Park is as follows:

FIRST DAY---TUESDAY, JULY 1.

Trotting Premium, No. 1, $300---Gardner House stake for colts and fillies 3 years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by Gardner House. Second to save its stake. Mile heats in harness. Three or more nominations to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

Running Premium, No. 2, $300---Pacific Hotel Stake for colts and fillies 3 years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by the Pacific Hotel. Second to save its stake. Mile heats. Three or more nominations to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

Trotting Premium, No. 3---$2,000. For horses which have never beaten 2:40. $1,000 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $300 to 3d, $200 to 4th.

Trotting Premium, No. 4---$4,000. For horses which have never beaten 2:25. $2,000 to 1st, $1,000 to 2d, $600 to 3d, $400 to 4th.

Running Premium, No. 5---$600. Mile heats for all ages. $400 to 1st, $140 to 2d, $60 to 3d.

SECOND DAY---WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

Trotting Premium, No. 6---$300. Transit House stake, for colts and fillies 4 years old. $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by Transit House. Second to save its stake. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Three or more nominations to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

Running Premium, No. 7---$500. Dash of 1¼ miles for all ages. $300 to 1st, $150 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

Trotting Premium, No. 8---$2,000. For horses which have never beaten 2 minutes; $1,000 to 1st, $500 to 2d, $300 to 3d, $200 to 4th.

Trotting Premium, No. 9---$3,000. For horses which have never beaten 2:30; $1,500 to 1st, $750 to 2d, $450 to 3d, $300 to 4th.

Running Premium, No. 10---$1,500. Two mile heats for all ages; $900 to 1st, $460 to 2d, $150 to 3d.

THIRD DAY---THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Trotting Premium, No. 11. $400---For five-year olds. $260 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

Running Premium, No. 12, $600---Dash of (twice round the saddle track. All ages. $360 to first, $150 to second, $50 to third.

Trotting Premium, No. 13, $3,000---For horses which have never beaten 2:27. $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $450 to third, $300 to fourth.

Trotting Premium, No. 14, $3,000---For horses which have never beaten 2:21. $1,500 to first, $3,000 to second, $1,200 to third, $300 to fourth.

Running Premium, No. 15, $1,000---Mile heats, best 3 in 5. $600 to first, $400 to second, $100 to third.

FOURTH DAY---FRIDAY, JULY 4.

Trotting Premium, No. 16, $2,000---For horses which have never beaten 2:30. $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth.

Pacing Premium, No. 17, $500---For all paces, $300 to first, $150 to second, $50 to third.

Running Premium, No. 18---Wentworth & Woolworth stake, for colts and fillies, 2 years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by Wentworth & Woolworth. Second to save its stake. Three or more nominations to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873. Dash of half a mile.

Running Premium, No. 19, $300---Dash of 1¼ miles for all ages, carrying 100 pounds. $200 to first, $100 to second.

Trotting Premium, No. 20, $3,000---For horses which have never beaten 2:30. $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $450 to third, $300 to fourth.

Running Premium, No. 21, $2,500---Free to all. $1,500 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third.

Running Premium, No. 22, $2,000---Heats of 3 miles. $1,200 to the first, $600 to second, $300 to third.

CONDITIONS.

Heats may be alternated or not, at the manager's option. All the above races, which are not distinctly specified to the contrary, will be mile heats, best 3 in 5. No horse in each manager's race to be drawn or postponed on account of bad weather, and also to trot a postponed or continued race in the forenoon, if they deem it advisable. All the stakes, both running and trotting, to close May 1, 1873, and viz: Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 will close on Thursday, May 1, and the nominations in each, accompanied by the forfeit money, must be made on or before that date, directed to Joseph Cairn Simpson, Andersonville Dexter Park Club. No entrance fee will be charged on the money which is added to the above stakes. Subscribers to them must be particular to give names, marks, pedigrees, etc. The entrance fee to the premiums, running and trotting, will be 10 per cent of the whole amount, which must accompany the entry. Entries in all the premiums, excepting those added to the stakes, will close Tuesday, June 24, at 9 o'clock p. m. The running will be under the rules of American Jockey Club.

BILLIARDS.

THE SLOSSON-BESSUNGER MATCH.

After much tribulation, Slosson and Bessunger have at last reached an understanding. Yesterday they executed the following long-winded agreement:

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to play a match game of billiards, subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

The game to be 2,000 points caroms, each shot to count three, with four balls, 2⅜ inches in size, on a new table manufactured by A. Zellar, of Chicago, 9 by 10 feet in size, without pockets, for a stake of $250 a side. The game to be played on the evening of the 10th of April, in some public hall hereafter to be named by the stake-holder. The game to commence at a not later hour than 8 p. m.; the winner of the match to have the stake money, and all moneys received at the door, he to pay all expenses incurred by this match. As an earnest of our intention, we have this day deposited, each of us, $125 as forfeit in the hands of A. Zellar, Esq., the balance of the stake, $125 a side, to be deposited in the hands of said A. Zellar, who is hereby named as final stake-holder, on the afternoon of the day preceding the 10th of April. We each of us agree to abide by the rules governing contests of this kind, and any neglect to fulfill the obligations of this agreement shall subject the offending party or his representatives to forfeit all moneys which may have been deposited in the hands of the stakeholder.

(Signed) SIMON J. FORMAN,
(For John Bessunger).
GEORGE F. SLOSSON.

CHICAGO, March 22, 1873.

BASE BALL.

A STIR AMONG THE AMATEURS.

There will be a meeting of the Amateur Base Ball Club on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock sharp, in the office at the northwest corner of Canal and Madison streets. The President requests all members to be present, as important business will be transacted.

THE CITY HALL PLANS.

Aldermen Heath, Bailey, and Schmitz, County Commissioners Bogue, Herting, Galloway, Singer, and Lonergan, and Public Works Commissioners Prindiville and Thompson, composing the joint Committee which is to select the design for the new Court House, met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of arranging how and when the selection was to be made.

It was decided that none but the following officials shall be admitted to the room wherein the plans are on exhibition: Aldermen, County Commissioners, the Comptroller, the City Treasurer, the City Attorney, the Corporation Counsel, the County Clerk, the County Treasurer, the County Attorney, and the City Clerk.

Singularly enough, the Mayor has been overlooked in this apportionment of visitors, but it is believed that no objection will be offered to his seeing the plans whenever he feels in the humor.

The following resolutions, presented by Commissioner Prindiville, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee meet in the building where the plans are on exhibition, on Wednesday, April 2, at 2 p. m., and that each member of the Committee vote by ballot as to the twelve plans which, in their opinion, should be considered most worthy of being taken into consideration, in order that they may be examined in detail.

Resolved, That said vote be taken at the hour of 5 p. m. The meeting then adjourned.

PROPOSALS FOR VIADUCTS.

The Board of Public Works opened proposals yesterday for building a viaduct over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & North-western Railroad tracks, on Canal street, south of Sixteenth. The plans are for a four-span bridge of 12½ feet each, that being less expensive than a three-span, but bids were received for both. The estimated cost of the structure is $100,000. The Railway Companies do not think they should be obliged to fill the approaches, and, to avoid any controversy (the viaduct being a necessity), a compromise was effected, the companies agreeing to pay $92,000 of the cost. It is probable that the work can be completed for the latter sum. The bids are to be approved by the Railroad Companies, and to whom the contract will be awarded is as yet unknown. Work may possibly commence within two months; six will be required to construct the viaduct; hence teams will not pass over the trains before next October. The bids received were as follows: J. W. Shipman & Co., 3 spans, $36,500; Fox & Howard, 3 spans, $37,000; 4 spans, $36,000; King Iron Company, 3 spans, $38,500, with $1,100 additional for piers; 4 spans, $33,200, with $1,665 additional for piers; M. Lassig, 3 spans, $39,000; 4 spans, $37,000, with $1,650 for wrought iron or $1,460 for cast iron piers; American Bridge Company, 3 spans, $48,000; 4 spans, $41,950; Davis & Soulerin, 3 spans, $48,000; 4 spans, $47,000; Keystone Bridge Company, 3 spans, $44,900; 4 spans, $40,750.

THE SNY ISLAND TROUBLE.

The Bankruptcy Judge Puts His Foot Down on Flimsy Pretences of Insolvency---Statement of the Alleged Bankrupts Showing How Prosperous Insolvency May Be---Trial, Yesterday, and Refusal of the Petition for Adjudication.

Yesterday, Judge Blodgett was occupied the whole of the day in hearing arguments and the evidence in the petition for the adjudication of Skelsey and others, the contractors for the construction of Sny Island levee. The evidence against the firm was, practically, as already given in these columns in reporting the preliminary proceedings in bankruptcy, namely, that defendants had committed acts of bankruptcy in suffering legal process to be procured against them, and in making preferential payments. For the defense, evidence was adduced showing that the firm owed no debts that could not be met, or other than were contracted in the due course of trade, either at the present time or at the time the petition in bankruptcy was filed against them. With reference to the suspension of their commercial paper that had been alleged, a draft was certainly protested, but it was done in error, in consequence of the principal being away; on his return the matter was discovered, and immediately set right. There was not the slightest need of the draft going to protest; it was a most vexatious error, occurring from carrying on two businesses at places far apart, necessitating frequent absences, and the instant it was discovered it was rectified. Another draft went to protest, but it was intentionally done The drawers had, in witnesses' opinion, broken his contract as to certain supplies, on account of which the draft was drawn, and a misunderstanding arose. The witness was determined not to pay, unless the drawer put the matter to rights, and, as he would not do so, he intentionally left the draft to go to protest. The firm had taken their pay for the work done, the Sny Island levee bonds, registered at Springfield, which sold, and would sell again, as high as 90, and, perhaps, 95 cents on the dollar. They had sold $50,000 worth at 68 cents, and a good deal more at 75 cents, and they had an offer from Boston, at this very time, at 90 cents. The firm had given a good and substantial bond, which had been approved by several banks, amounting to $50,000, that they would complete the work, and nothing had happened, except these proceedings, to prevent their doing so, as far as mere money matters went. The following was a statement of witness had prepared of the assets and liabilities of the firm:

Assets.	
Value of bonds at market price	$68,400
Ten per cent held by Commissioners on work done	12,000
Ten per cent held by Commissioners on bonds	9,000
Value of property on works	10,000
Value of houses, etc.	6,000
Value of portable buildings, etc.	4,000
Office fixtures	200
Due to firm for labor performed for which certificates have not been received	27,000
Cash on hand	1,381
Total	$130,481
Liabilities.	
Loans secured on bonds lodged in banks, at 60 to 70 cents on the dollar	$52,375
Acceptances and accounts due	300
Acceptances and accounts due	570
Acceptances and accounts due	285
Acceptances and accounts due	3,000
Due to laborers, teamsters, etc.	4,045
Other debts	310
Acceptance paid Saturday	1,200
Balance	$62,085
	$70,396

The hearing of evidence having closed, counsel for the petitioning creditors addressed the Court, characterizing the action of the debtors throughout as a false and fraudulent attempt to bolster up their credit by temporary expedients, and insisting on their insolvency.

Counsel for the debtor was about to speak, when the Court said it was not necessary; he had heard sufficient of the case to satisfy himself, and did not care to hear the other side. He did not think the charges against the defendant had been made good to such an extent as to justify proceedings in bankruptcy. Proof were given by both parties that balances were due to them, but that insolvency existed on the part of the defendants he did not think had been established by the petitioners. The Court could readily see how a misunderstanding between the parties might have arisen between them, and resulted in these proceedings. The petitioning creditor had contracted to supply provisions for the subsistence of the men and horses employed at the contractor's works. These people were as exacting as to their coffee and sugar and other articles of consumption as other people, and if the purveyors failed to supply them with goods of such quality as they could obtain at Hannibal, the nearest town, it was natural they should go to Hannibal and purchase provisions. Thus the purveyor would have a grievance against the contractor and the contractor against the purveyor, and both would become incensed, one against the other, and a resort might be had to their rights, and the parties would fall back upon the letter of their agreements. His Honor went minutely into the various transactions disclosed by the evidence, giving reasons why he was unable to perceive in them any good proof of bankruptcy, and concluding an exhaustive and elaborate review by stating that the petition must be refused.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Police Board Ask the Council to Pass an Ordinance Requesting Saloon-Keepers to Close Their Places of Business at 11 O'Clock at Night.

The Board of Police have been discussing the advisability of closing the saloons at 11 o'clock in the evening, and have concluded to do what they can to accomplish it. Yesterday, the Secretary, under instructions, sent the following communication to the Mayor:

To the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor:

We would respectfully recommend that an ordinance be passed by the Common Council for the closing of all saloons and other places where intoxicating drinks may be sold by the glass or quantity, to be drank on the premises, at or near 11 p. m.; and to be kept closed until 5 a. m. in the summer, and 6 a. m. in the winter months, and that the Corporation Counsel be requested to draw up an ordinance to that effect. We would unanimously ask for this, in the belief that almost all the riots and tumults proceed from such places, and that the closing of saloons or regulating them so that their licenses will be revoked for not obeying such an ordinance will largely decrease crime, and be for the benefit of all well-disposed citizens.

CARLILE MASON,
LEVI P. WRIGHT,
MARK SHERIDAN,
Commissioners of the Board of Police.

The Mayor is understood to favor the closing, and it is probable that an ordinance embodying the requirements of the Board of Police will be submitted to the Council to-morrow evening. The assertion of the Commissioners that nearly all the lawlessness originates in saloons is correct; and if the vicious classes are prevented from getting the drink that makes them reckless, riots in saloons and at dances kept up until morning will be of rare occurrence.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

The Mayor Determined to Enforce All its Provisions---The Construction of Bogus Mansards Must Cease---Opinion of the Law Department.

The attention of the Mayor having been called to the fact that numerous violations of the fire ordinance could be seen on many streets within the fire limits, he addressed a communication to the Law Department, asking their construction of several provisions of the ordinance, with a view of prosecuting the owners. The Board of Public Works, it appears, are really responsible for the violations, they having construed the ordinance so liberally that it was palpably violated with their sanction. The following correspondence will explain itself:

To the Law Department of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that persons have erected buildings within the fire limits of three stories in height above the basement, the upper stories having a "Mansard front," on which they have attached a wooden cornice over the second-story windows, and some of them also have a wooden cornice or moulding at the eves of the third or so-called "Mansard" story. I desire your opinion whether either of these wooden projections or attachments on such buildings within the fire limits is permitted by the existing fire ordinance, and whether both are not violations thereof. I am also informed that certain persons have constructed wooden cupolas or observatories on the top of their houses, the same being within the fire limits; said structures of wood and being protected on their exterior by metallic, slate, cement, or other non-combustible covering. I desire to know whether in your opinion these wooden eminences or observatories can be thus placed on top of or above the roofs of houses within the fire limits without violation of the fire ordinances. I am also informed that certain persons have covered buildings, within the fire limits, of two or more than two stories high, with wooden shingle roofs, the same not being coated or protected in any way by non-combustible materials, and liable to catch fire from flying sparks, cinders, or boards at any time. Can such shingle roofs be put on buildings within the fire limits without violation of the fire ordinance? Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Subjoined is the reply of the Law Department:

To the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor:

In answer to your inquiries as to the proper construction of the fire ordinance in regard to various matters:

First---In regard to wooden cornices upon buildings three stories (above basement) in height, the third story being the story contained in what is called the Mansard roof, I am of the opinion that such cornices are prohibited by the ordinance. The fact that a story is added by making a story or floor in the Mansard roof, makes it none the less a story of the building, and such a building as you describe is a three-story (above the basement) building. The fact that the cornice is put at the top of the second story is as much a violation of the ordinance as if placed upon a three-story building which has no Mansard roof. The wooden moulding or cornice placed upon or near the top of the Mansard roof is also a violation of the ordinance. The ordinance is clear, that no wooden cornice shall be placed on any building over two stories in height, not counting the basement, if any, as a story, and that, if a Mansard roof be placed on any building, the Mansard roof shall, as to its *outside* surface, be constructed of fire-proof or non-ignitable material. I am informed that the Board of Public Works has heretofore advised parties that the wooden cornice could be placed on such buildings if the cornice was put upon the second story; and I would advise that the parties having acted thereon be not prosecuted. It should not be permitted in the future.

Second---All wooden cupolas or observatories are in violation of the fire ordinance if placed upon buildings more than two stories high, not counting the basement.

Third---I perceive no provision made on roofs, except that felt, tar, or composition roofs may be allowed. There is no prohibition against putting on shingle roofs. Respectfully,

Corporation Counsel.

The owners of the buildings already completed, whereon the combustible Mansard occupies a prominent position, will not be prosecuted, as a suit could not be maintained. The Board of Public Works have been advised of Tuley's opinion, and will in the future be more careful; hence the persons who violate the provisions of the ordinance render themselves liable to the fines imposed by it, and cannot advance as a defense, "The work was done under the sanction of the Board of Public Works."

CONSUMING THEMSELVES.

The Gamblers, Unable to Entice Moneyed Patrons Into Their Dens, Have Commenced Devouring One Another---Iron Doors and Combination Locks will Not Avail Them.

Mr. Washburn's vigorous measures against the gamblers, while it resulted in the removal of two Police Commissioners who opposed him, seriously marred the prospects of the ilk in this city. It drove from their doors the moneyed patrons who thought to make a little profit in this easy way, and thus forced the sharpers to a sort of financial suicide. Like the wounded scorpion, which this body greatly resembles, it has turned on itself, and the members are engaged sedulously in devouring each other. That is, they are playing with vigor, but their victims are gamblers, who are reduced to the necessity of beating one another instead of the credulous public.

In the pursuit of this most cheerful occupation, they naturally object to scrutiny from outsiders. Above all, they abhor the Police Department. As their victims and patrons will not come in, they insist that the police shall not enter unbidden. If Mr. Washburn gives them of a chance to rob greenhorns, they will rob him of the pleasure of seeing them rob themselves and any stranger who may have been roped in. Hence they have defended the outside faisnt of Mr. J. McGrath, and his assistants, Mr. Joseph Twyman and A. McGrath, the houses in this Western country have, in every respect, the same advantages as in Europe or in the East.

Anderson's, Nos. 143 and 145 East Madison Street.

If you want to find one of the nicest hotels in the city, go to Anderson's.

If you want a first-class meal, go to Anderson's.

If you want to find a first-class barber-shop, go to Anderson's---eight of the best barbers in the country are there.

If you want a good bath, go to Anderson's.

If you want cigars, papers, tobacco, magazines, etc., etc., go to Anderson's.

If you want anything, go to Anderson's, and if they have not got it, they will tell you where to get it.

An Old Firm in New Quarters.

Messrs. Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon are now fully settled in their new, elegant and spacious warerooms, No. 107 State street, and desire to call the attention of old and new customers to one of the most elaborate and expensive stocks of paper-hangings, decorations, window-shades, lambrequins lace curtains, and bedding, to be found in the city. They are prepared to furnish anything, from a cottage to a palace, and only ask an examination of stock and prices.

Cook & McLain.

The old and well-known firm of Cook & McLain, dyers and scourers, will remove back to No. 80 Dearborn street, (from No. 363 State street), where they have fitted up their store in good shape for the reception of ladies' and gentlemen's garments entrusted to them for renovation. Their style of cleaning shawls, sacques, and dresses is something remarkable. They look like new.

A Want Well Supplied.

Physicians and the public generally in vicinity of No. 280 West Madison street will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Walker & Brown have just opened one of the most complete and extensive retail drug stores on the West Side, where may be found everything pertaining to the trade. As practical druggists they invite attention from the medical fraternity, and respectfully solicit from all an inspection of their stock and establishment.

Notice.

Mandel Bros., State and Harrison streets, have just completed their cloak and dressmaking department, and are now prepared to make up everything in the way of ladies' suits, cloaks, etc. Miss Dodd, formerly with J. V. Farwell & Co., is in charge of this department, where she will be pleased to have all her friends and former patrons call.

The Old "Central Prescription" and the "Spa."

Messrs. Buck & Rayner have removed from their Sixteenth street corner to the elegant new drug store at No. 117 South Clark street, adjoining the Methodist Church Block. They will remain permanently at their well-known corner of State and Madison streets, and both stores will be conducted conjointly, as before the fire.

The Victoria.

Our readers will be repaid for the trouble, and much gratified, by inspecting the oil painting by Miller, of Glasgow, Scotland, of the new steamer Victoria, belonging to the Anchor line, represented by Henderson Brothers, corner LaSalle and Madison streets. The Victoria is a specimen of the Atlantic fleet of this enterprising firm, and the painting will be on exhibition for a few days at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room.

Elmwood and Warwick Collars.

That large class of our gentlemen friends who are dependent on the caprices of the weather and their washerwoman for neatly laundried collars should use the Elmwood and Warwick Collars, and break loose from their bondage. They can always be sure of a nice collar.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Messrs. Reed & Sons will continue to sell the balance of their stock of pianos at very low prices until the 1st of April, when they will remove to their new store, corner of Van Buren and Dearborn streets. Those desiring to get the advantage of this should call during the present week. Reed's Temple of Music, No. 61 Sixteenth street.

West Side Real Estate.

Clarke, Layton & Co., No. 120 LaSalle street, have now for sale several pieces of property on the West Side, near the car works, at reasonable prices and easy terms; also, several blocks near Lawndale, and single lots in all parts of the city at the lowest market price. Call and see them, at their office, No. 120 LaSalle street, Room 2.

Wire Rope.

In another column will be found the card of Hugh Inness, a large dealer and importer of wire rope, whose case in reference to needless custom-house detentions was referred to in an editorial in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday.

Carpeting, Cheap.

Drake & Wetherell, Nos. 134 and 136 Twenty-second street, are selling their stock of carpets at very low prices for a few days, to make room for new goods. Try them.

Granger,

tailor and draper, No. 128 and 130 South Clark street, up stairs. Established, 1863.

The Buffalo Saengerbund performed "The Armorer," a comic opera in three acts, by G. A. Lortzing, at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, the first three evenings of last week. Mr. Fr. Federlein acted as conductor.

The revival of "Romeo et Juliette," at the Opera Comique, Paris, cost no less than 80,000 francs to mount. It is put upon the stage in most lavish style---for instance, in one act ten of the characters have dresses, the laced sleeves alone of which, it is said, cost 80 francs each.

LAUNDRY.

Anderson's Steam Laundry,

State-st. and Eldridge-court.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

BRANCH OFFICE, 146 EAST MADISON-ST.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted

Partner wanted with $10,000 or more, in a paying wholesale and retail business, established since "The Fire." Our city references are A 1. Address "STATIONERY," Tribune Office.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Nat Head, of New Hampshire, is at the Sherman House.

Several State Senators are at the Briggs House.

The Hon. E. P. Ferry, of Michigan, is at the Tremont House.

D. W. Rawlings, of Jacksonville, is at the Briggs House.

Gov. E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire, is at the Sherman House.

Gen. W. W. Grout, of Vermont, is at Burke's Hotel.

P. H. Drake, of bitters fame, is at the Sherman House.

Benjamin Stickney, of St. Louis, is at the Tremont House.

Col. B. F. Martin and Col. John B. Clark, of New Hampshire, are at the Sherman House.

Among the arrivals at Burke's European Hotel, yesterday, were W. H. Marshall, Liverpool, Eng.; Jean Lauer, Nuremberg, Germany; M. E. Townsend, N. L. Pine, and C. A. Griffiths, New York; F. M. Lafourcade, Philadelphia; R. T. Curtiss, Greeley, Col.; Henry Stern, H. D. Smith, Leavenworth, Kas.; G. H. N. Cushman, Ottawa, Ill.

George M. Pullman and wife, of this city, are expected to arrive in New York on the steamer Abyssinia, after a successful and pleasant trip to Europe, devoted partly to pleasure and partly to the introduction of the Pullman cars on the European railways.

Miss Montgomery, aged 12 years, arrived at the Sherman House yesterday. She came from Philadelphia, and is going to Montana. She is being sent through by express and telegraph, and thus far has had a pleasant time, and met with no mishaps.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: Hon. C. W. Upton, Waukegan; Hon. S. S. Mann, Elgin; Hon. James Herington, Geneva; Henry Failing, Portland, Oregon; J. W. Shipman, Cincinnati; P. J. Evans, New York; J. A. Lyon, Jersey City; J. K. Doolittle, Denver; S. G. McGall, Clinton; J. K. Long, Troy.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: T. Taylor, Cleveland; John Henderson, Grafton, Ont.; F. B. Hoskins, Fond du Lac; L. H. Hollwitz, New York; J. W. Alward, Boston; Mrs. M. E. Rivington and son, New York; J. Wohlman, Leavenworth; W. J. Kelly, Philadelphia.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: Thomas E. Martin, Philadelphia; J. E. Leonard, Pekin; E. H. Sager and wife, Dubuque; D. L. Walton and wife, Oskaloosa; E. W. Scott, M. Nudd, San Francisco; Fred L. Leonard, Lake Forest; R. H. Holme, New Jersey; W. S. Temple, Baltimore; W. P. Clarke, Manitoba.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: C. J. Dickey, U. S. A.; L. S. Temple, Baltimore; H. C. Johnson, New York; W. B. Pierce, Boston; R. C. Williams, Bloomington; S. Sweet, New York; George W. Fink, P. E. Tuttle, Springfield, Mass.; L. Holton, Charleston, S. C.; C. L. Neeley, Peoria; S. W. Green, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: W. R. Andrews, Philadelphia; T. J. Foster, Kentucky; W. B. Kerr, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. Feish, San Jose, Cal.; E. Powell, London; L. Benjamin, Topeka, Kan.; J. Patrick, Omaha; J. H. Baum, New York; W. S. Webb, Kelly's Island; William M. Bibbs, Boston; J. R. Brown, Louisiana; C. J. Schultz, Pittsburgh; W. H. McConnell, Cleveland; T. C. Power, Montana.

During the present and next month a number of our most prominent citizens will leave us for a summer's tour in Europe. Among them are Mayor Medill and family, Herman Raster and lady, Col. Eastman and lady, the Hon. I. N. Arnold, Perry H. Smith, S. M. Nickerson, E. S. Isham, Gen. A. C. Ducat, S. J. Glover, of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road, and Leonard W. Volk, the sculptor. Mr. William H. Rand, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., has just returned from Europe, greatly improved in health. He will rejoin his family in Switzerland shortly.

Mr. J. Gollman, whose studio is in THE TRIBUNE building, has recently finished some notable portraits in oil, pastel, and India ink. Among these is a portrait in oil of Mrs. Wm. F. Coolbaugh, and one in pastel of Miss Jennie Coolbaugh, both of them admirable likenesses and superb pictures. Mr. Gollman's pastel work is unique, and richer in coloring than any other style. A beautiful example of it is found in the portrait of Miss Carbonet, a Creole beauty now living in St. Louis, whose fair complexion, luxuriant hair, and airy dress have afforded an opportunity for unusually delicate work. Among the other pictures in Mr. Gollmann's studio are crayon sketches of David A. Gage, Esq., John Crerar, Esq., of Crerar, Adams & Co., Dr. Powell, and Sam Johnson, and an oil portrait of P. A. Hale, Esq., of the Rock Island Railroad,---all of them excellent likenesses.

TOWN OFFICERS.

To the Members of the Cook County Republican Central Committee from the Several Wards in Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: The annual town meetings will be held on the first Tuesday in April in the towns outside of the city. There are Town Committees who will, it is presumed, make all necessary arrangements for the nominations of candidates for town officers; but in the three towns of North, West and South Chicago there are no Town Committees, and, therefore, the members of the Cook County Central Committee, from the several wards in the City of Chicago, are requested to meet in the Common Council Chamber on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering the best mode for making nominations for the several town officers in the three towns within the city.

L. SCHAFFNER,
Chairman Cook County Republican Central Committee.
J. BROCKWAY, Secretary.

The Cook County Land Company.

In another column is given the announcement of the "Cook County Land Company," of Chicago, which was organized and commenced business in 1867, under authority of special act of the State of Illinois, approved March 1, 1867, incorporating "The Land Improvement and Irrigation Company," and under this last name it continued in business until, by authority of law, the name was changed. The company prosecuted business with its capital of $100,000 till it was found necessary to increase the capital to adapt it to increased business; authority for such increase was given by an act of Legislature of March 28, 1872. The capital stock of the company is $250,000, increased under the act aforesaid; its shares are $100 each, are fully paid and not subject to assessment. The company owns very valuable central real estate in the City of Chicago, part of which is improved, producing income, and part unimproved; also, owns large tracts of land in the city, and adjacent to the city, within Cook County. All these lands are fairly and satisfactorily appreciating in value with the rapid growth of the city in commerce and population. It is expected that the revenue of the company will be greatly increased in another year by the erection of buildings on some of its now vacant lots. The stock of the Company is selling above par.

House-Decoration as a Fine Art.

A visit to the large and elegant show-rooms at J. J. McGrath's paper-hanging establishment is fully convincing that the art of decorating with paper has surpassed any other adaptation of a manufactured article in the world. The collection of beautiful drawings, from the pencils of acknowledged authorities on both continents, are here on exhibition. Exalted to utility, and with the most fastidious taste the talent of Mr. J. McGrath, and his assistants, Mr. Joseph Twyman and A. McGrath, the houses in this Western country have, in every respect, the same advantages as in Europe or in the East.

Anderson's, Nos. 143 and 145 East Madison Street.

If you want to find one of the nicest hotels in the city, go to Anderson's.

If you want a first-class meal, go to Anderson's.

If you want to find a first-class barber-shop, go to Anderson's---eight of the best barbers in the country are there.

If you want a good bath, go to Anderson's.

If you want cigars, papers, tobacco, magazines, etc., etc., go to Anderson's.

If you want anything, go to Anderson's, and if they have not got it, they will tell you where to get it.

An Old Firm in New Quarters.

Messrs. Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon are now fully settled in their new, elegant and spacious warerooms, No. 107 State street, and desire to call the attention of old and new customers to one of the most elaborate and expensive stocks of paper-hangings, decorations, window-shades, lambrequins lace curtains, and bedding, to be found in the city. They are prepared to furnish anything, from a cottage to a palace, and only ask an examination of stock and prices.

Cook & McLain.

The old and well-known firm of Cook & McLain, dyers and scourers, will remove back to No. 80 Dearborn street, (from No. 363 State street), where they have fitted up their store in good shape for the reception of ladies' and gentlemen's garments entrusted to them for renovation. Their style of cleaning shawls, sacques, and dresses is something remarkable. They look like new.

A Want Well Supplied.

Physicians and the public generally in vicinity of No. 280 West Madison street will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Walker & Brown have just opened one of the most complete and extensive retail drug stores on the West Side, where may be found everything pertaining to the trade. As practical druggists they invite attention from the medical fraternity, and respectfully solicit from all an inspection of their stock and establishment.

Notice.

Mandel Bros., State and Harrison streets, have just completed their cloak and dressmaking department, and are now prepared to make up everything in the way of ladies' suits, cloaks, etc. Miss Dodd, formerly with J. V. Farwell & Co., is in charge of this department, where she will be pleased to have all her friends and former patrons call.

The Old "Central Prescription" and the "Spa."

Messrs. Buck & Rayner have removed from their Sixteenth street corner to the elegant new drug store at No. 117 South Clark street, adjoining the Methodist Church Block. They will remain permanently at their well-known corner of State and Madison streets, and both stores will be conducted conjointly, as before the fire.

The Victoria.

Our readers will be repaid for the trouble, and much gratified, by inspecting the oil painting by Miller, of Glasgow, Scotland, of the new steamer Victoria, belonging to the Anchor line, represented by Henderson Brothers, corner LaSalle and Madison streets. The Victoria is a specimen of the Atlantic fleet of this enterprising firm, and the painting will be on exhibition for a few days at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room.

Elmwood and Warwick Collars.

That large class of our gentlemen friends who are dependent on the caprices of the weather and their washerwoman for neatly laundried collars should use the Elmwood and Warwick Collars, and break loose from their bondage. They can always be sure of a nice collar.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Messrs. Reed & Sons will continue to sell the balance of their stock of pianos at very low prices until the 1st of April, when they will remove to their new store, corner of Van Buren and Dearborn streets. Those desiring to get the advantage of this should call during the present week. Reed's Temple of Music, No. 61 Sixteenth street.

West Side Real Estate.

Clarke, Layton & Co., No. 120 LaSalle street, have now for sale several pieces of property on the West Side, near the car works, at reasonable prices and easy terms; also, several blocks near Lawndale, and single lots in all parts of the city at the lowest market price. Call and see them, at their office, No. 120 LaSalle street, Room 2.

Wire Rope.

In another column will be found the card of Hugh Inness, a large dealer and importer of wire rope, whose case in reference to needless custom-house detentions was referred to in an editorial in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday.

Carpeting, Cheap.

Drake & Wetherell, Nos. 134 and 136 Twenty-second street, are selling their stock of carpets at very low prices for a few days, to make room for new goods. Try them.

Granger,

tailor and draper, No. 128 and 130 South Clark street, up stairs. Established, 1863.

The Buffalo Saengerbund performed "The Armorer," a comic opera in three acts, by G. A. Lortzing, at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, the first three evenings of last week. Mr. Fr. Federlein acted as conductor.

The revival of "Romeo et Juliette," at the Opera Comique, Paris, cost no less than 80,000 francs to mount. It is put upon the stage in most lavish style---for instance, in one act ten of the characters have dresses, the laced sleeves alone of which, it is said, cost 80 francs each.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

Opening of Spring Styles,
AT
270 & 272 Wabash-av.

We are offering the largest assortment of SPRING BONNETS, STRAW, CHIP, and SWISS HATS ever displayed in this city, together with an entire range of RIBBONS, SASHES, and SCARFS, in all widths and colors, at such prices as the times demand.

HAIR SWITCHES and CURLS, in every grade and shade.

Our customers will find greater variety in styles, at much less prices, than at any former season.

D. WEBSTER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO WEBSTER BROS.,
270 & 272 WABASH-AV.

REAL ESTATE.

WEST CHICAGO
LAND COMPANY.

In order to supply the demand for building lots adjacent to the new Car Works of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the "WEST CHICAGO LAND COMPANY" have subdivided, into Blocks